



The International Egg Commission

Comisión Internacional del Huevo · Le Comité International pour les Oeufs

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IEC News

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International News

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Trade Update
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IEC Events

IEC London 2006
- 26 – 28 March

IEC Guadalajara 2006
Annual Conference,
Mexico
- 17 - 22 September

World Egg Day
- 13 October 2006

OIE Investigates Inactivation of AI Virus

The OIE is currently investigating ways to inactivate the AI virus. The OIE aims to be a contact point for both research and commercial work, and is actively looking for input from the industry on what is current best practise in terms of the heat treatment of eggs during pasteurisation, boiling and cooking, so that the standards they recommend are workable at an industry level.

The IEC would like to submit comments to the OIE on this issue, but needs your help in providing this information. Please contact Julian at the IEC office to provide input from your country.

International Egg Awards

The Golden Egg Award
- British Egg Industry Council, United Kingdom

The Crystal Egg Award
- Charles Lanktree, Egglord's Best, USA

The Egg Products Company of the Year Award
- Adriaan Goede B.V., The Netherlands

The Denis Wellstead Memorial Trophy
- Joanne Ivy, USA

IEC Meets with OIE Director General

As part of IEC's ongoing communication with global bodies, IEC Producer Committee Chairman, Andrew Joret and IEC Director General, Julian Madeley met with a top level group at the OIE (the world animal health body) in Paris on 26 October 2005. The OIE delegation included the OIE Director General, Dr Bernard Vallat, the Head of the International Trade Department, Dr David Wilson and the Head of Animal Welfare, Dr Antonio Petrini.

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The initial purpose of the meeting was to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the OIE and the IEC, which will allow IEC to have a speaking opportunity at the annual OIE Council in May. An MOU will also allow IEC to nominate candidates for OIE Expert Groups that are investigating subjects that include animal welfare and disease issues.

In terms of animal welfare the OIE is now looking at four new areas that include establishing housing standards for all the major animal species (specifically including poultry, pigs and calves). This process is expected to take two years to establish standards at a generic level, before moving on to more detailed standards by species. Although OIE Standards are not binding, they are internationally recognised and are increasingly being used as a bench mark level in international trade agreements.

Amsterdam 2005

A record 350 delegates from 40 countries took in the sights and sounds of Amsterdam at the largest ever IEC conference.

A full report of the conference issues and speeches is included in the Amsterdam Conference Bulletin (included with this newsletter) and all conference papers are now available in the member-only section of the IEC website. Our thanks go to Ben Dellaert and his team at the PVE for all their hard work in ensuring a highly successful event.

Animal Welfare Seminar – IEC Amsterdam

- Background

The IEC organised and hosted an International Seminar on Animal Welfare in Amsterdam on 22 September 2005. This seminar was held in recognition of the key importance of animal welfare both in respect of the current review of European Union legislation and the World Animal Health Organisation's (OIE) move to investigate "Animal Housing Systems". The seminar was lead by three international experts, Dr Jeff Armstrong (Michigan State University, USA), Peter van Horne (University of Wageningen, The Netherlands) and Andrea Gavinelli (European Commission) with industry presentations from North and South America, Europe, Australasia and Africa.

- Findings

- Conventional cages are the dominant system of egg production around the world, and are capable of producing a hygienic and cost effective high quality, protein whilst maintaining a wide range of welfare benefits for laying hens.
- The IEC's standards for the welfare of laying hens are science based and supported by internationally recognised scientists.
- Eggs produced in systems other than conventional cages (including enriched cages, barn and free range) incur a higher level of cost.

- Conclusion

The IEC supports high standards of welfare for laying hens in all production systems, and also recognises the need to balance these requirements with other considerations including human welfare (developing countries) and consumer choice (developed countries).

Amsterdam Presentations Now on Website

Following the highly successful IEC Amsterdam 2005 conference, the presentations are now available on the member-only section of the IEC website at www.internationalegg.com.

Sponsors – IEC Amsterdam 2005

IEC Amsterdam 2005 was not only record breaking in terms of attendance, but it also attracted major support from both local and international companies through sponsorship of specific events throughout the week.

Our sincere thanks go to all those companies and individuals who made it possible for us to choose the best venues and to include great entertainment throughout the week. Your support allowed us to make IEC Amsterdam 2005 a truly memorable event.

Our sponsors were:

PVE – Dutch Products Board for Livestock, Meat & Eggs
Hartmann
Hendrix Poultry Breeders
Rabobank International
Kwettters
Moba
Ovobel
Coenraadts
Hy-Line International
VNE – Dutch Association of Egg Processors
Huhtamaki
Omni Pac
BCS / Ovotrec
ABN AMRO
VEE - Dutch Association of Egg Exporters
Eierenglorie Vermeulen
Salmet
Diamond Systems

IEC Sponsorship 2006

If you or your company would like to support the IEC at London or Guadalajara 2006, just contact Philippa at the IEC Office – philippa@internationalegg.com. IEC will be providing a number of individual cost contribution sponsorship opportunities. Not only will this help to raise your company's profile, but it will help us provide the best events for our delegates.

IEC to Launch New Website

The IEC is in the process of commissioning a brand new website, which will be launched on 10 January 2006. The new website will continue to provide a wealth of detailed information, as well as an all new interactive statistics database for chick placements and egg industry trading figures. On-line conference registration will also be available for IEC London 2006. The web address will remain the same at: www.internationalegg.com.

IEC Chairman in Iran

The IEC's Chairman, Willi Kallhammer has visited Iran recently. At a press conference at the International Egg Association of Iran he said that the Iranian poultry industry has managed to employ international health standards in production of eggs, stressing that production wastes have declined in Iran. He continued to say that there are 56 million egg-laying hens in Iran, adding that the number has now reached 5.5 billion worldwide. There are 1.5 billion egg-laying hens in China, while America has 284 million and Europe 430 million egg-laying hens, he said, adding that Asia accounts for 60 % of the world's entire egg supply. He said bird flu pandemic has not affected international egg business, and that Iran had not yet reported any bird flu infection.

Iran is the world's 17th largest country in terms of egg production, ranking 8th in Asia, and is expected to produce 720,000 tonnes of eggs in the year to March 2006, when exports might reach 60,000-70,000 tonnes, compared to exports of 40,000 tonnes last year. Per capita egg consumption has improved from eight to nine kilos per annum over the past three years. The figure stands at 24 kilos for Japan and 18 kilos for Europe.

IEC World Egg Day Events

Madrid Celebrates World Egg Day

The IEC's Katie Sandoval was present at the Spanish Institute for the Study of Eggs awards ceremony in Madrid, Spain on 13 October 2005 to help celebrate World Egg Day. Both a Research Prize and the Golden Award were presented at the event which was attended by members of the Egg Research Institute, public administration staff, the agricultural sector, press and key Spanish egg producers.

The Research Prize which is now in its 9th year is designed to encourage research into aspects of nutrition, health, diet, or food safety in relation to eggs and egg derivatives. This year the prize of €10,000 was awarded to the Pathology, Nutrition and Gastroenterology Research Team from the Gerans Trio and Pujon University Hospital who developed a project called "The effect of treatment using Antisecretion Factor, obtained from egg yolk, on the development of Colitis caused by TNBS in rats." In this study they are looking at the effects of egg yolks on the treatment of Inflammatory Intestinal Diseases outbreaks.

The Golden Award aims to publicly recognise the efforts made by people and organisations in the fields of cuisine, culture and society on enhancing the important role eggs play within the Mediterranean diet. This year the award was presented to a new chain of restaurants called Eggsmile who have opened their first restaurant in Seville and are looking to expand to other Spanish cities. The company carried out research into Spanish eating habits and found that 87% of consumers in Spain think about eating fried eggs and potatoes when they feel hungry. For this reason they have chosen to place eggs at the centre of their menu. The award recognises the efforts Eggsmile has made to promote traditional Mediterranean cuisine that also recognises new consumer trends such as fast-foods whilst giving special attention to hygiene and high standards in which the food is produced.

The Institute for the Study of Eggs used World Egg Day as a good opportunity to provide information to consumers about the latest research on how eggs contribute to a healthy diet. The Institute was created in 1996 as a non-profit making organisation aimed at promoting research and dissemination of information about eggs, as well as protecting the image of eggs. The role of the organisation has been defined by a group of experts in nutrition, medicine, pharmacology, veterinary practice and gastronomy to name a few.

World Egg Day Festival in Hungary

The third World Egg Day Festival in Hungary was celebrated in Siófok, at Lake Balaton on 14 October 2005 and included a special World Egg Day symposium of international speakers.

IEC Chairman, Willi Kallhammer, spoke on “Bridging the Gap” elaborating on the role of IEC as a facilitator and educator as well as a catalyst in a growing but dramatically changing global egg industry. Consumer behaviour, animal welfare, avian influenza and new trends in retailing and egg marketing were the main issue of his presentation.

Further speakers gave papers on eggs as “Functional Food” and the importance of food safety in using eggs in gastronomy by Prof. Dr. Robert Ceybert. IEC Member, Peter Foldi gave a general overview and thanked the main sponsors “Pasteur Egg” Mr. Antal Kovács for organising the “Tojas/Egg Festival” which lasted 3 days and had many thousands of visitors. The highlight on Sunday was the cooking of an “Egg Gulyas” which was prepared in the biggest pot and resulted in a Guinness-Book World Record. Visitors included leading egg people from Hungary, Slovakia, Austria and Germany.

We surely can look forward to Hungary hosting the 2007 annual IEC Conference in Budapest, after such a great show of the Hungarian EGG SPIRIT.

New IEC Members

As IEC membership continues to grow, we would like to welcome the following new members:

- Mr Jaroslaw Kozlakiewicz of EKOFERMA, Poland - Producer-Packer Membership

Bob Sparboe

Robert Sparboe, who was known to many of you, died at the age of 74 on Saturday, 8 October 2005. Bob was a great supporter of the IEC and was seen at each conference including the recent IEC Amsterdam at the end of September.

Bob was the founder and CEO of the Sparboe Companies with operations in Minnesota, Iowa, California, and Colorado, Center National Bank (Litchfield) and Center Insurance Agency (Wayzata and Litchfield). Sparboe Companies grew because its owner knew opportunity when he saw it, and knew how to capitalize on it - Bob was an innovator. Bob had also served his country in the Korean War as a 2nd Lieutenant in the US Army. He used his life savings of \$5,400 to found the Sparboe Chick Co. The company purchased hatching eggs from Hy-Line Poultry Farms for incubation in leased hatchery facilities, and the chicks were sold in a seven-county area of central Minnesota. "I selected Litchfield because it was centrally located and decided to come here without ever seeing the town," Sparboe said in an interview last year. "I became a citizen of Litchfield and Meeker County, and it has been a good relationship. He was inducted into the Minnesota Business Hall of Fame, was a recent recipient of the University of Minnesota Regents Award and was recognized and honoured as a leader in the industry.

Bob was generous and had a genuine interest in the success of others. Our sincere best wishes go to Beth, Deanna and the rest of the family. He will be greatly missed.

International Chick Placement Statistics - By Mark Williams

Full "IEC Chick Placement Statistics" are available at www.internationalegg.com

EU January – June 2005 placements down 2%, USA up 1%

During June 2005, EU chick placements showed a provisional decrease of 3% compared with the same month in 2004 (22,629,000 compared with 23,264,000).

Increases during June 2005 were recorded in; Denmark (+14%), Ireland (+49%) and Italy (+2%). Decreases were recorded in; Austria (-25%), Finland (-1%), Germany (-11%), The Netherlands (-4% provisional), Sweden (-6%) and the UK (-3%).

During the period January – June 2005 EU chick placements showed a provisional decrease of 2% compared with the same period in 2004 (136,088,000 compared with 139,506,000) and were 2% higher than the same period in 2003 (133,674,000).

Increases during the first half of 2005 were recorded in; Italy (+4%), The Netherlands (+12%p) and Sweden (+2%). Decreases were recorded in; Austria (-15%), Denmark (-12%), Germany (-1%) and the UK (-12%). No change was recorded in Finland and Ireland.

Placements during June 2005 increased by 114% in Hungary (-28% during the first half of 2005).

Placements during June 2005 decreased by 1% in Switzerland (-2% during the first half of 2005) and by 4% in Norway (-7% during the first half of 2005).

During June 2005 placements increased in; Canada (+12%), Brazil (+26%), New Zealand (+30%) and Japan (+6%). During the first half of 2005 increases were recorded in; Brazil (+15%), New Zealand (+5%), Japan (+8%) and India (+5%), with a decrease of 3% in Canada.

During June 2005 placements in the USA decreased by 8% on the same month in 2004. During the period January – June 2005 placements in the USA increased by 1% on the same period during 2004 (109,908,000 compared with 109,148,000) and were 4% higher than the 2003 level (106,151,000).

May – June 2005

PERCENTAGE CHANGES 2004/03

Country	2004/03	2005:					
		Jan-Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
European Union	-3	-2p	-6p	-3p	+1p	+8p	-3p
Austria	-7	-15	+5	-18	-9	-23	-25
Belgium	-13		-61	-3	-10		
Denmark	-4	-12	-42	-10	-13	-21	+14
Finland	-3	.	+12	-41	+12	+18	-1
France (a)	-1		+16	-29	-9	+13	
Germany	-19	-1	-3	+24	-5	+10	-11
Ireland	+86	.	+29	-15	+4	-18	+49
Italy	-3	+4	-3	.	+13	+2	+2
Netherlands	+26	+12p	+9p	+27p	+17p	+44p	-4p
Portugal	-14		-40	+11	-4	-33	
Spain	-8		-12				
Sweden	+4	+2	+5	+4	-10	+35	-6
United Kingdom	+6	-12	-28	-12	.	+7	-3
Other European Countries							
Hungary (a)	+5	-28	-79	-63	-4	+32	+114
Norway	+1	-7	-30	-17	-13	+40	-4
Switzerland	.	-2	-17	-3	+5	+17	-1
Other Countries							
Canada	-1	-3	-27	+1	-1	-3	+12
U.S.A.	+5	+1	+3	+6	+2	-2	-8
Brazil	-1	+15	+22	+8	+7	+21	+26
Australia	+13		-13	+2	-2	-48	
New Zealand	+6	+5	+14	+9	-22	-8	+30
South Africa	+5		+2	+4	-9		
Japan	-4	+8	+5	+4	+13	+16	+6
India	+10	+5					

(a) Intensive sector F = Forecast P = Provisional . = No change

International News

International Events

2006

International Poultry Expo
Atlanta, Georgia, USA
25-27 January 2006

Pig & Poultry Focus Asia
Bangkok, Thailand
20-22 February

6th International Symposium
on Avian Influenza
Cambridge, UK
3-6 April

Agri China
Beijing, PR China
11-12 April

VIV Europe 2006
Utrecht, The Netherlands
16-18 May

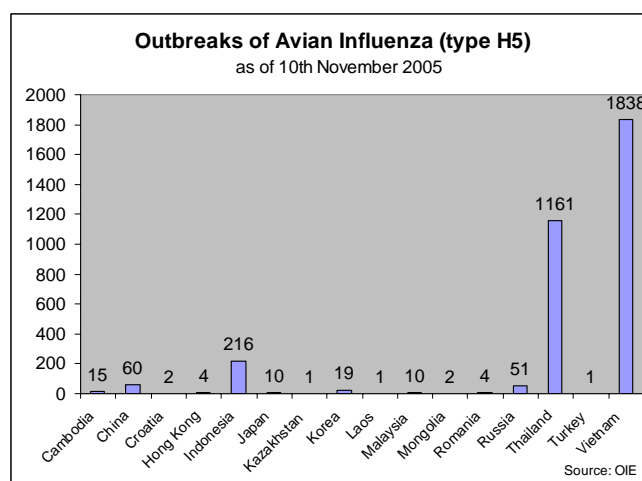
Avian Influenza Update

Avian Influenza continues to attract public attention around the world, fuelled by media interest in the possibility of risk to human health. Although some of this media interest has undoubtedly been fuelled by both political and financial motives from outside the food industry, the risks (initial disease and loss of consumer confidence) to the egg industry are real, and probably greater due to the outside interest.

One of the best sources of up to the minute factual and scientific information is the OIE (the world animal health organisation) in Paris. All reported disease outbreaks are published daily on their website at www.oie.int. The graph below details the number of actual outbreaks of type H5 Avian Influenza up to 10 November 2005.

If you need further information on Avian Influenza, IEC has good contacts with the OIE, and the Animal Influenzas Department at the World Health Organisation (WHO) and can help put you in contact with the right people.

There are also several key precautions which egg producers should be encouraged to take, as outlined in the below advise issues by the Government in the UK.



Reducing the Risk of Infections in Poultry that are not Suspected of having Avian Influenza

How infection can occur

Avian influenza (AI) is primarily a disease of birds, including poultry, not humans. People can become infected but this rarely occurs. Good occupational hygiene precautions, which should always be used when working with poultry to avoid other zoonotic diseases, will also control the risk of exposure to AI.

The means by which people become infected with zoonotic diseases vary but commonly include hand to mouth contact with contaminated objects, inhaling or swallowing minute infective particles, and in some cases via cuts or by absorbing them through the nose. The main risk of infection to poultry workers from avian influenza is from close contact with sick and dead or dying infected poultry or contaminated dust and faeces.

Avoiding the risk of infection

- Wash hands (and arms if necessary) before eating, drinking, smoking, using the telephone, taking medication, applying make-up, inserting contact lenses.
- Cover all new and existing cuts and grazes with waterproof dressings and/or gloves before starting work. If cuts and grazes occur, wash immediately with soap and running water and apply a waterproof dressing.
- Take rest breaks and meal breaks away from the main work area.
- Wear appropriate protective clothing when working inside poultry sheds and similar enclosures, to prevent personal contamination and its spread.
- High quality respirators that are relevant to the levels of airborne dust containing faecal material will provide protection, but all respiratory protective equipment should be fit tested.
- Avoid hand-mouth or hand-eye contact – e.g. don't put pens/pencils in mouths or wipe your eyes with your hand.

Global Influenza Meeting Sets Key Action Steps

A global meeting held in Geneva on 9 November 2005 has identified key components of a global action plan to control avian influenza in animals and simultaneously limit the threat of a human influenza pandemic. More than 600 delegates from over 100 countries agreed that there is an urgent need for financial and other resources for countries which have already been affected by avian influenza, as well as for those which are most at risk, and to identify and respond to a human pandemic the moment it emerges.

Experts and officials set out key steps that must be taken in response to the threat of the H5N1 influenza virus which is currently circulating in animals in Asia and has been identified in parts of Europe:

Control at Source in Birds

- Improving veterinary services, emergency preparedness plans and control campaigns including culling, vaccination and compensation.
- Assisting countries to control avian influenza in animal populations.

Surveillance

- Strengthening early detection and rapid response systems for animal and human influenza.
- Building and strengthening laboratory capacity.

Rapid Containment

- Support and training for the investigation of animal and human cases and clusters, and planning and testing rapid containment activities.

Pandemic Preparedness

- Building and testing national pandemic preparedness plans, conducting a global pandemic response exercise, strengthening the capacity of health systems, training clinicians and health managers.

Integrated Country Plans

- Developing integrated national plans across all sectors to provide the basis for coordinated technical and financial support.

Communications

- To support all of the above, factual and transparent communications, in particular risk communication, is vital.

Dr Louise Fresco, Assistant Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said "Many countries where the disease is endemic have already taken action but they are overwhelmed by the situation and require urgent assistance. Fighting the disease in animals is key to our success in limiting the threat of a human pandemic. We know that the virus is being spread by wild birds but we need more research to fully understand their role."

Dr Bernard Vallat, the Director-General of the OIE, said, "The priority now must be to address the urgent needs over the next six months. OIE and FAO have identified the key priorities as evaluating and strengthening veterinary services, laboratory and surveillance capacity in affected countries and those most at risk. We must also provide support to the avian influenza network for diagnostic expertise and exchange of isolates with the WHO. I urge you all to remember that we are talking about an international public good."

Trade Issues Update

WTO Update – Lamy says “We need to act now”

Director-General, Pascal Lamy, in a statement at the meeting of the WTO Trade Negotiations Committee on 10 November 2005, said that informal meetings of a number of ministers during the past few days have not been able to bridge differences, which would now require members to “recalibrate” their expectations for the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference (13 – 18 December 2005). He stressed the need to maintain the ambition of the Round, and for Hong Kong to mark a step forward in successfully completing the talks next year.

“There is not a sufficient level of convergence among Members on the level of ambition in the key areas of the negotiations, which would allow the Chairs to draft “Full Modalities”. This, of course, leads us to the question of whether we can jump from the July 2004 Framework directly to full modalities by Hong Kong, or whether we need an intermediary stage at Hong Kong instead. Obviously there is a risk that by recalibrating Hong Kong we take pressure off the negotiations and start losing precious time, but the deadline of end of 2006 remains. We all know we need to go to Hong Kong with a draft text for Ministers and we have less and less time in which to develop the elements of this text.

Previously in mid October Lamy had praised the new momentum that the trade talks had gained following the agriculture proposal by the United States. However he also stressed that “we are under severe pressure of time” in the negotiations. He said the Ministers must advance on all issues across the board.

The new United States had made an important proposal on domestic support, which had made an important contribution to advancing the negotiations. The US has now crossed the line of a reform of its agriculture policy, which is after all what we all agreed should be the aim of the agriculture negotiations when we subscribed paragraph 13 of the Doha Declaration. This puts the domestic support pillar in a position more like the export competition, that is, in “negotiating shape” so to say, even if there are still elements in it which will need further approximations such as criteria for the blue box, the overall cap or the *de minimis*.

On market access, momentum has also come from the proposals which have been tabled by various negotiating groups including the EC, the USA and the G20. However, positions in this pillar are still too far apart for the real negotiations to commence. Members will need to approximate their position on the level of ambition needed in this pillar before negotiations can commence.

Lamy believes that the Hong Kong Ministerial meeting has to take us two thirds of way on the path to a successful conclusion. If this does not happen, the prospects of concluding the Round by the end of 2006, when our window of opportunity closes, will be seriously jeopardized. In 2006, we will need to go rapidly from general formulae to specific commitments. Next year the margin for manoeuvre is going to be very slim, perhaps just a couple of months, which is all the more reason why we must achieve the objectives we have set ourselves for Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is just the first step before the final target of an agreement by the end of 2006, starting in January 2006 to go from the general formulae to specific commitments. If the draft text is agreed in Hong Kong, there will then be a further series of steps to take:

- First, and before each country starts drafting its own list of detailed commitments, we need to agree on a **format** that all countries will follow; this would take us to the end of January
- Second, during around 3 months, each country will **draft schedules of commitments** on the basis of the formulae agreed in Hong Kong
- During this period there will continue to be **bilateral negotiations** among members, as well as broader negotiations on a number of leftovers from Hong Kong, including in the rules area
- The following 2 to 3 months will go into **verifying** the draft schedules produced
- And a further 3 months into **legal drafting**

Therefore a total of 10 months in the best case scenario.

Source: WTO

U.S. Free Trade Agreements in the Middle East

The United States and Oman completed negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement on 3 October 2005. Oman will provide immediate duty free access for U.S. agriculture exports in 87 percent of agricultural tariff lines. Oman is the fifth Middle Eastern country to have negotiated a Free Trade Agreement with the United States, following agreements with Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Bahrain.

The U.S.- Israeli FTA was enacted in 1985 and Congress implemented an FTA with Jordan in 2001. The U.S. signed an FTA with Morocco in 2004, which was approved by the U.S. Congress in 2005, and should go into effect January 2006. The Bahrain FTA is working its way through the Congress.

The U.S. is also negotiating an FTA with the United Arab Emirates and has signed eight Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFA) with Middle East nations. The Governments of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates form the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The GCC enacted a universal UCL (Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff) for its members in January 2003.

Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service / www.agra-net.com

Asia

Thai Group May Invest in Pakistan

Thailand based CP Group has shown interest to invest in poultry and fishing sectors in Pakistan. The CP Group, which has recently visited Pakistan on the special invitation of the Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, is interested to invest in poultry and shrimp, media report said. According to the official, a delegation of the CP Group, which is one of the biggest company in South East Asia, visited the four provinces to look into the agriculture and livestock sector for investment. He said that delegation was of the view that certain sectors are highly suitable for investment including food, seed, fertilizer and livestock. But after keen observation they showed interest for investment in field of poultry and shrimp and selected this field in order to start business in Pakistan, he added.

Source: www.pakistanlink.com

Americas

Latin American Egg Seminar, Panama - By Ben Dellaert

Ben Dellaert of the Dutch Product Boards for Livestock, Meat and Eggs was one of the key speakers at the 4th Latin American Egg Seminar which was held during the Latin American Poultry and Egg Conference in Panama City on the 6 October 2005. As well as promoting the role of the IEC, Ben discussed general consumer trends in Europe and ways of dealing with these trends through improved egg marketing. He gave examples of several campaigns in Europe, to help stimulate new ideas for egg marketing in Latin America.

The seminar was organised by the Instituto Latinoamericano del Huevo (ILH), and included awards for the best marketing programmes, within 7 different categories, which were presented by James Abad, President of the ILH as well as other World class speakers.

Dr. María Luz Fernández of the University of Connecticut provided a scientific presentation about the positive aspects of the nutritional value of the egg, the truth about cholesterol and how to use these facts in egg promotion. This was followed by Mr. Amandio Santos of the Portuguese National Egg Producers Association who outlined new product developments, including ready to eat omelettes and other new egg products.

The Latin American Poultry and Egg Conference is an event that attracts over 3000 people working in the poultry and egg business in the Latin American countries. It takes place every other year. The 2007 conference will be held in Brazil.

More Eggs Broken in USA

In the USA shell eggs broken totalled 181 million dozen during August 2005, up 7 percent from August a year ago and 7 percent above the 168 million broken last month. During calendar year 2005 through August, shell eggs broken totalled 1.37 billion dozen, up 8 percent from the 1.27 million dozen broken in the comparable period in 2004. Total edible liquid from eggs broken in 2005 was 1.77 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 2004.

Source: www.usda.mannlib.cornell.edu



IEC Support Group

The IEC would like to thank the following for their support:



The IEC Support Group provides a unique opportunity to promote your company through IEC publications, the IEC website and through our annual conferences.

If you are interested in joining the IEC Support Group, please contact
Julian Madeley: E-mail: julian@internationalegg.com