

Economic Analysis of the Red Meat Demand in Egypt

An Economic Analysis of the Demand on Red meat in Egypt. Animal production is considered the only source of animal protein required for man's food; that includes red meat, poultry, fish, milk, eggs and others. This study is interested in the reduction of the individual's ratio of red meat. This is because red meat productivity strength can't meet the need for red meat. The rising constant demand for consuming food items in general- meat in particular - as a result of the accelerating increase in population, improving the standard of salaries- also not making up an increase with production accompanying overpopulation- all these factors led to the continuous increase in meat prices which is not suitable for the current standards in Egypt. This case is a burden on the commercial balance, consequently the Egyptian balance of payments, which requires providing special credits in foreign currency. This research aims mainly at the study of producing red meat in A. R. E., studying the most important effective factors of producing red meat, and studying this influence on the national income. The research also studies red meat consumption and the most important economic factors affecting the national consumption. More over, it estimates the food gap of red meat and showing the role of future agricultural policies in developing livestock. The research includes mainly: 1- Studying producing red meat in A. R. E., developing it and its importance. 2- Defining the most important effective factors on red meat production in Egypt and measuring this influence on the national standard. 3- Studying the consumption of red meat in Egypt and the most important economic factors affecting the national standard it also estimates the food gap of red meat. It also shows the role of the future agricultural policies in developing livestock sector in order to reach an agricultural policy trying to find a balance between supply and demand for red meat. The study depended on the standard analysis for the several relations of data, as it used the analytic tools representing in using the simple and multi - descending (graph) in measuring variables affecting producing and consuming red meat nationally. Also, using the general trend style, estimating some flexibilities the study requires and the food gap concerning meat. The study depended on the time succession nationally. The study is also aided by several Arab and foreign references, some writings, researches and the previous studies related to this study. Moreover, using statistical reports and economic journals issued by government organization, some details unpublished but kept in registers in their authority, most important of which is the Ministry of Agriculture and land Reclamation, the general administration of agricultural statistics, the general administration of food security, the general administration of feeders and nutrition, the department of agricultural production, economic researches, the department of economic analysis of items in the institute of the agricultural economy researches, in addition to the news letters of the central system of mobilization and statistics and so many other sources. The study included four chapters, the first of which interested in the introduction, the problem of the study, its aims, research method, data sources, reference show for related studies to the current research. As for chapter two, it concerns identifying producing red meat in A. R. E. through four sections. The first interests in the economic importance of animal production in Egypt. The second section includes the development of animal production in Egypt. Section three discusses red meat productivity power in Egypt. While section four includes statistic and economic analysis of the most important economic factors affecting red meat production in Egypt, their development and measuring their effect on red meat production in

Egypt. Chapter three concentrates on consuming red meat in A. R. E. This is done through two sections whose first one includes the consuming power of red meat in Egypt, the most important factors affecting consuming red meat nationally, the food gap of red meat in Egypt. The second section concerns estimating variabilities of command's prices, income passing of red meat and its substations. Animal production represents a big importance in Egyptian national and agricultural economy. This is shown in chapter two as the fund value of animal production at the current prices at the outset of the period of 1991 about 6992 million L. E. representing about 3.4% of the fund value of the Egypt national production reaching about 208334 million L. E., and about 253% of the fund value, of, the agricultural production about 27650 million L. E. of the same year. It also shows the animal production achieved a noticeable increase during the period (1991- 2009) as it the fund value reached about 32849 L.E. in 2009 representing about 7.9% of the fund value of the national production reaching about L. E. 417221 million, and about 35.5% of the fund value of agricultural about L. E. 92721 million at the current price in the same year. It also shows the relative importance development of the fund value of animal production during the period of this study as the standard number for it reached about 469.8% in 2009 compared with the basis year 1991. the relative importance of the fund value of agricultural production whose standard number reached about 335.3% in 2009 compared with its match (equal) in the basis year 1991. The fund value of the national production its standard number is about 200.3% in 2009 compared with its match in the basis year 1991. The importance of animal production is because it's the only sources of animal protein necessary for human representing in red meat, white meat, diaries, eggs and fish. Red meat takes the first rank amongst all the animal products. The study shows there is a development in the number of cow -livestock in A. R. E. during the period (1991- 2009). It shows that cows began to vibrate (swing) during this period, with the minimum of about 2.47 million in 1992 and the maximum of about 5.02 million in 2008. this increase represents about 103.2% at minimum and the number of cows is estimated by 2.69 million at this time. Chapter two shows the evolution in the number of cows in A. R. E. during (1991- 2009). It also shows that this number vibrates during this period. That become at minimum about 2.47 million cow in 1992, and the maximum is about 5.02 million cow in 2008. This increase represents about 103.2% at minimum the average number of cows is 3.69 million. The general time formula stands for No. (1) in the time table No. (1- 13) that there is an increase average annually according to statistics in cows about 141.7 thousand cow representing 3.83% of the average numbers of cows that became 3.69 million cows during this period of study. The definite factor is about 0.95, that means 95% of the variables in the number of cows. But this stands for the effect of the factors that time reflects. Chapter four shows the development of total whole prices of red meat - showing the average annual of prices of red meat is about L. E. 16.8 kg during the period (1994- 2009). The total whole price of red meat swings between the minimum about 10.03 L.E Kg. in 1994. The maximum is about 29.5 L.E. Kg in 2009 at the increase rate of 19.47 L.E. Kg- equal about 194.2% more than it was in 1994.