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Current Status and Future Strategy

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND RECLAMATION
UNDERSECRETARIAT FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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Egyptian Red Meat Import Policy
with emphasis on the Role of Private Sector

by

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Cairo
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DEFINING RED MEAT IMPORT POLICY

WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RED MEAT IMPORT MARKET

Role of Red Meat Imports in Total Consumption

Until 1975 red meat imports were 5% to 10% of total red meat consumption. Between 1975 and 1982, the share increased to 20% to 25%. However, there was a big jump in the share of total consumption from red meat imports during the last half of the decade, 1985-1988. Table 1 shows that the share ranged between one-third in 1988 to 42% in 1987.

Table 1-- Red Meat Production, Imports and Consumption,

Egypt, 1985-88

ITEM	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total consumption of which:	543	574	620	522
Domestic production (000) tons	331	363	358	345
Imports (000) tons	212	211	262	177
% of total consumption	39	37	42	34

Trends in Imports and Domestic Production of Red Meat

Red meat imports averaged 20,000 to 30,000 tons a year until 1975. The quantity jumped several fold during the last half of the 1970s and reached 129,000 tons in 1981. Imports continued to climb and reached a maximum in 1987 of 262,000 tons. They dropped to 177,000 tons in 1988, approximately the quantity imported in 1982 (180,000 tons). The question is why was there such a drop in the importation of red meat in 1988? Was it because of the market saturation for imported red meat or because of shortage in foreign currency, or the rise in the exchange rate or some other constraint? This analysis provides some of the answers.

The historical trend of domestic red meat production stagnated from 1964 through 1988, except for the small expansion due to the fattening of buffalo veal, a project initiated by the public sector in 1964. This project faced obstacles in some years which stopped its increasing trend and in other years it succeeded in adding thousands of tons to the local red meat supply. Over two and a half decades, local production fluctuated around 330,000 tons. Fluctuations in domestic red meat supply, other than buffalo veal, were affected by the density of livestock inventory in berseem areas and available concentrates, which determine the off-take rate annually. It should, also, be mentioned that fed cattle bulls (2-3 years old) is the main type of red meat in Egypt which represents about one-half of the domestic production.

The conclusion is that the recent expansion in total red meat consumption was mainly due to expansion in red meat imports, rather than domestic production.

Role of Private Sector in Red Meat Imports

In 1982, the private sector direct participation in the importation of red meat was only 15% (monetary term). The remainder was imported for the Ministry of supply.

Although the legislation since 1977 has not imposed any restrictions on imports of red meat by the private sector, the government has announced in the most recent years that the corresponding authorities have relaxed all remaining constraints that might limit the role of the private sector as importer or trader of red meat.

No direct source provides an explicit value of the red meat imported by the private sector. Instead, this figure was estimated implicitly, by subtracting the governmental imported quantity, obtained from the Ministry of supply, from the total quantity imported published by the Central Department of Quarantine. Table 2 presents the percentage share of the private sector of the total quantity of red meat imported from 1985 through 1988.

Table 2-- Share of Private Sector in Imported
Red Meat (1985-1988)

YEAR	FROZEN RED MEAT	LIVE ANIMALS
	%	%
1985	56	0
1986	81	70
1987	94	90
1988	82	84

Generally, the share of the private sector in imported red meat raised significantly over the last half of this decade. The private sector became the dominant importer of red meat, either as frozen meat or live animals. This empirical evidence supported the success of policy announcements by governmental authorities which encouraged the dominant role of the private sector in the importation of red meat even though its role declined slightly in 1988.

Types of Imported Red Meat

Table 3 shows that during 1985 through 1988 frozen beef was the bulk of total imported red meat, particularly if imported frozen liver was added to frozen meat (liver is sold at the same price as beef). Among live animals imported, camels were the major type. The share of frozen meat (including liver) raised from 63% in 1985 to 73% in 1986 to 86% in 1987 but dropped to 68% in 1988.

Important changes in 1988 were the drop in total quantity of red meat imported, the reduced share of red meat imports by the private sector and the reduction in frozen meat as a share of total red meat imports. Frozen beef is the least expensive type of imported meat.

Table 3-- Types of Imported Red Meat,
Egypt, 1985-1988

ITEM	1985	1986	1987	1988
	----- 1,000 Metric Tons -----			
Frozen beef	115	131	202	96
Liver	20	25	22	26
Chilled beef	8	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Preserved beef	0	15	9	10
Live animals:	69	40	29	45
Cattle	21	16	12	11
Sheep	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Camels	49	24	15	34
Total Imported Red Meat	212	211	262	177

$\frac{1}{2}$ Less than 200 metric tons.

Export Markets for Red Meat

All imported camels are from Sudan. However, live cattle are imported from either African or European countries. The share of European countries increased at the expense of the African countries. Within European countries, the Eastern Europe share is dominant (Table 4). With respect to frozen meat, EEC and Ireland are the two major export markets. However, EEC is the preferred one.

The question is: does the preference of a given market coincide with the CIF price?, i.e. the higher the share of a given market, the lower is the CIF price. From Table 4, this import policy rationale is more clear with live cattle than with frozen meat. Because frozen meat is mainly imported from EEC or even Ireland, agreements with EEC tend to result in the terms of trade to be for EEC countries. In contrast, the live cattle market is under free market conditions to a greater extent.

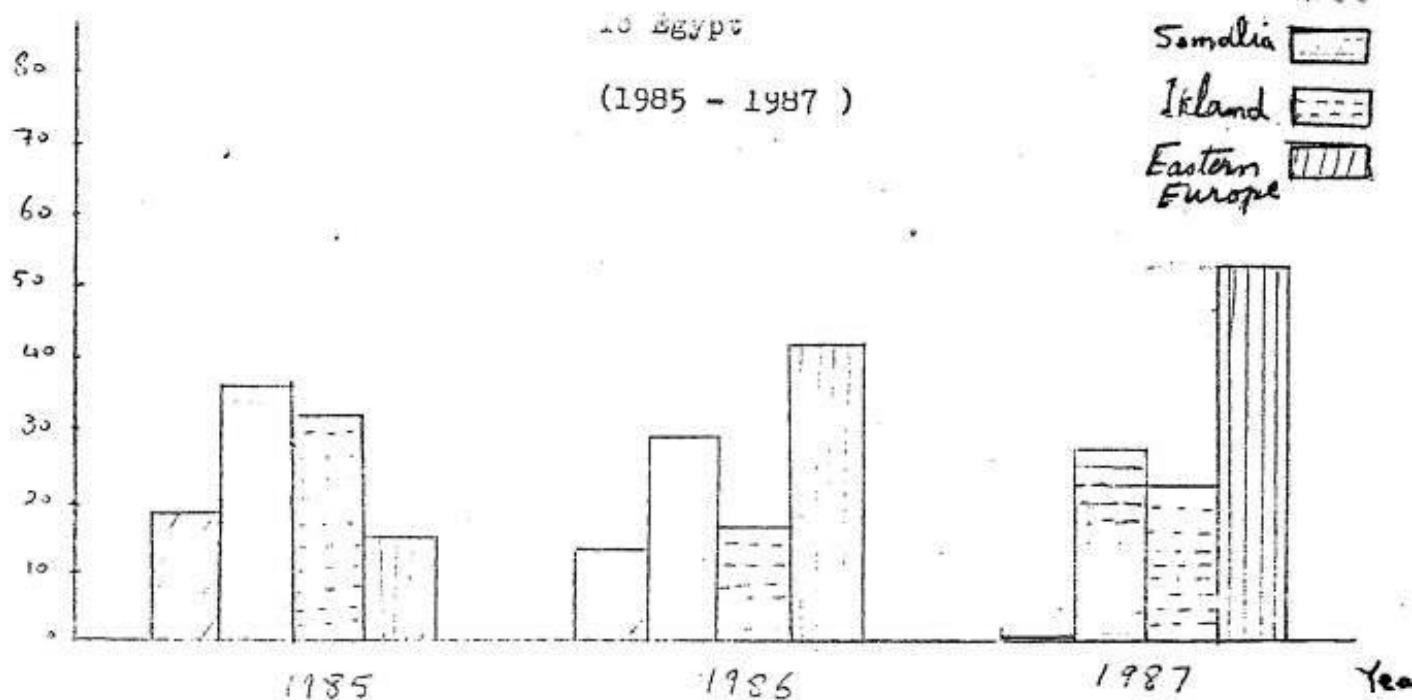


Fig (2) : Structure of Imported
Frozen Red Meat Quantity
By Exporting Country
TO Egypt (1985 - 87)

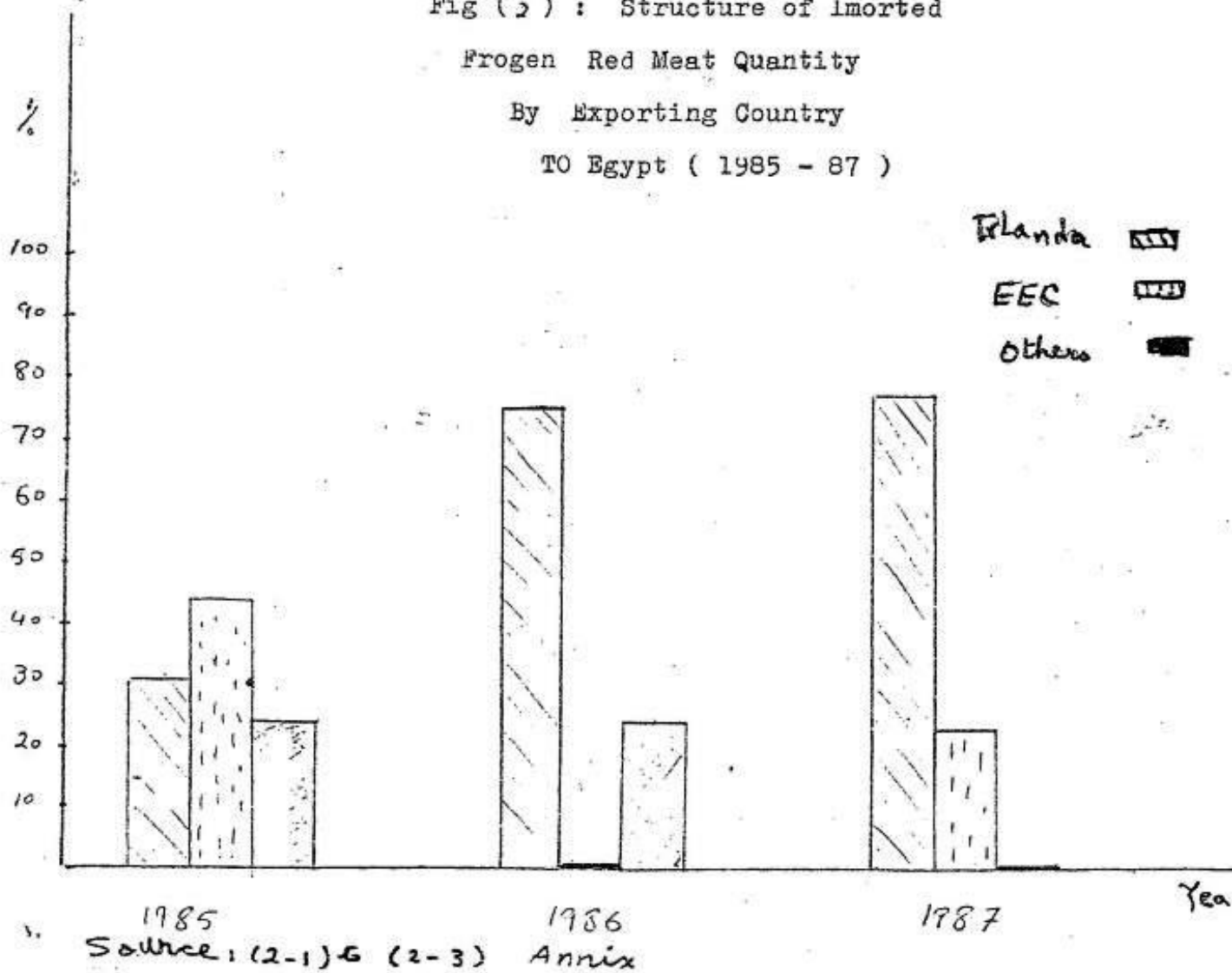


Table 4-- Red Meat Imports by Export Market and CIF Price
(1985-1987)

EITAF	1985		1986		1987	
	% Share of Fish Source	CIF ^{1/2} Price	% Share of Each Source	CIF Price	% Share of Each Source	CIF Price
Meat						
Canada						
New Zealand						
Others						
Cattle						
Canada						
Ireland						
Eastern Europe						

^{1/2} CIF price is US dollars/ton for frozen meat and US \$/head for cattle.

Source: General Authority for Commodity Supplies

SEASONAL INDEX OF RED MEAT SUPPLY

The study used time series analysis to derive a monthly seasonal index for each type of red meat supply in Egypt over the period 1985-1988. The following model was used:

$$M_{jtst} = Y + C + S + I$$

Where M_{jtst} = the quantity of red meat type j in the year t , and the stage of the cycle c and in the season (month) s of the observation t .

Y = time trend effect (annual)

C = cyclical effect

S = seasonal effect

I = irregular movement

The cyclical effect was omitted from this model because the period was very short (4 years). The annual trend was calculated from the estimated time trend equation/s in table (). The original observations of red meat quantities were adjusted for the trend effect using estimated values of Y , i.e. (Y) from the equations in table (). The adjusted values were used to calculate the seasonal index using the arithmetic mean method.

Table 1.1.1. The purpose of the study was to identify if any regular pattern of supply could be detected by each type. Such patterns, if any, would be matched with the known feed supply pattern in Egypt, the domestic meat production and the seasonal demand peaks for both domestic and imported meat. If any pattern was detected through the survey of the efficiency of the marketing system, it will be its consistency and regularity over a year. Also, the consistency between the domestic versus imported meat delivery to the market was observed.

Seasonal Index of the Supply of the Cattle and Buffalo Meat

The seasonal availability plays a dominant role in buffalo and cattle off-farm meat for slaughter. The season extends from mid-October to mid-May each year. It is the bulk of the feed supply in Egypt (85%). Therefore, by the end of production for the season (May) the highest peak of the supply of such meat was observed - table (1.1.1) i.e. its supply was 6-10% above the monthly average. Some farmers cultivate summer green feeder crops which expands the green fodder availability two months beyond May. Therefore, a second peak was observed in July, i.e. 8.2% above the monthly average. A third peak but much lower than that one in either May or

July was observed to be 3% above the monthly average. January is winter and the short season and also it is the time of the short season. (two months) before the cultivation of cotton. The cotton is planted in February through mid-March. Since farmers require time to prepare their land for cotton seeding, they obtain dry cow calving from the short season berseem (mainly ends by January). Accordingly, a batch of feeder calves are sent for fattening. However, as mentioned earlier, January is the third month of the long-season berseem. Farmers wait to obtain calves from half dry cows and then they cull the low producing cows. The fattening season is concentrated within the first 2 months of the long-season berseem (90% of calvings). Accordingly the peak of the fattening of calves is in January.

Further, over the last 100 and July, there is a homogeneity in the dry cow calving throughout the year. This is probably due to the short season berseem system that depends upon the concentrate feed distribution policy. Currently, the common fattening system requires about 4 months (3 lots a year).

With respect to the seasonal demand effect (higher price), it should be mentioned that there are two main seasons (periods) when, the demand for red meat increased significantly. These are: 1) Ramadan; and 2) El-Adha feast (Kid Kebeer). These occasions are Islamic religious seasons. They follow the Islamic moon year. Therefore,

their schedule is movable along the calendar year. During the studied period (1985-1988), Ramadan came within May while Al-Adha come within July in 1988 and within August in 1985-1987. During 1985-88, the seasonal peaks of the domestic cattle and buffalo meat delivery to the market were in May and July. Accordingly, these peaks were also partially price oriented because of the seasonal demand increase.

Seasonal Index of the Domestically Produced Sheep and Goats

Investigating table (), it seems that the domestic sheep market is mainly a seasonal demand oriented model, because the slaughter of sheep and goats is very large during the Al-Adha feast which existed over 1985-1988 within July-August. In July and August, the domestic mutton meat slaughter was 27.8% and 27.4% respectively, above the month average.

However, the domestic mutton production is partially, controlled by the long season berseem. The second peak of supply was in May, i.e. 8.2% above the monthly average.

Seasonal Index of Imported Live Camels

All camels slaughtered domestically are imported. They are imported from Sudan. The rainy season in Sudan is summer. The camels are

kept for gassing on ranges during summer and fall (May - Oct). The off-take for slaughter is during winter and spring (November - April). Table () shows that over this period (November - April) number of imported camels was between 12% to 33% above the monthly average.

Importation of camels from Sudan is a very old historical trend. Traders have acquired experience with the domestic (Egyptian) market performance. They know that the minimum supply of domestic meat is at the beginning of the long season berseem (November). Therefore, they try to concentrate the number of camels delivered to the Egyptian market within this period. The imported camels in November were 29% above the monthly average.

A special type of imported camel is delivered to the market called spring-camels. They are delivered to the market in March and April (during the spring). They provide premium quality camel meat (1-1.5 years old). They are either imported very young or purchased as domestic newly borne camels and are raised on berseem and are sold as yearly camels. Their meat when included in combination with mutton of the minced meat of sheesh cabab is the best quality of sheesh cabab.

Seasonal Index of Imported Sheep

Table (), clearly, shows that the bulk of imported live sheep is concentrated within the period of Al-Adha feast, i.e. July - August. In July, the quantity imported was 629% of the monthly average. Importers insist on importing them one month or a few weeks before slaughter to feed them on grain to improve the quality of meat. The consumer sometimes prefers to slaughter them at home. Then, he purchases the lambs a few weeks earlier (before Al-Adha). Accordingly, even though that Al-Adha days occurred three times in August and only once in July over the 1985-1988 all lambs were imported for such occasions in July.

Seasonal Index of Imported Live Cattle and Frozen Meat

Table () shows that there is no identified pattern of seasonal demand for imported live cattle and frozen meat or as a substitute for domestic meat supply. It is an irregular importation movement during the year. However, it could be noticed that during the religious occasion period (May-August) the quantity imported of both types was much higher than the average.

Some reasons (constraints) could be raised:

1. Availability of funds in hard currency to finance the imported batches either by the public sector or private sector.
2. The fiscal year ends in June and begins in July. The public sector authority usually tries to spend the quota of foreign currency allocated for importation within these months, otherwise the remainder will be returned to the government.
3. Delay in the approval to deliver the imported batches to the domestic market by the private sectors, due to procedures imposed by the government.

Conclusions

In the short run, the red meat quantity in the market has the following seasonal pattern by type:

1. Whereas the domestic cattle and buffalo meat in the market is mainly determined by the green fodder supply and partially by the seasonal demand (Al-Adha period), the domestic sheep meat supply is mainly determined by the seasonal demand (Al-Adha period).

2. Whereas, both imported live camels and mutton have an explainable seasonal pattern, both imported live cattle and frozen meat have irregular unexplainable seasonal patterns.

3. Whereas the seasonality of imported live camels is mainly controlled by the rain-season in Sudan and partially by the availability of domestic meat in the Egyptian market, the seasonality of the imported live sheep is entirely controlled by Al-Adha period.

4. Because imported cattle meat (either live animals or frozen) is the main imported type and its seasonal delivery to the Egyptian market has not shown any pattern of consistency with the domestic supply as a substitutes, it is expected that the imported red-meat marketing policy in the short run would not have a significant effect on the consumer red meat price level. A planned marketing policy for the imported red meat (beyond the quality constraint) is required.

Table 5 - SECTORAL INDICES FOR RED MEAT SUPPLY
(1985- 1988)

YEAR	DOMESTIC PRODUCTION		IMPORTED RED MEAT			
	CATTLE	SHEEP	CATTLE	GOATS	PORK	BALM
1985	101.30	90.45	185.57	73.41	151.9	100.00
1986	83.32	36.49	118.04	104.75	81.7	100.00
1987	92.59	96.15	126.43	112.12	100.0	100.00
1988	102.95	99.46	83.13	118.95	81.3	100.00
1989	98.00	86.00	50.18	112.43	81.7	100.00
1990	101.04	93.94	70.97	133.33	81.7	100.00
1991	101.89	100.10	55.33	123.43	137.4	100.00
1992	119.53	108.22	90.51	104.92	123.4	100.00
1993	101.04	99.00	111.98	84.89	81.3	100.00
1994	103.11	127.27	39.63	74.87	101.4	100.00
1995	102.00	127.25	142.35	71.54	126.4	100.00
1996	90.32	34.05	165.73	54.59	147.5	100.00
1997	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Calculated from:

1. Isolation of the time trend factor
2. Tables (), (), () annex.

Type of Red Meat	Time Trend Equation	R ²
1. Imported live Cattle	$Y = 64328.0 - 7378.3 T_j$ (4626.40)	0.78
2. Imported Frozen Red Meat	$Y = 126397.096 + 4150.8 T_j$ (46122.12)	0.011
3. Domestic Produced Cattle & Buffalo meat	$Y = 33305.55 + 4106.7 T_j$ (1994.2)	0.2
4. Imported Live Sheep	$Y = -4540.5 + 11439.6 T_j$ (36607.2)	0.119
5. Domestic sheep	$Y = 514372.5 - 24809.5 T_j$ (1575.616)	0.916
6. Imported Live Camels	$Y = 195577 - 34045.3 T_j$ (20657.3)	0.58

Value in paranthes represent the S_E of Estimated Coefficient where

\hat{Y} : estimated quantity or no. of red meat type in year

T_j : time trend in year j where j = 0, 1, 2, ..., 5

FIG ()

SEASONAL INDICES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCED CATTLE
BUFFALO MEAT (1985- 1988)

Source: Table () Annex

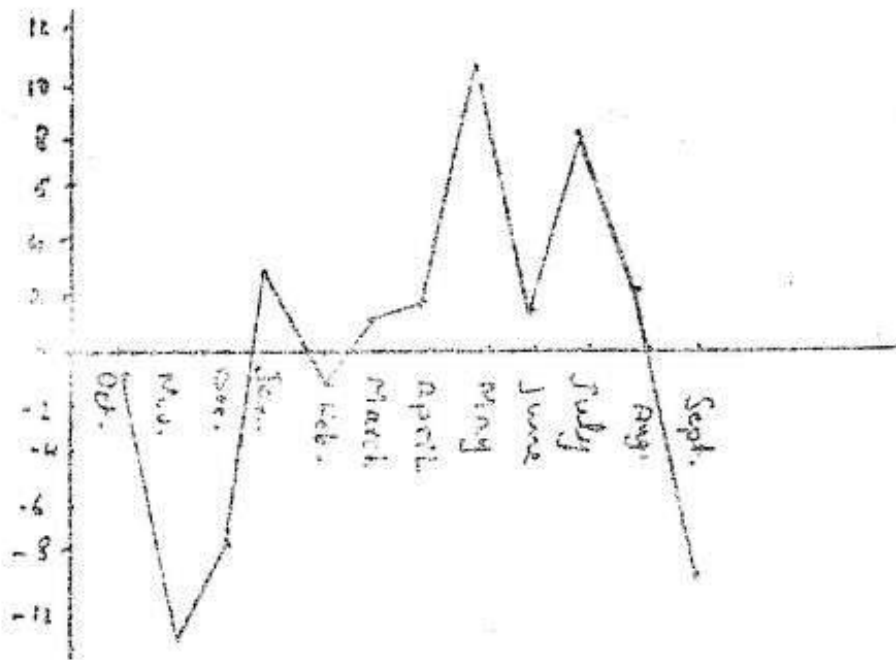
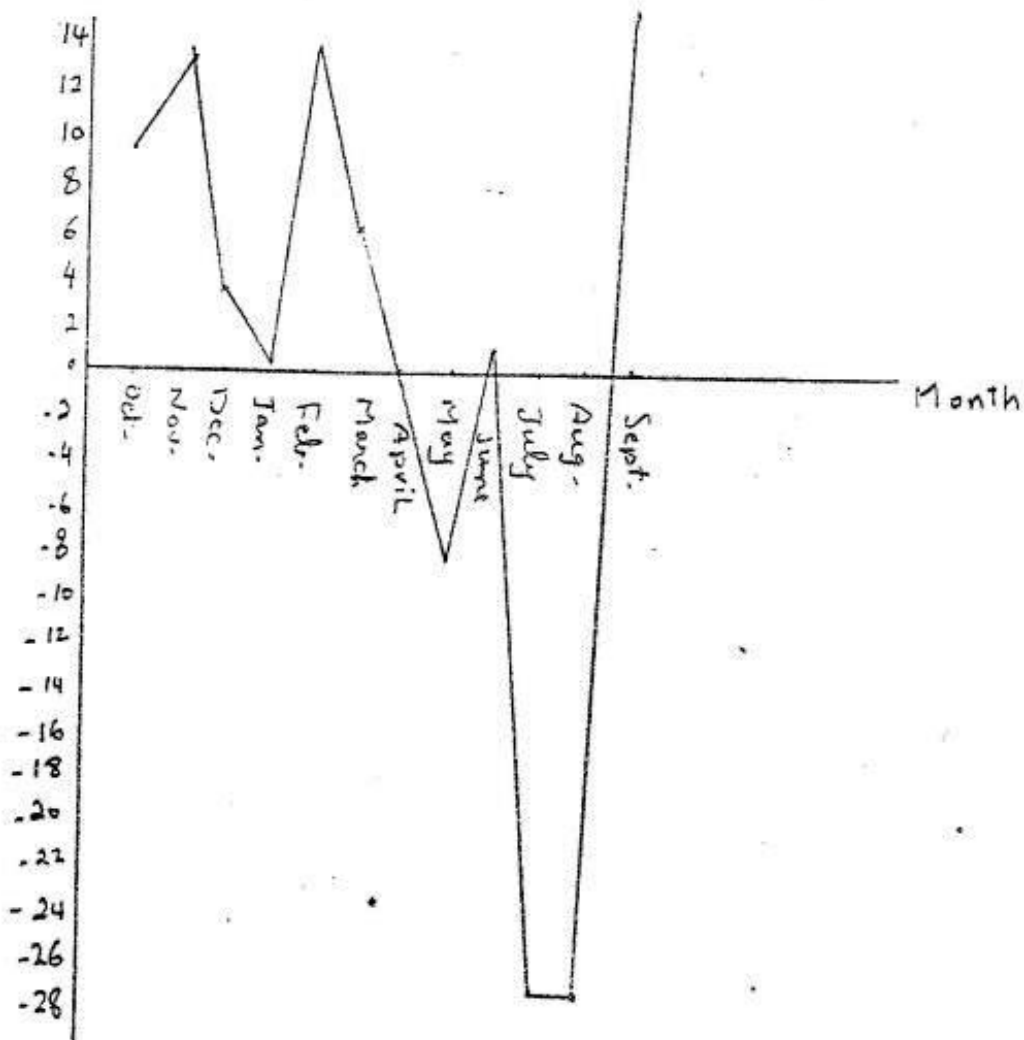


FIG ()

SEASONAL INDICES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCED MUTTON
(1985- 1988)

Source: Table (3) Annex



SEASONAL INDICES OF IMPORTED LIVE CATTLE

(1985- 1988)

Source: Table () Annex

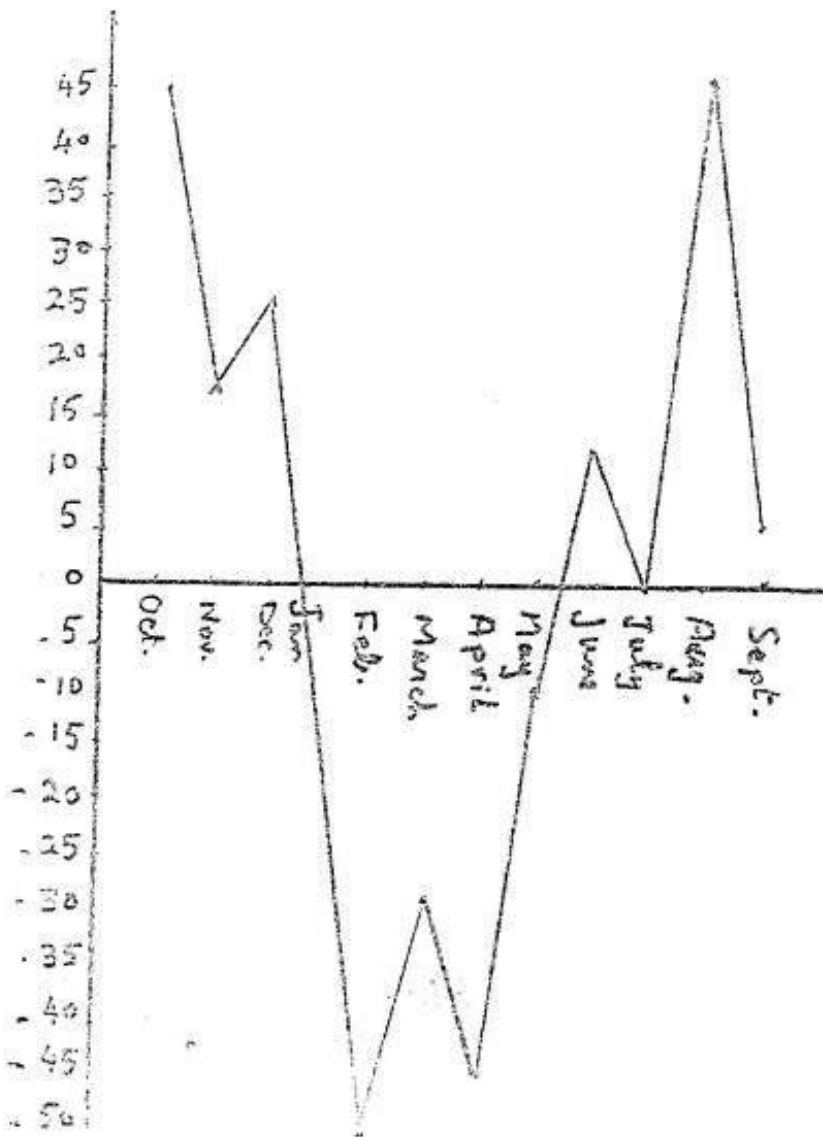


FIG ()

MONTHLY NUMBER OF REPORTED LIVE CAMELS

(1985- 1988)

Source: Table (i.) Annex

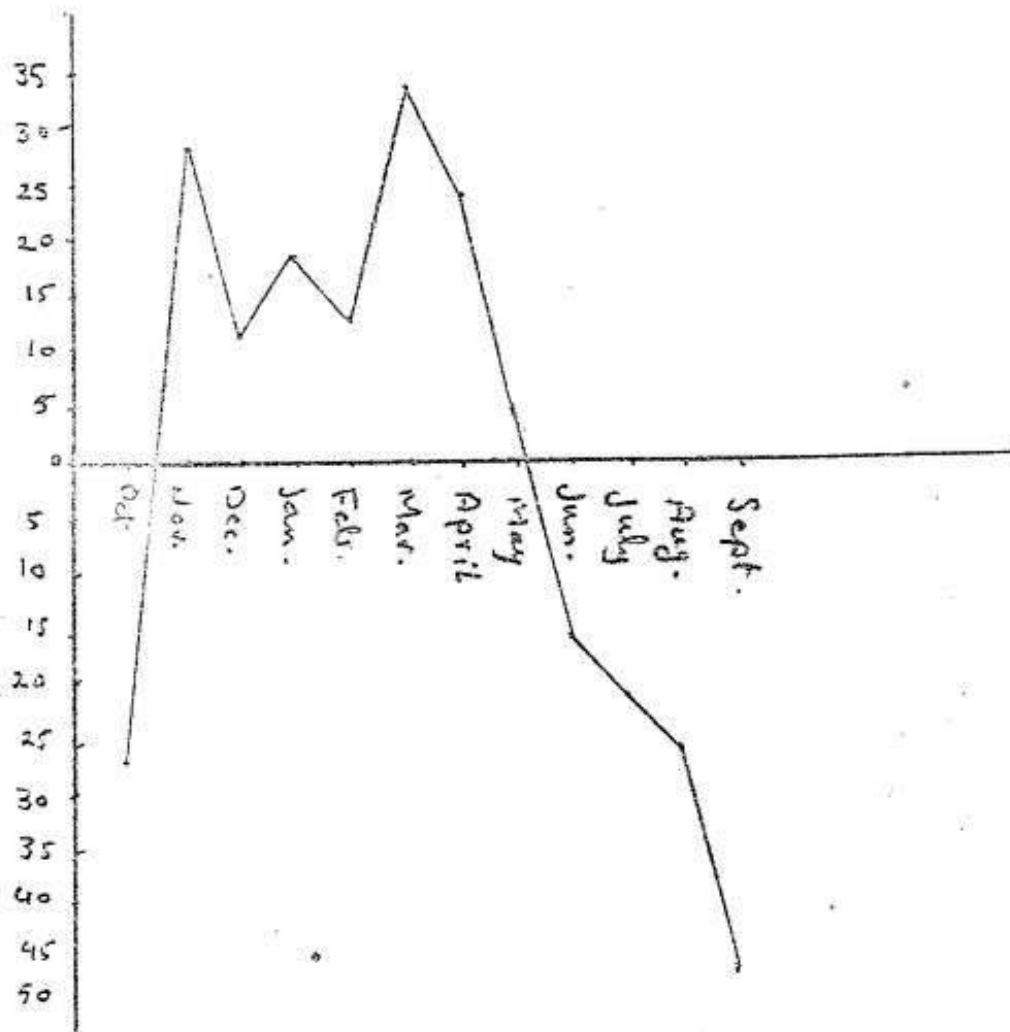
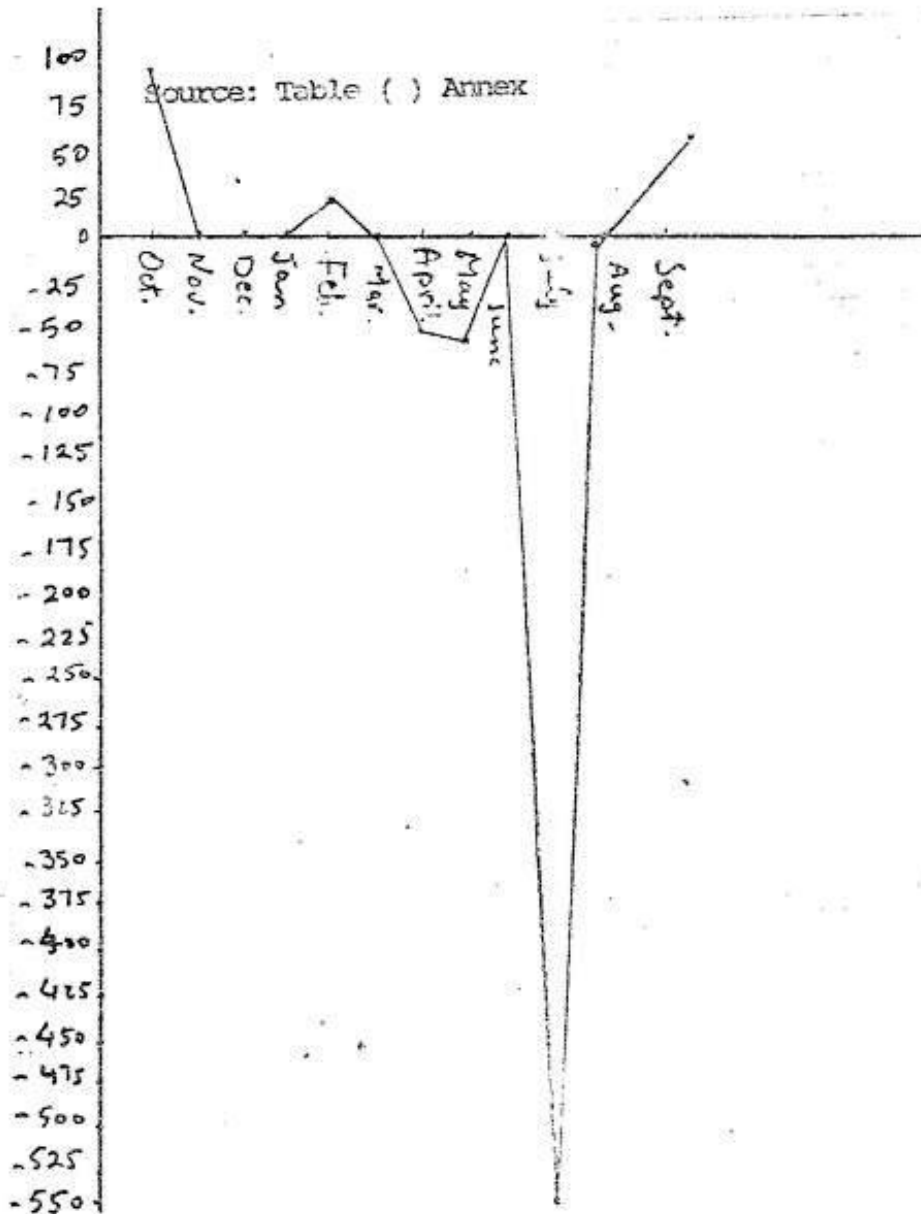


FIG ()

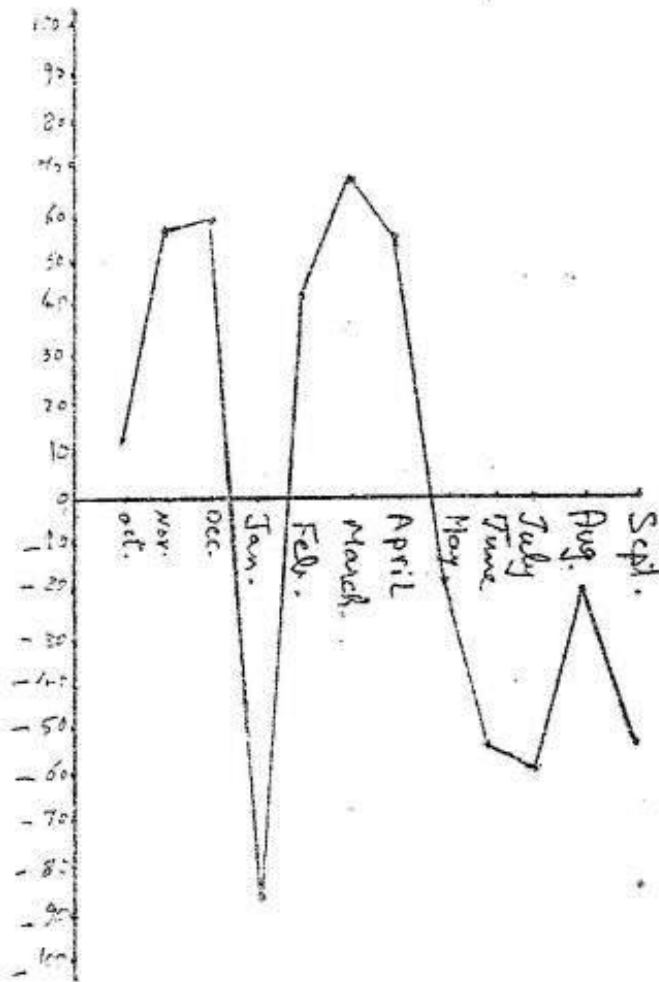
SEASONAL INDICES OF IMPORTED LIVE SHEEP

(1985- 1988)



SEASONAL INDICES OF IMPORTED FROZEN RED MEAT
(1985- 1988)

Source: Table () Annex



CONSTRAINTS AND OBSTACLES THAT LIMIT EXPANSION
OF RED MEAT IMPORTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Generally, the quantity of red meat imported in the last half of the eighties was much higher than the early years of the decade. Also, private sector share of imports were more than 85% during the second half of the decade in comparison with only 15% in 1981. In the seventies and early in the eighties, the limited quantity imported by the private sector was for special demand, i.e. for restaurants, hotels and similar kinds of retailers. Currently, imported red meat is available to all urban consumers and partially to rural consumers.

In 1988, two changes occurred in the importing of red meat. There was a sudden drop in the total quantity imported in 1988 to about 176,000 tons while it reached 262,000 tons in 1987. Also, the role of the private sector dropped, while the role of the public sector raised. With respect to the public sector, its share raised from 16,100 tons in 1987 to 31,300 tons in 1988. The private sector imported 245,500 tons in 1987. This quantity dropped to only 145,400 tons in 1988. The major shrinkage in private sector share of imports was in frozen meat which is the cheapest type of meat. In 1987 the frozen meat imported by the private sector was 219,900 tons but it developed to 107,500 tons in 1988. The private sector

imported more meat as live animals in 1988 compared with 1987, i.e. 37,900 tons in 1988 and 25,600 tons in 1987.

A conservative analysis might conclude that the drop in the private sector share of red meat imports in 1988 was an occasional phenomenon which was derived from the current stagnation in the Egyptian economy. However, the author believes that there are several sets of constraints that may have limited the share of private sector in red meat imports, particularly frozen meat. One set limits the demand and the other limits the supply.

Limited Demand for Imported Frozen Red Meat

Some empirical evidences confirm this issue. This study summarizes the factors that are interrelated.

1. The estimated demand function for red meat by types (6 types) shows that the frozen imported red meat is a substitute only for aged culled cows and buffaloes (20% of total consumption) -- one percent increase in imported frozen red meat causes only 0.05 percent decrease in the domestic meat consumption from aged culled cows and buffaloes (low quantity type of meat) at retail level. The substitutability of the common good quality red meat type, i.e. domestic red bulls (beef) for the frozen imported red meat is nil.

2. The estimated weighted average of income elasticity of imported frozen red meat is 0.3 while it is more than one for domestic fresh meat. One percent growth in the real per capita income leads to an equivalent increase in domestic red meat consumption, while it leads only to 0.3% increase in imported frozen red meat consumption. Among income classes, Table 9 shows that the proportion of the population that consider the imported frozen red meat as a complete substitute for domestic red meat has decreased over time while the proportion of the population that considered the imported frozen red meat as an inferior good has increased over time. This performance is mainly due to poor physical marketing efficiency and a perception of quality of imported red meat in the consumer's mind from past experience (as discussed in the following sections).

Table 6— Income Elasticity of Demand for Imported Frozen Meat
Among Population Classes Over Time ^{1/}

INCOME ELASTICITY OF IMPORTED FROZEN RED MEAT	SUBSTITUTABILITY FOR DOMESTIC FRESH RED MEAT	POPULATION PROPORTION		
		1964	1975	1981
		-----Percent-----		
$E \geq 1$	Full Substitute	42	39	0.0
$0 < E < 1$	Restricted Substitute	44	45	44
$E < 0$	Non Substitute	15	16	56

^{1/} E = income elasticity. Income elasticity of demand for domestic fresh red meat equals one for all income classes.

3. Lack of Efficient Marketing Services

A cumulative deterioration in the frozen meat quality occurs during the retail marketing phase. Deterioration in its quality decreases the demand volume. Among those poor services are:

- a) Lack of efficient port handling facilities;
- b) Transportation facilities for loading frozen meat are inadequate and/or storage is inefficient;
- c) Packing and processing plants are poor and inadequate;
- d) Retail storage facilities are poor;
- e) Private sector agents (importers) are often multi-objective. They do not have their own marketing facilities which lowers the expected efficiency and raises the risk and costs of marketing services.
- f) Although, statistics on cold storage capacity in 1988 were not available, the state authorities cited that the capacity is quite adequate. In 1982, there were 15,125 tons of cold storage capacity in the public sector and 67,931 tons in the private sector. Assuming a storage period of one month per lot, the available capacity was 6,921 tons per month. The average monthly imported frozen red meat, poultry and fish in 1982 was 180,000 tons, i.e. with an average of 15,000 tons a month, i.e. there was a shortage in cold storage facilities at that time. In 1987, the total imported frozen red meat was at the maximum i.e. 201,500 tons which implied a storage capacity of 16,792 tons per month.

However, there are two indicators that the future freezing storage capacity will not be adequate.

- 1) In 1988 the frozen red meat imported declined to 95,400 tons, i.e. 7,950 tons per month, probably due to a shortage of storage capacity.

- 2) Even if the current capacity is adequate, this report estimated the quantity required to be imported in 1992, in order to stabilize the retail price at LE 10.6 per Kg, was 367,000 tons, i.e. 30,583 tons per month, i.e. around twofold the maximum hypothesized capacity in 1987, i.e. 16,792 tons. If this hypothesis of inadequate freezing capacity is accepted, the estimated amortization costs per ton for establishment of additional capacity would be not less than LE 350. This value should be added to the price of each imported ton of meat.

- 3) Consumers have become very conservative towards frozen red-meat because their past experience has been negative. Up to the mid-seventies, the government was almost the only importer of red meat. The price was highly subsidized which caused the government to import a poor quality of meat to minimize the subsidy burden. Also, the handling through state marketing channels was very poor which caused quality deterioration of the frozen meat quality. Thirdly, imported frozen carcass is much more likely to deteriorate under poor handling than boneless cuts because of the existence of bones and fat with the meat.

Constraints that Limit Supply of Frozen Red Meat

The private importer who finances the frozen red meat trade faces low investment incentives and risky type of enterprising because of the following market performance characteristics:

1. A very low fixed profit margin at each stage of the frozen red meat market in comparison with the domestic fresh red meat trade. The profit per ton of frozen meat is fixed at: US \$19 per ton for the importer; LE 20 per ton for the wholesaler; LE 20 per ton for the semi-wholesaler; and LE 70 per ton for the retailer

Table 10 shows the Egyptian consumer's pound spread among all stages of the meat market. It is clear that all stages acquire only 4.2% of the consumer's LE as an aggregate profit, i.e. as an absolute value of LE 146. It ranges between 0.6% for the wholesaler and semi-wholesaler to 2% for the retailer.

Data of the same year (1987) for domestic red meat (beef) showed that the wholesaler acquired 7.6% from the consumer's LE, i.e. LE 559 per ton as a profit. The retailer acquired about 4.1% from the consumer's LE, i.e. LE 205 per ton. In summary, whereas the profit margin of the domestic red meat trade was LE 854 per ton, i.e. 11.7% of the consumer's pound it was only LE 146 i.e. 4.2% of the consumer's pound for imported frozen meat.

Table 7— Distribution of the Consumer's Egyptian Pound
Among Different Imported Red Meat Market Stages

ITEM OF COMPARISON	LE PER TON	% OF CONSUMER
CIF price per ton (\$-1 = LE 1.92 in 1987)	2320.7	66.3
Banking Expenses [5% of CIF price]	116.0	
Interest and Finance Expenses	348.1	13.3
Profit for Importer Company (\$19 per ton X LE 1.92)	36.48	1.0
Step-wise Fee (1% of CIF price)	18.56	
Imports Fee (1% of CIF price)	23.21	
VIT. Carantine Duties (LE 5/ton)	5.00	1.4
Investigation Duties	1.00	
Re-investigation Fee (LE 2/ton)	2.00	
Expenses up to the cold store in the port	8.81	
Other Expenses	364.80	11.2
Transportation Expenses from the Cold Store to outside the port	20.00	
Profit Margin for the Wholesaler	20.00	0.6
Storage Expenses	25.00	
Loss & Wastage Costs (0.5% of CIF)	11.60	3.6
Packing & Processing Expenses	90.00	
Semi-wholesale trader's profit	20.	0.6
Retailer Profit	70.	2.0
Consumer's Price	3501.26	100.0

The private agent can not stay in business with these fixed profit margins for the frozen meat market and even if he tried to raise the profit at least to 50% of the domestic meat market he would not be able to compete with the public sector supply to the urban market in state stores.

2. As noted earlier, there was a sharp drop in frozen meat imports by the private sector (the shrinkage was almost 60% of 1987). Even though domestic prices increased in 1988, imported red meat was not as competitive because of changes in two major factors:

- a) The average CIF price increased from \$1209 to \$1445, i.e. at a rate 19.5%.
- b) The exchange rate increased from LE 1.92/US dollar to LE 2.35/US dollar, i.e. at a rate 22.4%.

4. Tedious and long administrative procedures are required to obtain the full permission to deliver the frozen red meat to the domestic market (around 20 steps). The banking services to acquire the credit letter is also tedious.

PROJECTIONS OF RED MEAT PRICE 1992

The second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) (1987-1992) ends in 1992. Therefore, the retail price of red meat in 1992 was forecasted, given the 1986 level as a base year, and according to the major targets within the FYDP that affect the demand for red meat.

Demand for Red Meat

The price flexibilities of the demand for red meat (fed beef) were estimated from a recursive model of demand for meat as follows:

1. A decrease by 1% in red meat quantity increases its retail price by 0.41%.
2. An increase by 1% in real annual per capita income increases the red meat price by 0.31%.

Annual Economic Growth

The initial report of the FYDP showed that the annual economic growth rate is expected to be 3.9% a year. However, due to changes in several macroeconomic variables ^{1/}, since 1986/87, this study assumes an annual growth rate of only 2%.

Growth in Production of Red Meat

The major project within the FYDP is the fattening of the Buffalo-Veal calves (males). This project is expected to add 75,000 to 125,000 tons carcass weight by 1992, i.e. with an average 100,000 tons.

Accordingly, this study forecasts the retail price level of red meat in 1992, given the two major changes mentioned above as follows:

1. Impact of Income Growth (Demand Increase) on Retail Price

If the real per capita income increased by 2% a year, the retail price of red meat in 1992 would be LE 18.1, i.e. around 330% of its average in 1986.

^{1/} The variables are known, but beyond the limited scope of this paper.

2. Impact of Production Growth (Supply Increase) on retail Price

If the fattening of buffalo veal project reached its target, i.e. 100,000 tons carcass weight, 1.75 kg per capita per year in 1992, the retail price of red meat would be less than that level expected due to the economic growth, i.e. it would be LE 16.7 instead of LE 18.1, i.e. 8% less.

Impact of Retail Price on Prices at Other Market Stages

It has been shown that red meat is a demand-oriented market. Therefore, a recursive model is used to forecast the price of red meat of the derived demand levels, i.e. wholesale, producer (fed beef) and farmer (feeder calf). For more explanation, the producer means the feed lot operator who purchases the feeder calf (the calf raised by the small farmer up to the age and weight suitable for commercial fattening). The farmer is the conventional small farmer who is the major livestock breeder and raises the calves up to the suitable weight for fattening by the feed lot operator.

Therefore, table 11 summarizes the sequence of red-meat price increases derived from the retail price increase due to economic growth and/or buffalo-veal fattening project achievement.

Table 8— Forecasted Price at Retail Level
and the Successive Marketing Stages ^{1/}

	ECONOMIC	%	ECONOMIC	%
	GROWTH	1992 PRICE	GROWTH	1992 PRICE
PRICE AND MARKETING	3%	TO	ADDITIONAL	TO
STAGE	ANNUALLY	1986 PRICE	SUPPLY OF	1986 PRICE
	(DEMAND		100,000 TONS	
	INCREASE)			
	LE/Kg	%	LE/Kg	%
Retail price	18.1	329	16.7	303
Wholesale price	14.5	329	13.9	316
Fed-Beef	9.1	360	8.7	346
Feeder Calf	5.4	213	5.3	208

^{1/} Estimated from a recursive demand model, where red-meat is a demand oriented market.

Role of Red Meat Imports on Price Stability

In 1988 the average retail price of red meat was LE 9.9 per kilogram. Price stability means a moderate increase in the price. Up to 4% annual inflation in price level is reasonable. Therefore, a reasonable target for the red meat retail price in 1992 is LE 11.59 per Kg which is the 1988 retail price inflated by 4% a year.

Under the assumption of FYDP success as shown in table 11, the retail price in 1992 would be LE 16.7 per Kg. To reach the target level of LE 11.59 per Kg, red meat would have to be expanded in 1992 by 357,000 tons above the expected level (using the price flexibility from the demand function referred to earlier). This quantity (357,000 tons) should be the target of imports policy in 1992. In 1988 the quantity imported was about 177,000 tons. The maximum imported quantity was 262,000 tons in 1987. The additional expansion in red meat imports above the 1988 level should be about 180,000 tons.

Role of Imported Red Meat in a Cost-Effectiveness Oriented Economy

Soliman (1982) showed that domestic meat costs are much higher than the cost of imported meat. The net economic protection coefficient ranged between 1.3 for imported live cattle to 2 for boneless imported frozen cuts. He showed that imported red meat in the form

of frozen carcass and frozen cuts are the cheapest type of meat. Soliman's paper (1982) provided evidence that highly increasing prices of domestic red meat would have persisted, because of almost constant supply and highly increasing price of feeder calf (More than one-half of the meat production costs).

After application of the free exchange rate and the international price inflation in recent years, it is assumed that the domestic red meat price has become closer to the border price. Tables 9 and 10 show the calculated nominal rate of protection of domestic price to the border price. Generally, the two tables indicate that:

1. With respect to imported live animals, prices were higher than the domestic prices in 1985 and they were equivalent in 1986. In 1987 the domestic price was 22% above the border price. However, in 1988, the border price of live animals was almost the same as the domestic one, because the price increased by 7% between 1987 and 1988, while the domestic one raised by only 26%. The conclusion is that to rely upon importing live bulls to be slaughtered is not an economic policy.

2. With respect to imported frozen meat, the domestic red meat price is always much higher than the border price of imported frozen meat at a comparable market stage (farm gate price). The domestic red meat price was 67% above the domestic price in 1985 and this difference expanded to 96% in 1988 (Table 10). Therefore, assuming the quality of the domestic and imported beef is the same, the policy should be to increase the quantity of imported red meat.

Table 9— Nominal Rate of Protection for Domestic Fresh
Boneless Meat VS Equivalent Live Animals

YEAR	IMPORTED LIVE ANIMALS PRICE				DOMESTIC FRESH RED MEAT		
	CIF US \$ PER TON	EQUIVALENT CIF/KG US \$ AS BONELESS MEAT	EXCHANGE RATE LE PER US \$	EQUIVALENT CIF PRICE BONELESS MEAT (KG) LE	RETAIL PRICE LE/KG	DISCOUNTED PRICE FOR MARKETING MARGINS LE/KG	NOMINAL RATE OF PROTECTION (6)/(4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985	1,134	2.20	1.60	3.52	4.21	3.36	0.96
1986	1,008	1.95	1.90	3.71	4.98	3.99	1.07
1987	974	1.89	2.19	4.13	6.30	5.04	1.22
1988	1,480	2.87	2.30	5.54	8.13	6.51	0.99

(1) From FAO Trade Year Book

(2) = (1) / [Dressing percentage * proportion of boneless meat in carcass weight]

(4) = (2) * (3)

(6) = (5) * 0.8, where the estimated marketing margin between retailer and producer was 20% for equivalent boneless meat.

Table 10— Nominal Rate of Protection for Domestic

Fresh Red Meat VS Frozen Red Meat

YEAR	CIF PRICE OF FROZEN MEAT			DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICE		NOMINAL RATE OF PROTECTION
	US \$ PER TON	EXCHANGE RATE LE/US \$	LE/KG	RETAIL PRICE LE/KG	DISCOUNTED RETAIL PRICE FOR MARKETING MARGIN	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1985	1262	1.60	2.02	4.21	3.36	1.67
1986	1099	1.90	2.09	4.98	3.99	1.91
1987	1400	2.19	3.07	6.30	5.04	1.65
1988	1445	2.30	3.32	8.13	6.51	1.96

Table 11 shows that without any expansion in the supply and with successful economic growth due to FIDP in 1992 the consumer will spend LE 179 for almost 10 Kg. With full implementation of the buffalo veal project. The expenditure per capita would be LE 194 for 11.7 Kg and with expansion in imported red meat to achieve a stable domestic price of LE 11.58 per Kg, the consumer expenditure would be LE 165 for 17.8 Kg.

Table 11— Impact of Importing Frozen Beef on the Domestic Market
in 1992

POLICY OPTION	CONSUMER EXPENDITURE OR RED MEAT IN 1992		
	KGS PER CAPITA PER YEAR	RETAIL PRICE PER KG LE	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON RED MEAT PER CAPITA (LE)
1. Annual Economic Growth at 3% without supply expansion	9.9	18.11	179
2. Option (1) + additional supply of 100,000 tons from full implementation of the buffalo veal project	11.7	16.68	194
3. Options (1) + (2) + importation of 350,000 tons frozen beef to stabilize the domestic red meat price at LE 11.58*	11.7 6.1	11.58 + 5.00	135 30 — 165

* The price in 1988 with an annual inflation rate of 4%.

A forecasted price of the imported frozen meat at retail level in
the domestic market = [(1988's price) * (Intermediate market
inflation) * (1.2)]

Finally, several research studies show that the feed use for livestock has the highest opportunity cost in producing milk and that red meat has the lowest priority among animal products for economic feed resource allocation.

Tables:

1-1) : (1-4) Monthly Structure of Aggregate Imported Live Animals and Frozen Red Meat According to Origin & Type (1985-1988)

1-1) : (2-3) Monthly Structure of Imported Live Animals & Frozen Red Meat By Public Sector According to Origin and Type (1985 - 1987)

1-1) : (3-2) Monthly Indigenous Slaughtered Animals in Slaughter Houses By Type (1985-1988)

4-1) Monthly Retail Prices of Domestic Red Meat

4-2) : (4-3) Monthly Average CIF Price By Type & Origin to Egypt in US\$/Ton through (1985 - 87)

Table (1-1) Monthly Structure of A SER egate Imported Live Animals & Frozen Meat According to Origin
 Type In 1985.

Live animal	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
Cattle						Head					
Europe	6713	652	4408	2638	4291	2400	2153	7145	7145	4045	2388
Australia	20	200	92	20	250	-	80	-	60	200	50
Somalia	2043	-	2154	2037	1692	-	5378	-	1910	-	-
Sudan	4301	1782	1997	687	-	-	-	4188	749	-	-
Camels	21600	18508	21408	11600	13564	10263	9502	9210	12552	1832	31723
Sheep							105				
Total	34677	21102	30065	24912	19787	1767	12218	20843	22416	6177	34231
II Frozen Red Meat						TON					
Frozen	676741	648311	592097	1291606	1820189	610937	689203	789365	2549591	1214023	38091
Preserved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilled	118168	109273	125087	-	24438	19545	6528	76529	133174	26523	24578
Liver	188565	416159	421527	20058	7419	21584	212498	154058	431064	191130	-
Total (2)	962574	900619	1087711	1311657	1870045	92826	605833	1073492	2836824	74401	253600

Agreement of Public & Private to Imported quantities.
 Source: MOA, General Office of the Ministry.

Table (1-2) Monthly Structure of Aggregate Importer Live Animals & Frozen Meat according to Origin & Type in 1960.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
I Live animal													
Cattle													
Europe	4157	4273	4363	3213	6076	6081	6217	4729	—	5661	4819	7338	55967
Australia	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	—	34	366	4831
Canada	—	—	2549	2018	—	—	2515	—	—	—	—	—	7712
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	12548	15777	18044	3903	9669	8395	6676	3944	1194	1685	5216	7236	96365
Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15700	20100	23106	15714	15745	12876	14008	8633	2695	7304	10159	14938	68558
II Frozen Red Meat													
Frozen													
Preserved	814371	11059872	840050	720046	2356526	283314	261196	4197919	1171505	1412642	794102	3028772	22094058
Chilled	—	912667	1450689	155487	745157	71	1231079	1716605	142954	1013034	1603803	2066000	19622551
Live	579678	70610	85705	38893	52382	—	6581	38015	43080	39276	3664	3873	627197
Total	1440563	1697882	1287901	93054	2056133	90906	2412080	1209809	1599542	1791389	1142311	735155	17020902

Aggregate of Public & Private Imported quantities.
 Source: MOA, General Circle Quarantine;

Blot 1-3) Monthly Structure of Aggregate Imported Live Animals & Frozen Meat According to Origin & Type in 1987.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Live animal						head							
Cattle													
Europe	3166	2236	2878	3123	3253	2262	5143	2716	3209	6606	7136	3501	45245
Australia	-	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4486	5071	4325	5632	3112	3447	1614	2225	2622	4791	12060	9902	59267
Sheep	7864	-	14763	13861	-	51750	-	-	-	-	-	-	88026
Total	15336	7868	21966	22616	6365	57458	6757	4941	5831	11397	12176	13403	19325
Frozen Red Meat						TON							
Frozen	9026.290	12071.023	3548.508	8050.654	18053.844	11613.253	96086.588	4416.805	18126.63	7151.110	4925.806	2165.153	211626.88
Preserved	2209.975	-	2092.315	1376.586	864.364	-	498.235	-	1032.857	601.288	-	0.15	9135.132
Chilled	10729	29874	.435	24.681	25.371	22675	37474	9730	66.868	29.96	4.502	22.16	284.317
Liver	2174.916	809.787	5735.285	27314.68	4562.690	2015.85	1810.244	225.788	326.383	420.760	512.475	1185.170	2334.519
Total (2)	94721.91	13315.117	7400.643	12183.249	23561.059	18651.029	28430.584	6462.323	19552.911	8603.076	4823.783	3372.586	24223.315

Aggregate of public & private imported quantities.
Source: MUA, General Circulation.

Table 4: Monthly Structure of Aggregate Imported Live Animals & Frozen Meats According to Origin & Type in 1988.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
I Live animal													
Cattle													
Europe	416	141	389	145	2267	3057	3681	7885	6300	7360			316
Australia													
Somalia		350	1543										
Sudan													
Canada	9511	6658	9304	7747	3954	6358	4725	3002	5052				5
Sheep													
Total	9925	7179	11176	7892	8221	9415	8406	16872	14096	7926			101
II Frozen Red Meat													
Frozen	288,833	292,519 ⁴⁵⁹	249,643	1199,065	155,673	2,029,283	1395,416	1847,295	1,074,314	4,587,406			2,611.5
Preserved	900,205	648,841	66,831	114,398	1,051,456	786,258	649,401	1,700,72	716,812	675,291			804
Chilled	1,645	2,181	42,017		26,259	38,180	39,353	2,540	731				152
Liver	8094,563	1773,383		1079,151	2,09,63	333,54	1687,232	3744,359	141,309	5356,372			4772
Total (2)	6883,666	6153,844	3083,451	3402,118	1,654,202	2,442,281	1577,402	22,885,563	10,271,6	10,618,715			1358

Aggregate of public & private imported quantities.
 Source: MOA, General Circle circulation.

Table (2d) : Monthly Structure of Imported Live Animals and Frozen Red meat By Public Sector According to Origin and Type in 1985

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
Cattle	Sudan	948.1	621.8	7692	1937	262.4	-	-	270.9	-	-	-	3886.1	
	Somalia	673.1	330.2	347.8	607.2	1186.5	-	-	582.6	-	-	-	6694.9	
	Kenya	-	-	-	1008.5	1620.8	819.9	592.6	648.3	1368	-	-	-	5956.5
	Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1928.2
Total		1621.2	952	11151	1909.4	3669.7	819.9	2775.2	1699.2	2160.6	-	-	15999.9	
													12263	
Frozen Red Meat	Somalia	2835	2360	3247	5113	2320	-	-	-	-	-	-	18864.1	
	Kenya	-	-	4120	3248	1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	-	-	2556	5686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	2835	2360	10333	18447	4160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		2835	2360	10333	18447	4160	-	-	-	-	-	-	2672	
													58431	

Source: GACS

Table 223. Monthly Structure of Imported Live Animals and Frozen Red Meat By Pullet's Sector According to Origin and Type in 1985

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Animals					Low								
Ulle													
Sudan	376.5	4749				239.3							7630.7
Somalia							219.9						2457.5
Uganda													1378.2
From Europe	341.3	469.8	572.5	967.6		626.8	333.9						3182.4
						Low							
						Low							
From	657.8	8847	2167.3	2389.6		866.7	1151.8						857.3
Frog													
Red Meat													
Uganda	2714			4808	310.7	2947	1758	220.5	992				18537
EFC													
Others	885	3398						1088					8301
Col (2)	4599	3328		488	310.7	2947	1758	3293	992				24835

Table (2.3) : Monthly

Structure of Imported Live Animals and Frozen Red Meat By Public Sector According to origin and Type in 1989.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Octo.	Nov.	Dec.
Source & Type												
Live animals												
Cattle					100							
Sudan												
Somalia					4238							
Malawi												
Eastern Europe					2576	2095	1699	2026		3379		
						100						
Total "					6814	2095	1699	2026	3379			
Frozen Red Meat												
Indonesia	2915			1906	0999				1127	1352		872
EEC				1615	1140							21
Others						5063						
Total (a)	2915			3521	2139	5063			1127	1352		872

December

1980 - 2000

(Check)

	Cattle	Cows	Cattle	Buffalo	Beef	Veal	Feet	Beef	Goats	Pig	Total	Subtotal	Milk	Carni	Meat	Slap	Total	Total
January	35	2320	4712	20843	15362	40005	38367	2536	6828	133236	3114	7793	8200	—	—	—	19291	153127
February	82	2438	5156	16462	12457	33190	33315	2892	5844	11296	1705	5553	4000	—	—	—	45638	127074
March	224	2713	5217	15165	13112	33371	36124	2063	4137	112127	1262	7430	9200	6	—	—	18402	130522
April	164	2831	5405	11194	12412	32321	39197	2204	5615	111223	789	6900	11007	—	—	—	18896	130830
May	95	3326	7059	10359	16194	42133	42059	2288	5182	130573	28	7477	14355	—	—	—	23860	154000
June	92	3306	6459	9662	15322	38205	44293	2760	4380	124239	26	7168	13004	—	—	—	20798	145600
July	43	3385	6934	14500	15815	39380	48611	2942	5402	127010	1697	6394	11804	—	—	—	19879	156700
August	24	3202	8147	17597	19335	46333	63228	3255	3995	166323	2470	7282	10823	3325	—	—	23055	192522
September	31	2422	6358	20604	13958	34433	30564	2190	5136	116795	2238	4700	7990	1192	—	—	16687	133460
October	50	3180	7563	23771	17893	43220	38556	2655	6257	150700	2411	4089	10330	3400	—	—	20820	162000
November	57	2971	7207	26872	19434	39538	35473	2563	6252	140632	349	5221	10324	4450	—	—	20664	161221
December	33	2879	6407	21118	17421	35763	35235	2316	6075	122312	247	4957	11337	4300	—	—	21333	148595
Total	891	34932	77639	211627	189156	461126	487266	31910	65566	156097	16531	781368	121791	21603	24075	—	24075	1804772
January	129	3959	7705	22515	20134	44956	44847	3058	3717	140292	1531	2723	11182	1162	—	—	15640	164927
February	27	3934	6542	16844	14629	34203	32639	2354	5663	116630	34	3165	8965	420	—	—	13077	129306
March	75	3635	7120	15154	15917	35040	35112	2629	5334	120257	551	4449	9426	—	—	—	11176	134383
April	80	4219	8563	12217	15733	36722	41853	2282	5305	123886	95	4336	9889	—	—	—	10600	142504
May	176	4212	9629	9538	18463	46272	44328	4225	6777	144010	127	6183	9583	—	—	—	15893	169913
June	134	3023	8418	9217	14794	37649	42362	2608	5587	123734	4	3296	8118	—	—	—	10419	133173
July	25	3232	8968	14382	16811	42306	45392	3249	6586	140941	29	4545	8448	—	—	—	13017	152163
August	63	2746	8625	15505	20960	41201	5747	2231	4599	153085	1418	4073	6458	375	—	—	12320	162107
September	38	2903	7732	19045	19240	37582	29932	2668	5625	124261	379	3921	4723	596	—	—	9669	119107
October	42	3545	9569	26412	23428	44134	34954	2849	6917	154110	119	861	3658	2828	—	—	4661	141910
November	41	3340	7430	21271	19937	38449	29106	2323	5086	126223	—	1002	3257	1584	—	—	5863	120100
December	47	3752	11158	19928	19321	40224	24658	2384	6272	137944	127	1066	4103	1127	—	—	6440	149161
Total	798	42652	101700	202038	210207	418340	468780	33160	71561	1617436	4474	39900	87816	8313	10509	—	1751931	

Source: HOA, General Circle of Slaughter Houses

Month	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Buffalo	Veal	Feed Cattle	Feed Beef	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Total	System Cattle	Meat	Cond	Mount	Total	Total
January	59	3648	690	2048	2397	4406	3633	2760	5335	14364							143707
February	41	3549	8531	16079	16407	24279	31173	16660	5410	19328							125310
March	93	3625	7446	13011	15915	33857	35270	23081	5569	11319							191113
April	39	4189	8555	11775	17130	40875	39307	34006	4953	130219							177772
May	30	2953	6826	3389	19582	39089	43053	4130	6019	126991							177772
June	71	2529	6856	8293	12214	32069	31997	2857	4320	103210							177772
July	51	2928	866	13556	19505	45701	45058	3604	5977	164121							177772
August	32	2356	8016	13830	20671	38324	39784	2327	3196	128302							177772
September	41	2050	8195	20453	28667	42997	23905	2626	4865	136291							177772
October	35	2028	8019	20999	24661	45976	32348	3264	5856	143193							177772
November	46	2042	7258	12161	22816	41029	30228	2556	4887	125323							177772
December	53	2829	6857	18635	20212	45512	36912	2919	6259	164323							177772
Total	716	35948	92568	181594	235979	479916	432874	37596	6145	1563519							103
January	65	2682	5522	13773	28001	50659	31983	2689	5322	129073							123813
February	40	7537	6071	15893	13668	33260	31034	2556	4826	117913							123926
March	75	3325	8044	16110	18956	39152	25582	2580	4459	130288							139433
April	101	3436	8349	11205	20519	40786	21433	3537	5463	124837							122982
May	125	2999	7804	7953	17535	35565	32812	3537	4944	114472							123331
June	50	3345	9886	10743	16266	36372	27365	2974	4383	115732							123331
July	99	3054	8945	10695	21712	40353	52091	2602	4092	114072							123331
August	45	2317	7077	14229	17801	46442	31466	2146	5007	113972							123331
September	41	2502	7315	16034	21039	53811	21885	2732	5859	126252							123331
October	64	2884	7160	15931	22583	36289	30060	2370	4887	122582							123331
November	59	2958	6592	16870	20515	35943	24555	2944	5451	125669							123331
December	67	2688	5360	16798	21480	37204	26981	2799	4997	128150							123331
Total	831	34275	87203	170212	231957	455007	417677	34056	59867	1495799							1588194

Source: MOA, General Circle of Slaughter Houses.

Table (Q.1) : Monthly Retail

Prices of Domestic Red Meat (1985 - 1988)

(PT/Kg)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Male Veal	..	456.20	456.2	459.0	459.5	467.0	449.9	474.8	458.8	476.3	477.4	482.10
Beef Bulls (Kambal)	..	461.9	420.7	461.9	461.7	460.7	433.7	464.3	428.5	467.6	471.4	473.8
Mutton	..	463.20	455.40	464.70	464.7	466.3	417.5	468.8	424.80	417.6	475.0	476.30
Male Veal	478.6	..	492.9	497.6	479.7	507.1	498.8	537.3	532.10	538.10	539.3	..
Beef Bulls (Kambal)	470.0	..	487.5	488.10	456.30	500.0	473.5	525.	518.5	523.8	540.5	..
Mutton	481.0	..	495.0	495.80	456.60	507.9	462.3	545.20	526.80	529.8	539.30	..
Male Veal	554.4	57.0	597.6	619.10	606.8	645.2	654.8	663.5	669	672.4	675.6	687.5
Beef Bulls (Kambal)	554.3	573.4	588.1	671.9	586.9	632.5	652.5	664.6	670.5	674.6	675.8	677.4
Mutton	548.6	572.5	592.9	670.7	580.10	629.8	652.6	664.2	671	664	673.0	637
Male Veal	685.1	708.5	733.0	760.0	797.7	829.8	856.3	852	836.3	856.4	861	869
Beef Bulls (Kambal)	690.9	704.8	742.0	770.6	806.7	832.0	850.9	850	875.4	871.2	879.5	883.8
Mutton	682.1	701.2	734.9	755.7	799.7	732.5	870.4	885	889	884.9	888.3	821

Not available

Source: CAPMAS

Table (1-2): Monthly Average CIF Price By Type And Origin To Egypt in US\$ (1985)

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<u>Live animals</u>					115	117	107						
<u>Cattle</u>													
Sudan	1752.30	1752.30	-	-	-	1752.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1752.3
Senegal	-	-	922	921	-	-	922	-	-	-	-	-	922
Islands	-	-	-	-	922	922	-	-	-	-	-	-	922
Eastern Europe	966	966	966	-	966	966	966	-	-	-	-	-	966
<u>II weighted Average</u>	1344.3	1388.1	946	921	946.8	1068.5	934.8	-	-	-	-	-	1000
<u>Frozen Meat</u>													
Islands	1127	-	-	1127	1127	1127	1127	1127	1127	-	-	-	1127
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	990	990	-	-	-	-	-	1150	-	-	-	-	1017.8
<u>Weighted Average</u>	1070.9	990	-	1127	1127	1127	1127	1134.6	1127	-	-	-	1091

Table (4-2): Monthly Average CIF Price By Type and Origin
 To Egypt in US\$ (1985)

	Jan	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
3 Live animals													
Cattle					115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8
Sudan					922								922
Somalia													
Iceland													
Eastern Europe					915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.6
weighted Average 1.					919.6	915.8	915.8	915.8	915.8	1182			973.5
Vietnam Red Meat													
Iceland					1357	1127				1260	1260		12223.3
EEF					1160	1160							1160.13
Others													
weighted Average 2.					1266.7	1144.6				1260	1260		1208.7