

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

## This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search http://ageconsearch.umn.edu aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.





appear to stem from increased competition from India, as Indian beef suppliers serve distinctly different market segments from those targeted by U.S. exporters.

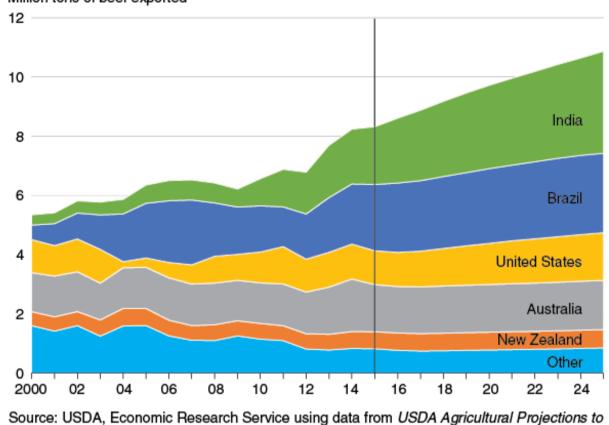
The rapid expansion in India's beef exports has been driven by three main factors. First, global demand for India's relatively low-cost water buffalo meat is strong, particularly among low- and middle-income countries in Asia and the Middle East. The United States and most other developed-country beef exporters primarily supply higher cost beef products that target higher income markets and consumers. The relatively low price of Indian beef reflects perceived quality differences: it is buffalo rather than cattle meat, it is produced primarily from culled dairy animals, and it cannot meet the stricter sanitary and phytosanitary standards common in more advanced markets.

Second is the size of India's water buffalo herd which is, by far, the world's largest. The herd is prized for dairy production but is mostly underexploited for meat production because of low domestic consumer preference for beef by a majority of Indian consumers. Third, the development of private, export-oriented slaughter and packing firms in several Indian States is enabling the successful transport and processing of animals and marketing of products to the specifications of a diverse set of export markets. While exports of cattle beef are banned for religious reasons, buffalo do not hold the same religious significance to most Indians, and buffalo slaughter is legal throughout India.

Analysis of India's capacity to sustain growth in buffalo meat exports is limited by a lack of reliable data. USDA projections suggest continued strong growth in import demand in most of the markets served by Indian beef suppliers, but assumptions based on past calfrearing and feeding practices suggest that Indian production could fall below current USDA projections by about 2020. If producers or processors respond to the commercial opportunity now afforded by the export market by rearing more male buffalo calves and/or increasing feeding to boost low slaughter weights, production and export growth may be sustained.



## India projected to remain the world's largest beef exporter



## Million tons of beef exported

## This article is drawn from...

From Where the Buffalo Roam: India's Beef Exports, by Maurice Landes, Alex Melton, and Seanicaa Edwards, USDA, Economic Research Service, June 2016



2025.



**Amber Waves on Your Tablet** 

*On the go?* Stay connected with our *Amber Waves* app for tablets. Subscribe to the monthly magazine on **iTunes** or **Google Play**.

ERS Home | USDA.gov | Careers | Site Map | What's New | E-Mail Updates | RSS | Text Only | Report Fraud FOIA | Accessibility | Information Quality | Privacy Policy & Nondiscrimination Statement | USA.gov | White House

