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## Egypt

### Livestock and Products

### Annual

### 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

Total cattle numbers are forecasted to be down about 5 percent in 2009 as a result of the import ban on live cattle imports from most of the exporting countries. As a result of lower domestic availability, meat imports are expected to increase about 2 percent. Imports of dairy cattle from U.S. are expected to resume again shortly. U.S. beef liver continues to dominate the Egyptian market. In 2007, U.S. beef liver exports were about \$75 million.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Annual Report  
Cairo [EG1]  
[EG]

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## PS&amp;D

Animal Numbers, Cattle Egypt	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	5634	5634	5308	5308	5308	5308		5035	
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	3550	3550	3550	3345	3345	3345		3173	
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Production (Calf Crop)	1750	1750	1750	1650	1650	1650		985	
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Other Imports	30	30	30	35	35	35		50	
Total Imports	30	30	30	35	35	35		50	
Total Supply	7414	7414	7088	6993	6993	6993		6070	
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Cow Slaughter	501	501	501	481	481	390		350	
Calf Slaughter	150	150	150	140	140	130		140	
Other Slaughter	1155	1155	829	1137	1137	865		950	
Total Slaughter	1806	1806	1480	1758	1758	1385		1440	
Loss	300	300	300	300	300	250		250	
Ending Inventories	5308	5308	5308	4935	4935	5035		4380	
Total Distribution	7414	7414	7088	6993	6993	6993		6070	

## Production

Virtually Egypt's entire livestock herd is maintained primarily for dairy production, with meat production of secondary importance. The size of the Egyptian cattle herd (including domesticated buffalo) in 2007 is expected to increase by about 2 percent from 2007 levels. This increase is mostly due to the absence of outbreaks of both lumpy skin (LSD) and foot and mouth diseases (FMD) in 2008.

Due to a reduction in milk production, combined with recent increase in milk prices, most of the milk producers are interested in importing dairy cattle either for expansion existing or for new dairy farms. The government is currently imposing a ban on the importation of live cattle from most of European countries due to the blue tongue outbreak in Europe. The Egyptian government has lifted the ban on imports of pregnant heifers from both Canada and The U.S.

## Trade

In early 2007 the government approved imports of live cattle from Australia and Romania. This after the ban imposed on live cattle from all sources in June 2006 due to the out-breaks of FMD, LSD, and three day fever. Only 975 head ready for slaughter were imported from Romania and Hungary.

Total beef cattle imported from January 2008 through July 2008 are estimated at 1,600 head, from Romania and Hungary. Furthermore, the Egyptian Veterinary Services (EVS) recently approved the import of live cattle from both U.S and Canada. Dairy cattle imports have been banned since June 2001 when MOA issued the decree #1355, which requires that imported cattle come from a country or area declared enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL) free. However, in November 2007, the EVS amended the import requirement for dairy cattle from the U.S. The Egyptian government EVS approved imports of breeding cattle born and raised in the U.S. Cattle is coming from EBL free herds. Even so, two serological tests for ELB within 21 days are required during 30 days before export. One serological test will take place upon arrival of the cattle to Egyptian ports. The shortage in domestic beef stock and milk supply have been exacerbated by the outbreak of FMD and LSD, in addition to the increased prices of both meat and milk, imports of cattle are expected to increase in 2009.

In 2008, beef imports are expected to be at the same level as 2007. In 2007, Egyptian imports of frozen beef were estimated at 250,000 MT, compared with 222,321 MT in 2006. Due to price competitiveness, Brazil continues to be the major supplier of imported frozen meat to Egypt. Brazilian frozen beef is cheaper by \$ 150 to \$200 per MT compared to other sources.

In 2007, Egypt's total beef liver imports were estimated 75,225 MT. The United States continues to be the sole supplier of beef liver into the Egyptian market. During the first 7 months of 2008, U.S. liver shipments to Egypt were very strong, reaching about 40,000 tons, compared with 35,000 MT during the same period in 2007.

### **Consumption**

In 2007, meat consumption is forecasted to decline as the short supply of locally produced meat has driven up prices. The average per capita consumption of red meat is estimated at 8.5 kg/year, which is quite low compared to consumption levels in other countries. The low consumption is mainly due to limited local production combined with low incomes. Egyptians prefer beef to other types of meat including poultry and lamb. They also prefer fresh over frozen beef. The more affluent segment of the population tends to think of imported frozen meat as an inferior product. The exception to this is the very limited amount of high quality beef imported for use in hotels and restaurants, mostly imported from the United States.

PS&D

Meat, Beef and Veal Egypt	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Slaughter (Reference)	1806	1806	1480	1758	1758	1385			1440
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	410	446	365	394	394	320			335
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other Imports	300	230	250	300	235	240			245
Total Imports	300	230	250	300	235	240			245
Total Supply	710	676	615	694	629	560			580
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Human Dom. Consumption	710	676	615	694	629	560			580
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Consumption	710	676	615	694	629	560			580
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	710	676	615	694	629	560			580