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Saudi Arabia

Poultry and Products Annual

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Report Highlights:

Broiler meat production in Saudi Arabia is expected to reach 760,000 MT in 2017, about 9 percent higher than USDA's official estimate. Production is projected to increase slightly to 765,000 MT in 2018. Broiler meat consumption this year is estimated at 1.51 million MT, a decline of about 6 percent compared to the last year's estimated consumption of 1.6 million MT and 4 percent higher than the official USDA estimate. The reduction in broiler meat consumption this year is due mainly to the departure of several thousand expats from the Kingdom. Total Saudi broiler meat imports in 2017 are expected decline to by about 11 percent to 790,000 MT compared to 2016. In 2016, Brazil supplied 84 percent of Saudi Arabia's broiler meat imports of 886,000 MT, followed by France with 14 percent. The U.S. is a distant third with one percent of the market.

Executive Summary

Total Saudi broiler meat production is expected to reach 760,000 MT in 2017, about 9 percent higher than USDA's official estimate of 700,000 MT. Post has revised Saudi broiler meat production for 2016 to 755,000 MT from USDA's official estimate of 670,000 MT based on the Saudi Ministry of Environment, Water and Agricultural (MEWA) officially published data. Domestic broiler meat production next year is expected to increase slightly to 765,000 MT. The main reason for the large increase in domestic broiler meat production in 2016 was expansion projects carried out by the largest Saudi poultry producers - Al-Watania, Fakieh and Almarai poultry farms - and mid-sized producers. Production cost of locally produced broiler meat currently ranges between \$1.6 and 1.87 per Kg of average dressed weight.

Saudi Arabia's imports of broiler meat are estimated at 790,000 MT, a decline of approximately 11 percent in 2017, from 886,000 MT in 2016. The expected decline of poultry meat imports in 2017 is mostly due to departure of several hundred thousand expatriates from the Kingdom, increased Brazilian export prices in the second half of this year, and the increase in the local broiler meat production. Total broiler meat imports in 2018 are projected to drop by six percent to 740,000 MT. This is mainly due to the departure of a significant number of expat family members caused by the newly imposed levy on expat's dependents.

Brazil has remained the dominant supplier of broiler meat to Saudi Arabia for over two decades. In 2016, Brazilian broiler meat exports to the Kingdom reached 746,286 MT, which accounted for 84 percent of total Saudi broiler meat imports, followed by France with 14 percent, and the U.S. - a distant third at 1 percent of the market. The small U.S. share of the market is mostly due to difficulties the U.S. poultry exporters' face in meeting the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) stringent poultry and poultry product import requirements.

Saudi Arabia's 2017 broiler meat exports are estimated at 40,000 MT, similar to USDA's official estimate. Most Saudi broiler meat exports are shipped to nearby GCC countries. Saudi broiler meat exports for 2018 are forecast to remain at 40,000 MT. The government levies a \$533 per MT export tax as reimbursement for the subsidies received by local broiler meat producers from the Saudi government. The export tax makes Saudi broiler meat less competitive compared to other suppliers.

Note: Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline>

Production

Post estimates Saudi Arabia's 2017 broiler meat production at 760,000 MT, up by approximately 9 percent compared to USDA's official estimate of 700,000 MT. Local broiler meat production is projected to increase slightly and reach 765,000 MT in 2018. Domestic broiler meat production data for 2016 was revised up by about 13 percent to 755,000 MT based on newly issued Saudi Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA) data. The higher than expected production increase in 2016 was reportedly due to a significant decline in poultry mortality rates and increased production by

medium to large scale broiler production farms. MEWA is actively working to reduce poultry mortality rates - which in the past reached 50 percent in some smaller broiler farms. It appears chicken mortality rates have declined over the past couple of years, which assisted in increasing domestic production and decreasing costs.

Domestic broiler meat production is expected to increase significantly by 2022 when a number of large scale expansion projects become operational. Domestic broiler producers have faced two major stumbling blocks in increasing local broiler meat production: (1) High chicken mortality in small and medium sized poultry farms caused mainly by outbreaks of viral diseases such as Newcastle disease and (2) The inability to meet planned expansion targets due to high land prices, land ownership disputes, and government restrictions. These have made it difficult to obtain or purchase suitable land for expansion. It seems that the two largest domestic broiler meat producers Al-Watania and Fakieh poultry farms have overcome the land related constraints.

Al-Watania Poultry Farm, the largest broiler farm in the Kingdom with 820,000 broiler production a day, is constructing a new mega poultry farm in Bisaita in Al-Jouf Province. The Bisaita's project, which is expected to be operational by 2020, will increase the company's total daily broiler meat production to one million broilers and its table eggs output to 3 million a day, respectively. Al-Watania currently produces about 1.5 million table eggs a day.

In April 2017, Fakieh Poultry farms announced a plan to invest more than \$213 million in a new broiler farm project with 500 huge broiler farming houses in the Jazan region. The firm's new project - planned to be operational by 2022 - is expected to increase the company's broiler meat production by about 300,000 a day. Currently, the company produces about 550,000 chickens daily. The firm has also purchased some land in Al-Jouf region for future expansion of its broiler meat and table eggs production. The long medium term goal of the company is to produce one million birds and three million table eggs a day. Currently, the firm produces about 1.5 million table eggs a day.

Al-Marai is the third largest broiler meat producer in the country. The firm has access to large amounts of farm land that will allow the firm to produce about to 150 million birds a year. In 2015, the company reportedly produced 75,000,000 million broilers.

Broiler production in Saudi Arabia is concentrated in about ten vertically-integrated companies (three large companies and 7 medium farms) which control about 80 percent of total broiler meat production. The MEWA estimates that there were 436 broiler farms in Saudi Arabia in 2016, an increase of about 6 percent compared to 413 in 2012.

About 93 percent of the total Saudi broiler meat production comes from six provinces. In 2016, Al-Qassim province (where Al-Watania Poultry Farm is based) accounted for about 34 percent of the total Saudi broiler meat production, followed by Makkah with 15 percent, Riyadh with 14 percent, Aseer with 13 percent, Hail with 12 percent and the Eastern Provinces with 5 percent.

The table below shows Saudi Arabia's broiler meat production in the period 2010 to 2017.

Saudi Broiler Production during 2012-2017

Year	Production in MT
2012	566,495
2013	583,394
2014	No data available
2015	740,551
2016	755,364
2017*	760,000
2018*	765,000

Source: MEWA and * OAA/Riyadh projection

Production Costs

Broiler meat production costs in Saudi Arabia are relatively high because of the high costs of controlling temperature in the chicken houses - under extremely hot weather conditions most of the year - and the heavy reliance on imports of poultry feed products, vaccines, as well as equipment. In order to reduce production costs, the Saudi government (SAG) provides several types of production support. These include subsidies for animal feed, and interest-free loans and rebates on the purchase of certain poultry equipment. The total government subsidies offered to the local broiler meat producers is estimated at \$.50 per kg.

Feed costs account for about 70 percent, on average, of broiler production costs in Saudi Arabia. Production costs for local broilers ranged between \$1.6 and \$1.87 per Kg, on average dressed weight which are sometimes higher than the retail prices of some imported broiler meat brands in Saudi market. The Saudi government has been offering imports subsidies on 31 imported animal feed ingredients to local importers to help them reduce their production costs. The import subsidy is based on the energy and protein contents of each feed ingredient. For instance, import subsidies on 48 percent protein soybean meal and corn are set at \$137 and \$82 per MT, respectively. The imports subsidies on distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and corn gluten feed (CGF) are \$99 and \$91 per MT, respectively.

Broiler Production Cycles

The growing cycle for broilers in Saudi Arabia varies between 28 to 35 days, with an average bird weight gain of 50 grams per day. The average live weight for broilers when marketed is about 1,350 grams, while the average ready to cook broiler carcasses weight when marketed is about one kg. The average feed conversion ratio (FCR) is estimated at about 1.70 kg.

Other Poultry Products

Almost all poultry meat produced in Saudi Arabia is broiler meat, with the exception of about 1,500 MT of quail meat produced by Astra Farms located in Tabuk. Before 2007, spent hens were sold live at thousands of retail shops across the Kingdom. In August 2007, however, the Saudi government banned the sales of live chicken in order to reduce the risk of human infection with poultry related diseases. Most of the spent chickens are killed and buried. In 2013 the MEWA gave poultry growers the option to slaughter spent chickens for further processing, but stipulated that slaughtering of spent chickens must be scheduled on different days from when broilers are slaughtered in order to avoid commingling of the two products.

Poultry Disease Outbreaks

Controlling poultry disease outbreaks continues to be a major challenge for the Saudi broiler industry. According to some industry contacts, the national average chicken mortality rate has been significantly declining over the past couple of years and is currently estimated at less than 15 percent. Mortality in Saudi broiler farms are attributed mostly to outbreaks of viral diseases such as Newcastle Disease (NCD), Gumboro (IBD), Infectious Bronchitis (IB) and Avian Influenza (H9N2 subtype).

Consumption

Total domestic broiler meat consumption in 2016 was revised up to 1.6 million MT compared to the USDA's official estimate of 1.43 million MT, an increase of about 12 percent. Consumption was high last year due to increased price competitiveness of poultry compared to other animal based protein sources. The higher than projected domestic broiler meat production increased the intensity of competition among imported broiler meat suppliers. Imported broiler meat prices fell by as much as 20 percent - to \$1.87 per kg for a few weeks in the third quarter of last year.

Broiler meat consumption this year is estimated at 1.51 million MT, a decline of about 6 percent compared to the last year's estimated consumption of 1.6 million MT and 4 percent higher than the official USDA estimate of 1.45 million MT. The estimated reduction in broiler meat consumption this year is due mainly to the departure of several thousand illegal aliens and some family members of legal residents. This follows the imposition, in early July 2017, of a tax of \$320 per expat family member. The annual residence levy will increase by \$320 per year until it reaches \$1,280 per expat family member by 2020. We expect that the number of expats that send their dependents back to their native countries will increase significantly. This will result in a reduction in demand for broiler meat and other food products over the next three years.

Poultry meat consumption in Saudi Arabia is among the highest in the world, with per capita consumption in 2016 estimated at about 51 kg. It should be noted that our estimates for total and per capita broiler meat consumption figures for Saudi Arabia in this report may be overstating the actual level because no official broiler meat inventory data is available. Beginning and ending stocks for poultry meat are assumed to be zero. Saudi broiler meat importers tend to purchase more than actual market needs when prices are attractive (as it was the case last year) to build up stocks and sell when prices start to go up. A significant quantity of frozen broiler meat may be held as carry-over stocks. Total broiler meat imports reached a record high in 2015 of about 957,000 MT due to attractive prices offered by Brazilian suppliers, an increase of 20 percent over 2014.

Demand Fluctuation

The Saudi poultry meat market is cyclical. Demand rises dramatically in the winter, during the holy month of Ramadan and Hajj season (prior to Eid-al-Adha) - particularly in the cities of Makkah and Medina - when more than eight million visitors come to Saudi Arabia to perform Umrah and Hajj rituals. However, consumption declines in the summer months when millions of Saudis and expatriate workers leave the Kingdom for vacations. In recent years, poultry meat consumption has been steadily rising because of its affordability and the perception that it is healthier than red meat. While most poultry meat consumption is in the form of whole broilers, demand for chicken parts such as leg quarters and breast has been rising. This is due to increased demand by households of working-couples, rising demand for ready-to-cook poultry meals, and continued expansion of the food service sector. In addition, the continuing growth of hypermarkets and supermarkets throughout the Kingdom has helped increase the availability of different poultry varieties and boost the overall demand for poultry meat.

Consumer Preference

Saudis consumers prefer locally produced fresh broiler chickens. More than 80 percent of local broiler meat is sold chilled; many poultry producers have switched their broiler meat production lines from frozen to chilled products, as it is more profitable. Saudi customers do not mind paying as much as 50 percent more for fresh\chilled domestic broiler meat over frozen imported broiler meat. In general, Saudi consumers prefer 900 to 1,100 gram birds. They perceive large broilers (1,200 to 1,400 grams) as old and not tender. Hotels and restaurants prefer 900 to 1,000 grams to serve whole, in halves or in quarters; they prefer to buy a lighter weight bird at the lowest possible price. All imported broiler meat into Saudi Arabia is frozen, and mostly for consumption by expatriate communities and the food service sector. Brazilian frozen broiler meat is the most preferred imported chicken by restaurants and catering companies as they offer plenty of smaller sized birds, which fit in rotisseries used by restaurants.

The issue of Halal slaughter is not a major concern for most consumers in Saudi Arabia, as they are assured by the government that all imported meat products, including poultry, are slaughtered according to Islamic rituals. However, some Saudis tend to believe that domestically slaughtered broilers are of higher Halal standards than imported products from non-Muslim countries like Brazil and France. As such, they prefer to purchase domestically grown broiler meat at higher prices.

Trade

Imports

In 2016, Saudi Arabia imported 886,342 MT of broiler meat, down by about 8 percent from a year earlier as reported by supplying countries. The significant decline in broiler meat imports in 2016 was mainly due to higher carryover stocks from 2015 and higher Brazilian export prices. Actual imports in 2016 were about 11 percent higher than the USDA’s official estimate of 800,000 MT.

Available trade data from supplying countries for the January - May 2017 period puts total Saudi broiler meat imports at 327,278 MT, a reduction of about 12 percent compared to 369,895 MT imported in the same period in 2016. Brazil led all poultry exporters and accounted for 84 percent of the market during this period, with quantity exported decreasing by 12 percent compared to same period last year. France accounted for 14 percent of the market during the first five months of this year, and exporting 11 percent less broiler meat compared to the same period in 2016. The U.S. was a distant third with 1 percent of the market. But our exports increased by 12 percent compared to the same period a year earlier.

Exporting Country	Saudi Arabia Broiler Meat Imports Quantity in MT			
	Jan-May 2016	Market Share	Jan-May 2017	Market Share
Brazil	314,135	85%	276,295	84%
France	50,294	14%	44,624	14%
United States	4,328	1%	4,862	1%
Others	1,138	0%	1,497	0%
Total	369,895	100%	327,278	100%

Reduced Broiler Meat Imports in 2017

January - June 2017 data available for Brazil puts the total Brazilian chicken meat exports to Saudi Arabia at 320,589 MT, a reduction of about 16 percent compared to its total exports of 379,765 MT in the same period in 2017. January - June 2017 data was not available for French exports when this report was draft. The lower Brazilian chicken meat exports to Saudi Arabia in the first six months of this year are mainly attributed to reduced demand because of the departure of hundreds of thousands expatriates from the Kingdom. Post estimates total Saudi broiler meat imports for 2017 at 790,000 MT, a reduction of about 11 percent compared to 2016. For 2018, total Saudi broiler meat imports are projected to continue to decline and reach 740,000 MT.

In the past few years, the U.S. share of the Saudi imported broiler meat market has been very small because of the difficulties that U.S. poultry meat exporters face meeting SFDA’s poultry feed regulations. SFDA requires that imported poultry meat is accompanied by a government issued health certificate attesting that it came from poultry that were only fed on vegetable protein and free from growth hormones. In order for FSIS to issue the required animal protein free certification, exports of U.S. poultry and poultry products to the Kingdom come from slaughter facilities that participate in the Agricultural Marketing Service’s (AMS) Animal Protein Free Verification (APFV) Program for Poultry. Very few U.S. poultry producers participate in the APFV program. These conditions have

eliminated most U.S. poultry producers from exporting broiler and other poultry products to Saudi Arabia.

Exporting Country	Saudi Arabia Broiler Meat Imports			
	Quantity in MT			
	2015	Market Share	2016	Market Share
Brazil	789,302	82%	746,286	84%
France	141,238	15%	120,423	14%
USA	10,968	1%	11,778	1%
Argentina	14,226	1%	3,990	0%
Other Countries	1,219	0%	3,865	0%
Total	956,953	100%	886,342	100%

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Chicken Parts

Demand for chicken parts has soared in the past several years due to the growth of fast food outlets, casual dining establishments, and increased demand by hotels and catering services. Saudi imports of chicken parts increased by 103 percent in the past six years, from 115,512 MT in 2010 to 232,716 MT in 2015. In 2016, chicken part imports declined by about eight percent compared to a year earlier, but remained at 24 percent of total Saudi broiler meat imports. Brazil maintained its share of chicken part imports at approximately 94 percent for the second year.

Frozen Chicken Cuts And Edible Offal (Including Livers)		
Reporting Country	2015	2016
Brazil	221,075	201,401
United States	10,943	11,742
Other	698	1,604
Total	232,716	214,747

Source: Global Trade Atlas

The U.S. has been a distant second in the Saudi chicken parts import market over the past several years. In 2016, U.S. chicken parts exports to Saudi Arabia reached 11,742 MT, up by 7 percent compared to a year earlier. According to trade contacts, dark broiler meat accounts for about 70 percent of total chicken parts imports and the balance is chicken breast. U.S. fast food chains such as McDonald's, KFC and their local rivals such as Al-Beck, Herfy, and Kudu depend mostly on imported chicken parts. Western casual dining restaurants including Chili's, Apple Bees, Fuddrucker's, and TGI Fridays use significant quantities of chicken parts - particularly chicken breast. A large part of imported deboned chicken is destined for Shawarma (popular Middle Eastern style sandwich) that is made of boneless chicken meat or beef mixed with pickles, lettuce and mayonnaise wrapped with pita bread.

Turkey Meat

Saudi Arabia’s turkey meat imports are very small. In 2016, Saudi turkey meat imports totaled 2,920 MT, an increase of approximately 50 percent on a year earlier. In 2014, total imports were 2,599 MT. Brazil supplied about 45 percent of imported turkey meat in 2016, followed by Turkey with about 26, Belgium with 17 percent and France with about 11 percent. Most imported turkey meat is used to process value added products such as salami, bologna, smoked turkey breast, and honey roasted turkey. The rest is imported for distribution to up-scale supermarkets for Thanksgiving and New Year’s holidays.

In the past few years, the U.S. share of the turkey meat market has been falling because of the difficulties that U.S. turkey meat exporters face meeting SFDA’s animal protein free feed requirements.

Saudi Turkey Meat Imports		
Exporting Country	2015	2016
Brazil	1,319	1,301
Turkey	157	750
Belgium	122	503
France	316	317
United States	10	6
Other	19	43
Total	1,943	2,920

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Import Prices

The CIF prices (for August 2017 arrivals) for imported frozen whole broilers chicken range between \$1,350 and \$1,550 depending on the quantity imported, brand name and weight selections. This is approximately 16 percent less than prices quoted the same time last year. The main reason for the lower prices this summer seems to be weaker demand caused by the departure of thousands of expatriates.

Local Broiler Meat Retail Prices

Chicken meat has been the most competitive and affordable source of animal protein in the Kingdom. In the second week of August 2017, imported frozen chicken is sold at some major retailers outlets for between \$2.67 and \$2.39 per kg, depending on products’ brand name. Locally produced frozen chicken is sold for up to \$3.60 per kg while fresh local chicken meat was sold between \$3.60 and \$4.25 per kg. Domestically produced fresh lamb and veal were sold for \$14.67 and \$16 per kg, respectively.

Claim of Unfair Competition for Imported Broiler Meat

The Cooperative Association of Saudi Poultry Producers accused Brazil and France of dumping chicken in Saudi market this year. This reportedly caused huge losses for domestic broiler meat producers. The association claims that the price of imported chicken reached as low as \$1.87 per kg last year; this is equivalent to the production cost of local producers. (The production cost of locally produced broiler meat is estimated at between 6 and 7 SAR (\$1.6-1.87) per Kg average dressed weight). The association has lobbied the government for many years to intervene and to protect the local poultry industry from

the "unfairly low" prices by imposing anti-dumping duties on Brazilian and French exports of frozen poultry products. The locally industry's lobbying efforts produced results in December 2016 when the government increased customs duties on imported chicken meat from 5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem.

Import Requirements

Saudi Poultry Meat Import Regulations:

1. **Hormone Free Certification:** SFDA requires that the responsible government agency of exporting countries include in official health certificates accompanying exported poultry meat a statement confirming that the poultry meat was tested and found to be free from hormones.
2. **Ban on Animal Protein Feeding:** SFDA poultry meat regulations require that the government health certificate accompanying shipments of poultry meat must clearly indicate that the birds slaughtered were not fed animal protein, animal fats, or any animal byproducts. In order for FSIS to issue the required animal protein free certification, exports of U.S. poultry and poultry products to the Kingdom must come from slaughter facilities that participate in the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) Animal Protein Free Verification (APFV) Program for Poultry. Information about this program can be found on [AMS' Website](#).
3. **Quality Standards:** Imported poultry meat and products must meet all existing Gulf Standards Organization's (GSO) poultry meat quality standards and specifications. An Appendix to this report lists all current GSO technical regulations or standards related to poultry meat.
4. **Halal Certificate:** Poultry slaughtering has to take place in an officially licensed slaughterhouse and in accordance with Islamic slaughtering procedures: GS 993/1998 "Animal slaughtering Requirements According to Islamic Law".
5. **Certificate of Islamic Slaughter:** A certificate of Islamic slaughter must be issued for all poultry meat and products entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This certificate is issued by Islamic Centers in the United States approved by the Saudi Embassy or Consulates. The certificate must be attested by the Saudi Embassy or Consulate in the U.S. before the poultry meat is shipped to Saudi Arabia.
6. **Laboratory Test:** All poultry meat and products imported will be checked and tested at Saudi ports of entry to ascertain that they meet all of the above requirements.

Exports

In 2016, Saudi Arabia exported an estimated 40,000 MT of broiler meat. This was mainly to several GCC countries - the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain. The export figure is similar to the USDA's official estimate for that year. The UAE has been the largest importer of Saudi broiler meat for the past three years, followed by Qatar and Bahrain. Poultry and other food products exports to Qatar were banned in June 2017. It is projected that total Saudi broiler meat exports will remain at 40,000 MT during the forecast period. Despite the huge demand for fresh Saudi broiler meat in the GCC countries and increased domestic production, we do not expect a significant increase in Saudi broiler meat exports. This is due to the \$533 per MT export tax that the Saudi government imposes to recover part of the production subsidies that the government provides to domestic broiler produces. The export duty, which was imposed at the end of 2012, apparently made Saudi broiler meat prices more expensive in export

markets. But some consumers in the importing countries are willing to pay the higher price because it is fresh and guaranteed Halal.

Stocks

There are no government programs to hold strategic poultry stocks in Saudi Arabia. For PS&D table calculations we set beginning and ending stocks at zero – holding them constant.

Policy

The Saudi government has targeted increasing broiler meat production to meet 60 percent of domestic consumption in the next five years to help meet the Kingdom's food security strategic goals. Some poultry analysts question if the Kingdom will be able to achieve this ambitious goal. It will require (1) very large investments to expand poultry production capacity, (2) implementation of a unified biosecurity system to help reduce broiler mortality rates, and (3) a large increase in the imports of subsidized poultry feed. It is a very costly endeavor to undertake during a period of reduced revenues from oil exports due to persistently low international crude oil prices. Reduced oil revenues have already compelled the government to reduce subsidies on animal feed imports by up to 62 percent, and increased the cost of electricity water, as well as gasoline prices to lessen the burden on the government budget.

The Kingdom has encouraged the establishment of new broiler farms and the expansion of existing ones by offering various types of production support. These include subsidies for animal feed, interest-free loans, and rebates on the purchase of certain poultry equipment. The current list of animal feed products eligible for import subsidies includes 31 feed ingredients, such as yellow corn, soybean meal, distillers' dried grain with solubles (DDGs), corn gluten feed (CGF) and sorghum. The import subsidy rates are calculated according to the energy and protein levels of each feed ingredient. Poultry analysts estimate that locally produced broiler meat receives about \$0.50 per kg of government subsidy on average.

Marketing

Saudi Arabia has an extensive infrastructure for poultry meat distribution. Poultry producers and importers generally have adequate storage facilities, including refrigerated trucks and cold storage. Poultry meat and products are available in both wholesale and retail outlets throughout the Kingdom. Major poultry farms and importers sell their products to retailers, wholesalers and directly to consumers through their own nationwide cold store outlets. Consumers may purchase poultry meat in cardboard boxes containing ten chickens from wholesalers or in individual pieces from retail stores and supermarkets. Commercial customers purchase their poultry supplies either from importers/distributors, poultry farms, or both.

Note: The MEWA classifies poultry production farms as either specialized (commercial) or traditional. Commercial farms account for 99.8 percent of total broiler meat produced in Saudi Arabia. As such, the PSD table in this report includes only broilers produced on commercial farms.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Poultry, Meat, Broiler Market Begin Year Saudi Arabia	2016		2017		2018	
	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	670	755	700	760	0	765
Total Imports	800	886	790	790	0	740
Total Supply	1470	1641	1490	1550	0	1505
Total Exports	40	40	40	40	0	40
Human Consumption	1430	1601	1450	1510	0	1465
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1430	1601	1450	1510	0	1465
Total Use	1470	1641	1490	1550	0	1505
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1470	1641	1490	1550	0	1505

(MIL HEAD) ,(1000 MT)

Not Official USDA Data

Table Eggs

Saudi Arabia is a surplus producer of table egg and has been exporting eggs for more than two decades. Currently available data shows that the Kingdom produced about 5.1 billion table eggs in 2016, an increase of 2 percent compared to 2015. The 2016 production provided Saudi Arabia with a 114 percent self-sufficiency rate. In 2015, the Kingdom exported about 760 million pieces of table eggs, mostly to the GCC countries, which represented about 15 percent of the Kingdom's total table egg production. The Saudi table egg sector is highly developed and has been relatively more successful than the broiler sector.