

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION TRENDS IN THE WORLD, IN EUROPE AND IN SLOVENIA

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INTRODUCTION

While meat production depends to a great extent on natural conditions and demand for meat, meat consumption depends to the greatest extent on population purchasing power, and also on its nutrition habits. Meat consumers have been becoming more and more demanding in respect to meat quality. Besides the fact, that meat consumers in the developed part of the world demand for as little fatty meat as possible, with good sensory characteristics, they strictly refuse the use of growth stimulators, at the same time they set stricter and stricter demands with respect to ecologically and ethologically friendlier animal breeding.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Production and consumption data of different kinds of meat from Faostat Database Resultes (1998) were used for present analyses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The world production of all kinds of meat, except fish, has increased in the last 37 years by 300 %, and in the last 8 years by 23 % (I=index). However, the production increase differs greatly by particular kinds of meat. The highest increase has been registered with poultry meat, and the lowest with horse meat. The production of all types of meat per capita increased from 1961 to 1998 from 23.7 kg to 37.2 kg, which means an increase by 57% (table 1).

The world meat production per inhabitant means at the same time also the approximate consumption of meat per capita. Meat production trends, and at the same time meat consumption per capita, show great differences between particular meat kinds. Thus the highest index throughout the mentioned period has been recorded with poultry meat (3.51), while the production of horse meat per capita has substantially decreased (table 1).

In Europe, without ex. Soviet Union, the trend of increase in production of all kinds of meat has been all the time lower than the increase recorded in the world (Europe index 1.95), the production of horse meat has even decreased by a third of the original production. Meat production per capita in Europe has been approximately three times as great as in the world. However, in the last eight years Europe has recorded a decrease in total meat production (Index 0.95) and in total meat production per capita (Index 0.92) – table 2.

At the same time in Slovenia, beef, pork, poultry meat and total meat production per capita increased for 1.46, 1.75, 5.37 and 2.65 folds (I 98/61) what is significant higher increase than in Europe. In the last two years production of pork, poultry and total meat per capita were constant in Slovenia and amounted 30 kg, 29 kg and 88 kg respectively. In contrast to this the beef production per capita decreased from 25 kg to 21 kg.

While the total consumption of meat per capita in the world increased constantly (table 1), it has been decreasing in Europe since 1990 (table 3). In Slovenia, the data of consumption for year 1992 are not reliable but the data for the 1994 and 1996 shows that the total consumption of meat is higher than in Europe.

The forecast for the period up to 2005 shows a similar trend (USDA Baseline Projections, 1997, Long term Prospects, 1995). The total consumption of meat per capita shows a trend of increasing, and the forecast for the period up to 2005 is similar. In spite of this, the consumption of beef and sheep and goat meat shows a trend of decreasing even by predictions for the period up to 2005. For entire Europe and the world, meat production and consumption is envisaged to increase by 1 to 1.5 % annual rate for the period up to 2005.

CONCLUSIONS

Meat production and consumption in the world, in Europe and in Slovenia is expected to increase also in the future. However, it will not be true for all types of meat and for all countries.

In the world, as well as in Europe and in Slovenia, the lowest increase in production and consumption has been recorded with beef, and it is expected to be so up to 2005, for the outbreak of BSE illness has had tremendous impacts on production and consumption of beef meat. However, the outbreak of BSE has had no significant impacts on beef consumption outside Europe.

Pork production and consumption is expected to increase in the world, in Europe and in Slovenia faster than those of beef meat, especially as a result of rapid decrease of pork energy value.

However, the greatest further increase is to be expected in production and consumption of poultry meat, which is considered to be the result of the supply of more and more types of fresh poultry meat and products as well as the competitiveness of their prices.

In the developed part of the world, meat quality, meat origin (trademark) and meat production technology (tradename) will have more and more influence on meat consumption.

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DATA

Table 1: Meat production (mio tons), production and consumption per capita (kg) in the world, FAOSTAT, 1998.

Year	Production, mio tons							Production per capita, kg						
	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Horse m.	Rabbit m.	Total m.	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Horse m.	Rabbit m.	Total m.
1961	27.673	24.747	8.971	4.930	0.559	0.397	71.960	9.10	8.14	2.95	1.62	0.18	0.13	23.67
1970	27.673	35.770	15.081	5.533	0.528	0.477	96.633	7.53	9.73	4.10	1.50	0.14	0.13	26.28
1980	45.469	52.653	25.996	5.646	0.515	0.725	136.357	10.23	11.85	5.85	1.27	0.12	0.16	30.68
1990	52.957	69.753	40.790	7.016	0.489	0.779	178.861	10.03	13.21	7.72	1.33	0.09	0.15	33.86
1992	52.411	72.930	44.916	7.075	0.611	0.819	186.380	9.62	13.39	8.25	1.30	0.11	0.15	34.22
1994	52.243	77.571	50.184	7.221	0.643	0.889	196.793	9.32	13.83	8.95	1.29	0.11	0.16	35.10
1996	53.425	79.399	57.426	7.344	0.659	0.981	208.116	9.26	13.77	9.96	1.27	0.11	0.17	36.08
1998	53.959	86.624	61.445	7.507	0.599	0.999	220.441	9.10	14.61	10.37	1.27	0.10	0.17	37.17
I 98/61	1.95	3.50	6.85	1.52	1.07	2.52	3.06	1.00	1.79	3.51	0.78	0.55	1.31	1.57
I 98/90	1.02	1.24	1.51	1.07	1.22	1.28	1.23	0.91	1.11	1.34	0.95	1.11	1.13	1.10

Table 2: Meat production (mio tons) and production per capita (kg) in Europe without ex. SU, FAOSTAT, 1998.

Year	Production, mio tons							Production per capita, kg						
	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Horse m.	Rabbit m.	Total m.	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Horse m.	Rabbit m.	Total m.
1961	6.818	10.543	2.114	0.884	0.304	0.311	21.304	21.39	33.08	6.63	2.77	0.96	0.98	66.83
1970	8.865	13.516	4.239	0.945	0.214	0.389	28.664	26.02	39.67	12.44	2.78	0.63	1.14	84.12
1980	10.758	19.299	6.974	1.179	0.171	0.525	39.476	30.25	54.27	19.61	3.32	0.46	1.48	111.01
1990	11.253	21.641	8.414	1.458	0.109	0.464	43.827	30.80	59.22	23.02	3.99	0.30	1.27	119.94
1992	10.542	21.125	8.364	1.409	0.113	0.498	42.539	28.63	57.38	22.69	3.83	0.31	1.35	115.54
1994	9.357	21.102	8.690	1.328	0.112	0.520	41.606	25.24	56.92	23.44	3.58	0.30	1.40	112.23
1996	9.334	21.863	9.376	1.320	0.105	0.531	43.081	25.04	58.64	25.15	3.54	0.28	1.42	115.56
1998	8.708	20.674	9.756	1.247	0.107	0.496	41.545	23.26	55.22	26.06	3.33	0.28	1.32	110.97
I 98/61	1.28	1.96	4.61	1.41	0.35	1.59	1.95	1.09	1.67	3.93	1.20	0.29	1.35	1.66
I 98/90	0.77	0.95	1.16	0.85	0.98	1.07	0.95	0.75	0.93	1.13	0.83	0.93	1.04	0.92

Table 3: Meat consumption in Europe and in Slovenia per capita (kg) FAOSTAT, 1998.

Year	EUROPE					SLOVENIA				
	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Total m.	Beef	Pork	Poultry m.	Sheep m.	Total m.
1961	16.70	24.10	5.05	3.04	51.03					
1970	20.67	28.72	8.92	3.06	63.84					
1980	21.64	38.67	13.38	2.99	79.40					
1990	21.27	41.71	15.84	3.42	84.44					
1992	22.39	34.73	14.27	2.84	76.00	17.81	25.31	10.08	0.12	53.51
1994	19.80	32.91	14.47	2.70	71.66	26.78	43.69	19.71	0.15	90.47
1996	18.36	33.23	14.99	2.58	71.07	26.15	37.52	28.37	0.15	92.40
I 96/61	1.10	1.38	2.97	0.85	1.39					
I 96/61-EU(15)	1.04	1.77	3.56	1.07	1.62					
I 96/90	0.86	0.80	0.95	0.75	0.84					
I 96/90-EU(15)	0.86	0.99	1.17	0.96	1.00					