

IMPORTANCE OF IMPORTED RED MEAT CONSUMPTION IN ALGERIA

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Abstract – In order to follow international rules of open market (e.g. Quota for private importers established in 1990), the importation of red meat has increased significantly in Algeria. Given the lack of meat local production, meat supply from domestic production is complemented by importation of meat generally in the form as frozen meats products. The imports of meat in Algeria are first Europe an countries, then countries prom Latin America, followed by Oceania and finally the United States. In addition due to the following the lack of local production of raw milk, Algeria has been forced to develop milk production by importing high yielding cows such as the Black Pie, Pie red and Holstein. Now, the EU has become the exclusive provider of Algeria “Broutard” (young alive bovines) and slaughtered cattle. The aim this study is to describe the place importance of imported red meat human consumption in Algeria.

Keywords: beef, import, market, Algeria

I. INTRODUCTION

The red meat industry in Algeria generally based on cattle and sheep farms, which are associated to a strong domestic market profitable, due to the maintenance of the application at a relatively high level (Sadoud, 2010). It is a strategic sector in national Algerian economy and its contribution to the satisfaction of the animal protein needs a rapidly growing cattle population (Bencharif, 2001). Production of meat It grew by 50%, from 220 000 tones in 1990 to 350 tones in 0000, 2011; increased about as much cattle than sheep. But the Algerian consumption of red meat does not exceed 11 kg per person per year (MARD, 2013). Indeed, population growth and the deterioration of purchasing power have led to a decline in red meat consumption by 40% during the 2000s, especially for social categories whit constant incomes. The level of cash is the lowest compared to countries near and far below that of European countries.

Because of its high prices, red meat became prohibitive for most of the population (UBIFRANCE, 2013). relatively high and the low elasticity of domestic supply. The following discussion addresses instead of red meat imported into Algerian human consumption

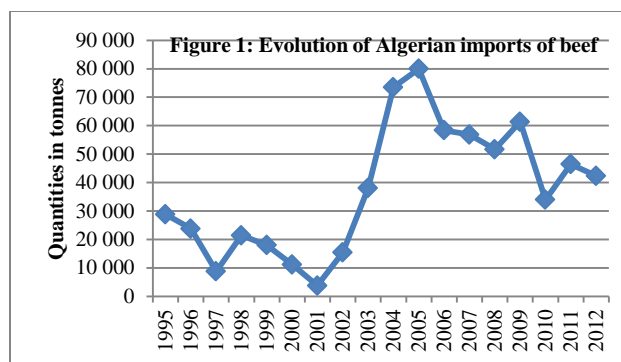
II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

SWOT analysis is based on research conducted with red meat in Algeria Sadoud (2010, 2011), as well as statistics from National Informatics Centre and Statistics (CNIS, Algerian customs) and those established by the Ministry agriculture and rural development.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

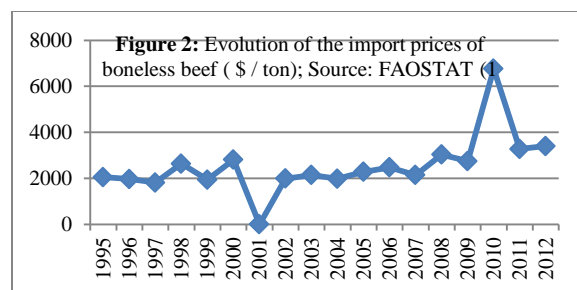
Imports and origins of beef

Despite liberalization and the opening of foreign trade in 1990 (Benfrid, 1998), importation of meat. Has decreased until 2001, mainly due to import barriers, implemented by health authorities since the onset of the disease "mad cow "in Europe. Moreover, according to statistics from the Algerian customs, Algeria exported local beef for in the years 1996, 1997 and 1998 with quantities of 24, respectively, 29 and 30 tones and to France, Belgium, the Germany and Niger. From 2002 to 2005, meat imports have grown rapidly from about 15 000 tones in 2002 to 60 000 tones in 2007, due to their low sales prices (Figure 1). Due to the increase in local prices, national import beef has become imperative to regulate the market where soaring prices becoming commonplace, particularly in the approach of Ramadan and festivities (Sadoud and Chehat, 2011).



Evolution of import prices of beef

The international market for red meat has little influence on the functioning of the segments of the industry, with 80% availability from local production. Despite this, imports of red meat is currently ranked among the main imported food products. In 2006, the annual value of imports, consisting mainly of beef is about 144 million Dollars. Total food imports is estimated at US \$ 3.43 billion; beef and veal account for about 5.1%, ranking fifth in the Algerian imports of consumer goods after cereals (28%), milk and dairy products (20%), sugar and sweets (12%) and oils and fats (11%) (MARD, 2007). Despite that imports of beef have experienced a decline in 2006 compared to 2005 (minus 25%), the value of imports \$ / ton has increased 10% during the same period and was maintained at the same level in the year 2012, \$ 2500 / ton. This shows that beef prices will experience significant fluctuations in the coming years because one hand, the rising cost of feed, following by the depreciation of the US dollar. Furthermore the strengthening of the demand for meat is largely due to economic growth in developing countries (FAO, 2008). Secondly, beef prices will experience significant fluctuations also because of the implementation of new international trade rules, governed by the World Trade Organization with the reduction of subsidies agricultural products and the management and regulation of stocks. Finally fluctuations observed in recent years are partly due to health constraints as a result of serious disturbances known as the world including accentuated with epidemics of cattle, which served as a springboard for the creation of new rules inducing higher costs for production (figure 2



IV Conclusion

Meat produced in Algeria hardly able to satisfy the growing demand for red meat. In fact, agricultural development plans and structural adjustment policies had no impact on agricultural production in general and one the achievement of the objective self-sufficiency in red meat production in particular. Indeed, the rise in prices of the latter led to imports to meet the demand of the population in these products mainly from countries in America. Now meat importation corresponds to 20% of total consumption.

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