

Facts And Figures Eggs In The Year 2000

ANY INCREASES IN the demand for eggs will depend largely upon the economic growth of the countries concerned and in particular the developing countries and how this affects the standard of living of the population. In certain areas, changes in the size of population will also be a major influencing factor.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has taken a stab at projecting the demand for eggs to the year 2000.

At the outset, it is important to realise

that the estimates are projections and are not forecasts or targets. In other words, they represent FAO judgements as to the figures which may be expected in the year 2000 based on certain specific assumptions as to present and future government policies, prices, population and income growth.

Two sets of projections have been made—basic and supplementary. The basic projections (B) rest largely on the assumptions that the trends in production, trade and consumption will continue at the early 1970's rate, though these

estimates have been adjusted to take account of factors which are expected to modify past rates of growth. The supplementary projections (S) assume a more rapid rate of economic growth, greater success in the implementing of agricultural development plans and, for some raw materials, a deterioration in the competitiveness in price when compared with synthetic substitutes.

By the year 2000, it looks as though world egg consumption per person could rise by at least 27% (B) to reach 7.0 kg. However, if the more optimistic assessment is realised, then egg uptake could rise to 8.8 kg per person (S) showing an increase of around 60% on the estimated 1975 level.

Per caput demand in the developed countries may only show a moderate 22% rise to the end of this century contrasting with a much more rapid 83% (B) in the developing countries and a massive 141% in the OPEC oil producing nations. The corresponding figures on the supplementary projects are 28, 171 and 288% respectively.

On both projections the level of egg consumption per person declines between now and the year 2000 in Canada and also the United States, while a 'no change' situation is foreseen for both Australia and New Zealand.

The rate of growth in egg consumption in Eastern Europe over the review period looks likely to be double that achieved throughout Western Europe.

Whatever the anticipated view of egg consumption on a per person basis, the picture improves when the total demand data is looked at, this taking into account the likely increases in population. (table 2)

Thus, while world demand on a per person basis on the basic projection only showed a 27% gain to the year 2000, when allowance is made for the rise in human population, then the total quantity of eggs consumed seems likely to rise by as much as 97% to 42.66 million tonnes. And indeed, on the more optimistic projections (S) total world requirement for eggs could go up by as much as 146% to over 53 million tonnes.

On the basis of the supplementary assumptions, total world demand would grow at a faster rate over the last 25 years of this century than in the previous 25 during which, supplies increased by 112% from the 1950 level of 10.2 million tonnes.

By the year 2000, total demand in the developing countries will account for

Table 1
Eggs—Level of per caput demand (%g/person)

Countries and Regions	(b)	'B'	% Change 2000/1975	'S'	% Change 2000/1975
	1975	2000		2000	
Kgs/capita					
World	5.5	7.0	+ 27	8.8	+ 60
Developed Countries	13.3	16.2	+ 22	17.0	+ 28
Developing Countries	2.4	4.4	+ 83	6.5	+ 171
O.P.E.C.	1.7	4.1	+ 141	6.6	+ 288
W. Europe	13.0	15.5	+ 19	16.7	+ 28
EEC	13.6	15.4	+ 13	16.2	+ 19
E. Europe	12.4	18.2	+ 47	19.3	+ 56
USSR	11.8	17.5	+ 48	18.8	+ 59
China	3.7	8.6	+ 132	13.2	+ 257
Israel	21.6	26.5	+ 23	29.0	+ 34
Japan	15.5	20.4	+ 32	21.1	+ 36
South Africa	4.6	5.2	+ 13	6.2	+ 35
Canada	12.6	11.4	-10	11.0	-13
USA	16.0	15.1	-6	14.9	-7
Australia	12.9	12.9	N.C.	12.9	N.C.
New Zealand	15.9	15.9	N.C.	15.9	N.C.

(b) Projected from earlier trends. May not equal actual consumption levels in 1975.

B = Basic projections.

S = Supplementary projections.

N.C. No Change



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Table 2
Eggs—Level of total demand ('000 metric tons)

Countries and Regions	(b)	'B'	% Change 2000/1975	'S'	% Change 2000/1975
	1975 Demand	2000 Demand		2000 Demand	
World	21683	42657	+ 97	53422	+ 146
Developed Countries	14927	21720	+ 46	22822	+ 53
Developing Countries	6756	20937	+ 210	30600	+ 353
O.P.E.C.	510	2415	+ 374	3888	+ 622
W. Europe	4727	6148	+ 30	6586	+ 39
EEC	3511	4188	+ 19	4396	+ 25
E. Europe	1343	2283	+ 70	2423	+ 80
USSR	3008	5501	+ 83	5937	+ 97
China	3135	9927	+ 217	15145	+ 383
Israel	73	147	+ 101	160	+ 119
Japan	1727	2713	+ 57	2806	+ 62
South Africa	114	261	+ 129	309	+ 171
Canada	288	361	+ 25	348	+ 21
USA	3420	4002	+ 17	3947	+ 15
Australia	177	236	+ 33	236	+ 33
New Zealand	49	69	+ 41	69	+ 41

(b) Projected from earlier trends—may not equal actual consumption levels in 1975.

B = Basic projections.

S = Supplementary projections.

30.6 million tonnes (S) or 57% of the world total compared with only 6.8 million tonnes or 31% in 1975.

Conversely, the importance of the developed economies in the world total will decline from around 69% in 1975 to between 43 (S) and 51% (B) by the end of this century.

The total demand for eggs in the OPEC countries could increase seven-fold rising from just over 500 000 tonnes to possibly nearly 4.0 million tonnes.

In Western Europe, even the brightest picture only offers producers a 39% rise in demand and it could only show a 30% improvement.

In the year 2000, production in China will likely be two and a half times greater than in the USSR and 3.8 times that of the USA, contrasting markedly with the position in 1975 when China's output was less than that of either the States or the USSR.

According to Mrs D.I. Sue Richardson, Manchester University economist, who presented an analysis of this FAO data at an egg forecasting symposium held by the Australian Egg Board and the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board in Sidney, Australia, these projections provide a useful basis for determining likely changes in the long-term demand for eggs. On the whole, she reckons that the outlook is favourable for expansion in the egg industry.

However, most countries will become self-sufficient in eggs, particularly the OPEC nations. Thus, while demand is expected to increase it will be most unlikely that this will be reflected in a similar percentage rise in imports.

Mrs Richardson pointed out that the current uncertain economic climate and political unrest could well result in the actual level of consumption falling short of the more optimistic projections. □

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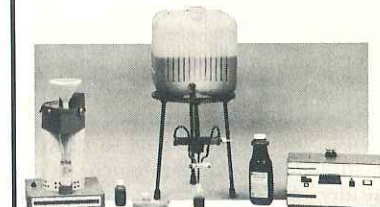
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