

Livestock, 1 June 2013, (preliminary data)

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The stock of cattle continued to grow and the number of sheep somewhat rose, too, in the past six months. The number of pigs slightly decreased, while the stock of poultry grew in line with seasonality compared to the stock in December.

Cattle stock

The number of cattle was 758 thousand on 1 June 2013 in the current state of data processing, 25 thousand more than in June of the previous year and 5 thousand more than what was surveyed in December 2012. The growth was primarily the consequence of agricultural subsidies and a favourable market for cattle for slaughter. The cow stock (335 thousand) did not change over a year.

The cattle stock was 10 thousand (2%), while the number of cows 27 thousand (7%) lower than ten years ago.

63% of the cattle stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37% by **private holdings**. In the 2000s the ratio of two-thirds to one-third of the above respective legal forms was essentially unchanged.

Over one year the cattle stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 13 thousand, while that of private holdings by 12 thousand. The number of cows kept by agricultural enterprises grew by 2 thousand, while the stock of private holdings decreased by 2 thousand compared to one year earlier. During the past year the number of dairy cows of agricultural enterprises did not change, while the stock held by private holdings went down by one thousand. The meat cow stock increased by 3 thousand in case of the former and by 11 thousand in case of the latter legal form of holding. The number of meat cows rose by a total of 20 thousand in the last 3 years.

The stock of heifers mated for the first time, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been reduced by 2 thousand since June 2012. The number of cattle aged less than one year was 3 thousand more, and that of female cattle aged 1–2 years was 13 thousand more than one year before.

Since June 2012 the number of agricultural enterprises **keeping cattle** increased by 4% and the number of those holding cows went down by 2%.

The number of cattle per holder (466) was unaltered in case of agricultural enterprises but went up by 27% (16.5) for private holdings in the last year. The **procurement price** of cattle for slaughter decreased by 12%, while the procurement price of cows' milk was up by 5% in the first 5 months of 2013 compared to the same period of the previous year. The price of compound feedingstuffs for cattle rose by 14% in the first quarter of 2013 compared to one year earlier.

Between January and May 2013 the number of procured cattle for slaughter was 50%, and that of calves for slaughter 36% more than one year before, at the same time, 4% less cows' milk was procured than in the same period of the previous year.

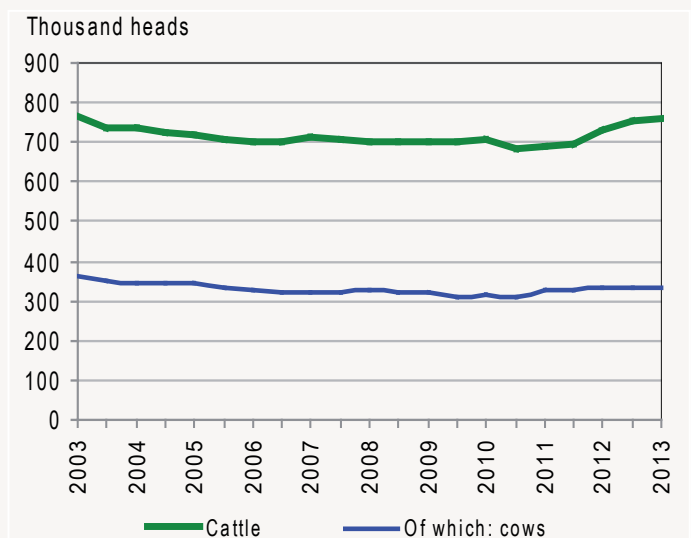
Table 1

Cattle and cow stocks in June

Year	Cattle		Of which: cows			
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	706.0	3	0.4	314.6	-5	-1.6
2011	691.1	-15	-2.1	326.9	12	3.9
2012	732.9	42	6.0	334.6	8	2.4
2013	758.0	25	3.4	334.5	0	0.0

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks*



* Here and in the following figures: according to data of livestock surveys on 1 June and 1 December.

Cattle stock in June by legal form

Table 2

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	462.8	243.3	-0.9	3.0
2011	443.3	247.8	-4.2	1.9
2012	464.3	268.5	4.8	8.4
2013	477.7	280.3	2.9	4.4

Pig stock

The number of pigs was 2 million 892 thousand on 1 June, 64 thousand less than the stock of December and 20 thousand less than one year earlier. The number of pigs exceeded 5 million ten years ago; and the stock has been below 3 million since June 2012. The number of **breeding sows** (194 thousand) fell by 11 thousand over one year.

73% of the pig stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 27% by **private holdings**. The respective shares one year ago were 72% and 28%. Pig farming in households, in majority back at the beginning of the 1990s, lost in importance year by year: the number of pigs kept in households was 776 thousand by June 2013.

The pig stock of agricultural enterprises grew by 6 thousand and that of private holdings was lowered by 26 thousand (3%) during the last 12 months. The number of breeding sows has decreased by 6 thousand in case of agricultural enterprises and by 5 thousand in case of private holdings since June 2012.

The composition of the pig stock by age, sex and use changes seasonally during each year: the proportion of piglet and young pig stocks rises by the summer period (the proportion of the former grew from 23% to 26% and that of the latter from 23% to 24% between December 2012 and June 2013), while the proportion of fattening pigs declines: it was down from 44% to 40% between December 2012 and June 2013. Compared to June 2012 the number of sows mated for the first time was up by 14% within the pig stock, that of gilts not yet mated by 13% and that of piglets by 6%, while the number of sows in farrowing, drafts and young pigs decreased by 4%, 7% and 9% respectively.

On 1 June 2013 the number of agricultural enterprises **holding pigs** was 4% more, while that of private holdings 12% less than one year earlier. Over one year the number of agricultural enterprises and private holdings keeping breeding sows decreased by 1% and 18% respectively. The number of pigs per holder was cut in case of agricultural enterprises and went up in case of private holdings: it reached almost 4400 for the former and the value of the indicator surpassed 5 heads in case of the latter.

Pig and breeding sow stocks in June

Table 3

Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	3 207.9	27	0.8	228.0	3	1.3
2011	3 142.4	-66	-2.0	219.9	-8	-3.5
2012	2 912.1	-230	-7.3	204.7	-15	-6.9
2013	2 892.1	-20	-0.7	193.8	-11	-5.3

The **procurement price** of pigs for slaughter rose by 5%, while that of young pigs for slaughter fell by 24% in the first 5 months of the year compared to

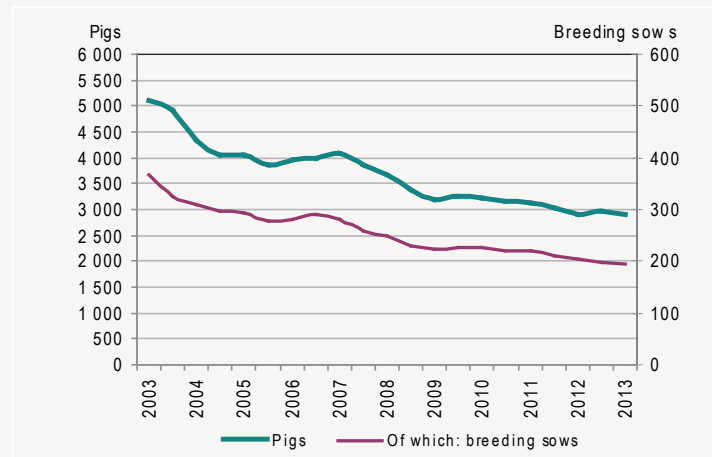
the same period of 2012. The price of compound feedingstuffs for pigs was 20% higher in the first quarter of 2013 than one year before.

Between January and May 2013 the procurement of piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter decreased by 12% and that of pigs for slaughter by 23 thousand heads (2%) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The average weight of the procured adult pigs for slaughter was 112.0 kg/head.

In the first 5 months of 2013, **average market prices** declined compared to the corresponding period of 2012: the price of piglets and young pigs became 14% and 4% lower respectively, and that of fattening pigs was down by 5%.

Pig and breeding sow stocks, thousand heads*

Figure 2



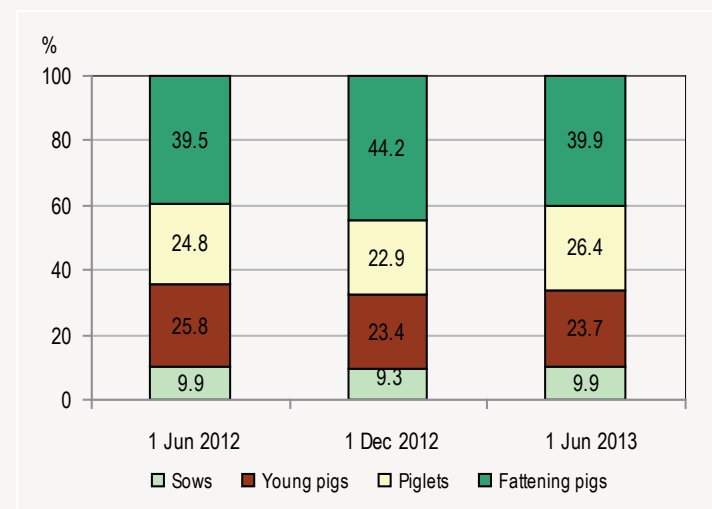
Pig stock in June by legal form

Table 4

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	2 231.2	976.8	2.0	-1.7
2011	2 212.3	930.1	-0.8	-4.8
2012	2 109.9	802.3	-4.6	-13.7
2013	2 116.3	775.8	0.3	-3.3

Composition of pig stock, %

Figure 3



Poultry stock

It is typical in poultry breeding that a substantial proportion of households do not reach the threshold set for a holding. Therefore in the following part of the publication the data on households are included in those on private holdings.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 34 million in June, 1.1 million (3%) less than one year earlier. Compared to 1 December 2012 the stock was up by 3.5 million (12%). The stock of laying hens of 11.3 million was 999 thousand (10%) more than one year earlier and 814 thousand (7%) less than six months ago.

55% of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 45% was kept by **private holdings** in June 2013 – shares of 63% and 37% were surveyed respectively in December 2012 –, which ratio was 56% to 44% in June 2012.

During one year the chicken stock of agricultural enterprises fell by 1.2 million, while that of private holdings increased by 63 thousand. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 721 thousand (16%) more, while that of private holdings 278 thousand (5%) higher than one year earlier.

Chickens were kept in 513 thousand households, 246 thousand of which can be considered as private holdings. In June 2013 the number of agricultural enterprises holding chickens was 303.

In the first 5 months of 2013 the **procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was 15% higher and that of fresh eggs 23% lower than in the same period of 2012. The sales price of compound feedingstuffs for poultry was 26% higher in the first quarter of 2013 than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Between January and May 2013 19% more chickens for slaughter were procured than a year before.

The **average market price** of live chickens and live hens was 7% and 18% higher, respectively, while that of fresh eggs 7% lower in the first 5 months of 2013 than in the same period of the previous year.

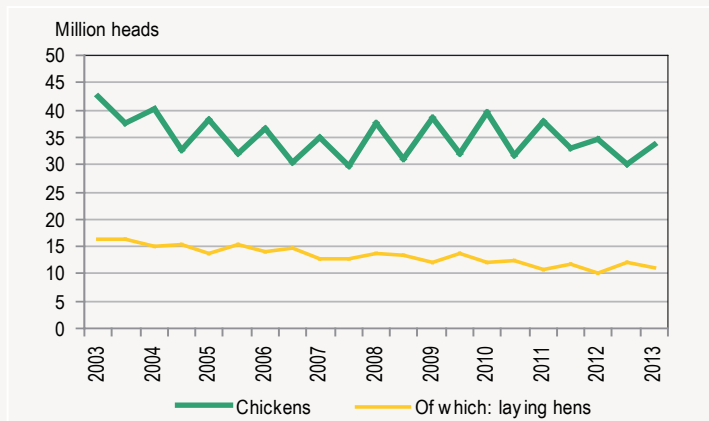
Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stocks in June

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	39 427.6	881	2.3	12 004.7	11	0.1
2011	37 930.2	-1 497	-3.8	10 743.6	-1 261	-10.5
2012	34 690.1	-3 240	-8.5	10 256.7	-487	-4.5
2013	33 577.3	-1 113	-3.2	11 256.2	999	9.7

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks*



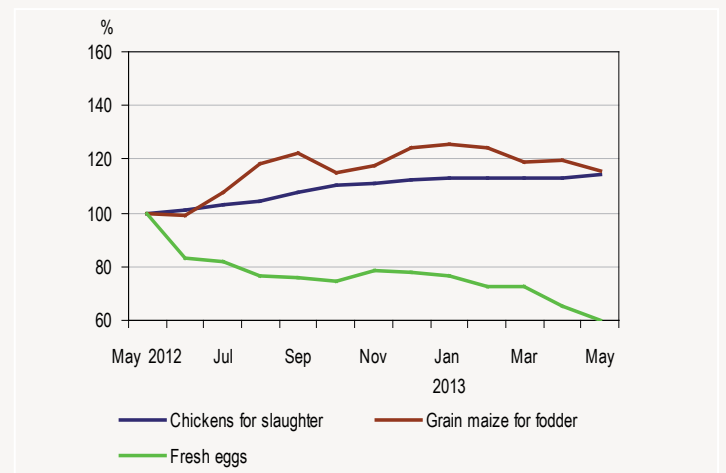
Chicken stock in June by legal form

Table 6

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	19 933.5	19 494.1	8.7	-3.5
2011	20 639.7	17 290.5	3.5	-11.3
2012	19 568.4	15 121.7	-5.2	-12.5
2013	18 392.7	15 184.6	-6.0	0.4

Figure 5

Procurement price of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh eggs, May 2012 – May 2013 (May 2012 = 100%)



Goose, duck and turkey stocks

The **goose stock** rose by 626 thousand (by 19%) in the past one year, their number reached almost 4 million on 1 June 2013. The **duck stock** of 4.6 million was 113 thousand (2%) more than in June 2012. The **turkey stock** – 2.2 million – was 900 thousand (29%) less than a year earlier.

Private holdings kept 41% of the goose stock, 38% of the duck stock and 14% of the turkey stock in June 2013.

Geese were held in 31 thousand, ducks in 85 thousand and turkeys in 14 thousand households, 19 thousand, 48 thousand and 9 thousand of which respectively can be considered as private holdings. In June 2013, 87 agricultural enterprises kept geese, 60 held ducks and 91 kept turkeys.

Table 7

Goose, duck and turkey stocks in June

Year	Goose	Duck	Turkey	Change on previous year, %		
	stock, thousand heads			geese	ducks	turkeys
2010	3 028.2	5 547.0	3 636.7	0.7	33.2	1.8
2011	3 537.1	5 292.6	3 221.4	16.8	-4.6	-11.4
2012	3 337.5	4 517.1	3 146.2	-5.6	-14.7	-2.3
2013	3 963.1	4 630.1	2 236.4	18.7	2.5	-28.9

In the first 5 months of 2013 the **procurement price** of ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and geese for slaughter was up by 19%, 5% and 4% respectively compared to the corresponding period of 2012.

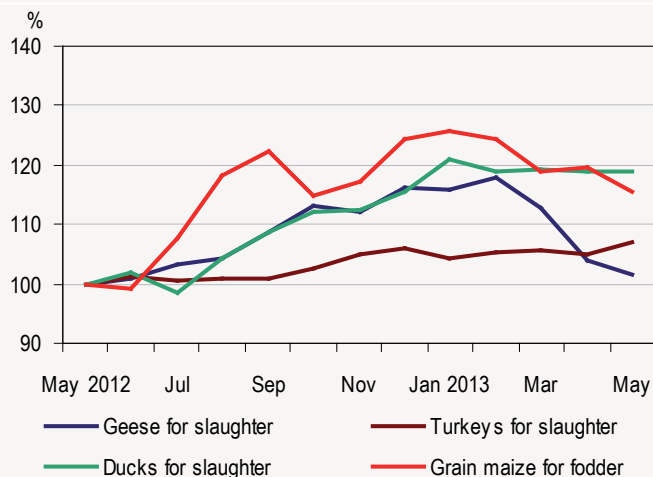
In the first 5 months of 2013 the procurement of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter decreased by 99 thousand (7%),

188 thousand (2%) and 526 thousand heads (17%) respectively compared to the same period of 2012.

Between January and May 2013 the **average market price** of live turkeys was 7% lower, while that of live geese and live ducks 8% and 7% higher respectively than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Figure 6

Procurement price of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder, May 2012 – May 2013 (May 2012 = 100%)



Sheep stock

The sheep stock was 1.2 million on 1 June 2013, of which the number of ewes was 810 thousand, which were 4 thousand and 30 thousand less respectively than in June 2012.

Over one year the sheep stock of agricultural enterprises was essentially unchanged, while that of private holdings decreased by nearly 4 thousand. The ewe stock was up by 3 thousand in case of agricultural enterprises and down by 33 thousand in case of private holdings.

86% of the sheep stock is kept by **private holdings** and 14% by **agricultural enterprises**, which ratio was unchanged in the past 10 years. The number of agricultural enterprises **holding sheep** was 399 and that of private holdings 24 000. The average stock of sheep was 389 per agricultural enterprise and 41 per private holding.

In the first 5 months of 2013 the **procurement price** of sheep for slaughter was cut by 7% compared to the same period of the previous year. Between January and May 3% more sheep for slaughter were procured than in the corresponding period of 2012.

Table 8

Sheep and ewe stocks in June

Year	Sheep			Of which: ewes		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2010	1 204.3	-88	-6.8	863.7	-120	-12.2
2011	1 154.3	-50	-4.2	832.3	-31	-3.6
2012	1 167.8	13	1.2	839.7	7	0.9
2013	1 163.9	-4	-0.3	810.2	-30	-3.5

Sheep and ewe stocks*

Figure 7

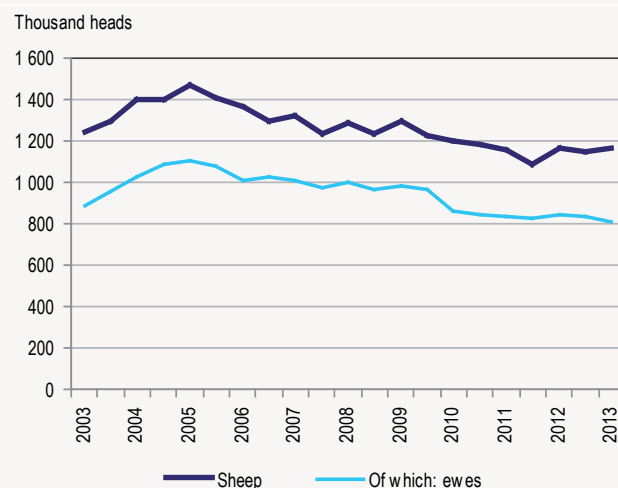


Table 9

Sheep stock in June by legal form

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		agricultural enterprises	private holdings
2010	162.0	1 042.3	-2.4	-7.4
2011	140.0	1 014.3	-13.6	-2.7
2012	158.0	1 009.8	12.8	-0.4
2013	157.6	1 006.3	-0.3	-0.3

Other animal species

On 1 June 2013 the **horse stock** in Hungary was 62 thousand, within which the **mare stock** was 33 thousand. The **stock of goats** was unchanged over a year, their number was 88 thousand on 1 June.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species in June

(thousands)

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rabbits	Of which: does	Domestic pigeons for slaughter	Beehives
2010	68.1	34.9	91.7	48.7	1 011.5	127.4	338.3	597.3
2011	76.4	41.0	90.0	45.8	997.9	123.9	261.6	652.2
2012	76.4	40.6	88.1	44.2	1 104.0	130.6	220.2	714.8
2013	62.2	32.6	88.3	42.0	1 239.9	150.5	219.7	655.1

The **rabbit stock** of 1.2 million was 135 thousand more than one year earlier, which contains the figures, too, for households below the threshold of a holding.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 220 thousand and that of **beehives** 655 thousand.

Fodder prices

In the first 5 months of 2013 the procurement price of cereals used for fodder increased compared to the same period of 2012: the procurement price of fodder wheat, fodder barley and fodder maize was 26%, 23% and 24% higher respectively.

Further information, data (links):

[Methodology](#)

[Tables](#)

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