



Livestock, 1 June 2017

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Summary

The increase of the cattle stock, lasting since 2010, continued further, their number reaching 864 thousand on 1 June 2017. The number of pigs was reduced by 219 thousand and that of sheep by 36 thousand over the past year. Due to avian influenza the poultry stock diminished by 4.5 million compared to a year earlier, within which the number of chickens became 1.3 million fewer, that of ducks 2.1 million lower, the number of geese 759 thousand fewer and that of turkeys 295 thousand lower.

Cattle stock

The number of **cattle** was 864 thousand on 1 June 2017, increasing by 22 thousand over a year and by 12 thousand since December 2016, mainly due to the expansion of meat cattle keeping. The increase exceeded 131 thousand (18 per cent) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (393 thousand) was up by 15 thousand over a year and by 59 thousand (by 18 per cent) over five years.

60 per cent of the cattle stock is kept by **agricultural enterprises** and 40 per cent by **private holdings**. The stock held by agricultural enterprises was unchanged, while that kept by private holdings increased by 23 thousand over a year.

The number of cows held by **agricultural enterprises** was lowered by 2 thousand and that of cows kept by **private holdings** grew by 16 thousand compared to a year earlier.

During the past year the total number of **dairy and dual-purpose** cows of agricultural enterprises lessened by 5 thousand and the stock held by private holdings was up by 4 thousand, while the **meat** cow stock increased by 4 thousand (by 6.7 per cent) in the case of the former and by 12 thousand (by 15 per cent) in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows rose by a total of 72 thousand (by 94 per cent) in the last five years.

The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been cut by a thousand (by 2.5 per cent) since June 2016. The number of cattle **aged less than one year** went up by 10 thousand (by 4.3 per cent), while that of **cattle aged 1-2 years** was reduced by 2 thousand (by 1.2 per cent).

The **average procurement price** of cattle for slaughter (389 forints/kilogramme) was lowered by 3.7 per cent, while that of cow's milk (94 forints/litre) rose by 26 per cent in the first five months of 2017 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Between 1 January and 1 June 2017 the number of procured cattle for slaughter (24 thousand) was 7.7 per cent less than one year earlier,

whereas a 1.3 per cent larger volume of cow's milk (647 million litres) was procured in the same period.

Table 1

Cattle and cow stocks, 1 June

Year	Cattle			Of which: cows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2014	788.7	25.5	3.3	356.0	20.1	6.0
2015	818.4	29.8	3.8	365.9	9.9	2.8
2016	842.0	23.6	2.9	378.6	12.7	3.5
2017	864.0	22.0	2.6	393.2	14.6	3.9

Figure 1

Cattle and cow stocks

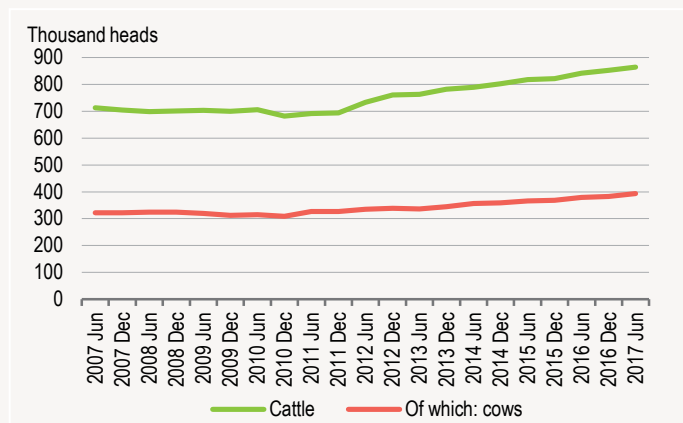


Table 2

Cattle stock by legal form, 1 June

Year	Agricultural enterprises ¹	Private holdings ¹	Change on previous year, %	
	cattle stock, thousand heads		in agricultural enterprises	in private holdings
2014	491.2	297.5	2.8	4.3
2015	509.2	309.2	3.7	4.0
2016	515.5	326.5	1.2	5.6
2017	514.9	349.2	-0.1	6.9

Pig stock

The number of **pigs** was 2.8 million on 1 June 2017, 219 thousand fewer (7.2 per cent less) than the stock in June 2016 and 100 thousand (3.5 per cent) lower than in December 2016. The number of **breeding sows** (176 thousand) was reduced by 7 thousand (by 3.9 per cent) over a year.

77 per cent of the pig stock is held by **agricultural enterprises** and 23 per cent by **private holdings**. Pig farming in households, in majority back at the beginning of the 1990s, has been losing importance year by year: the number of pigs kept in households was 646 thousand by June 2017.

The pig stock of **agricultural enterprises** decreased by 89 thousand (by 4.0 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 130 thousand (by 17 per cent) over a year. The number of **breeding sows** has become 2 thousand (1.4 per cent) lower in the case of agricultural enterprises and 5 thousand fewer (12 per cent less) in private holdings since June 2016.

Based on the composition of the pig stock **by age, sex and use**, the number of piglets increased by 36 thousand (by 5.5 per cent) and that of young pigs by 37 thousand (by 6.0 per cent), while the number of fattening pigs went down by 172 thousand (by 13 per cent) during the last half year.

The number of gilts not yet mated was up by 6.5 per cent and that of sows in farrowing by 3.1 per cent, while the number of drafts was cut by 12 per cent and that of sows mated for the first time by 5.0 per cent compared to December 2016.

The **average procurement price** of pigs for slaughter (404 forints/kilogramme) rose by 26 per cent in the first five months of 2017 compared to the corresponding period of 2016.

18 thousand piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter were procured between 1 January and 1 June 2017, 2 thousand fewer (10 per cent less) than in the same period of the previous year. The number of procured pigs for slaughter (1.6 million) decreased by 200 thousand (by 11 per cent) during this time. The average weight of procured pigs for slaughter was 114 kilogrammes. In the same period the **average market producer price** of piglets was up by 52 per cent, that of young pigs by 65 per cent and the price of fattening pigs by 24 per cent compared to the corresponding period of 2016.

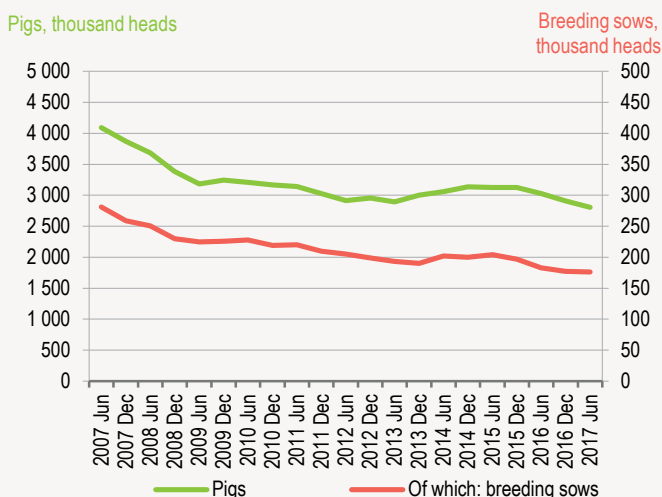
Table 3

Pig and breeding sow stocks, 1 June

Year	Pigs			Of which: breeding sows		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
		thousand heads	%		thousand heads	%
2014	3 060.1	168.9	5.8	202.0	8.7	4.5
2015	3 124.1	63.9	2.1	203.7	1.7	0.8
2016	3 025.9	-98.2	-3.1	182.8	-21.0	-10.3
2017	2 806.6	-219.3	-7.2	175.6	-7.2	-3.9

Pig and breeding sow stocks

Figure 2



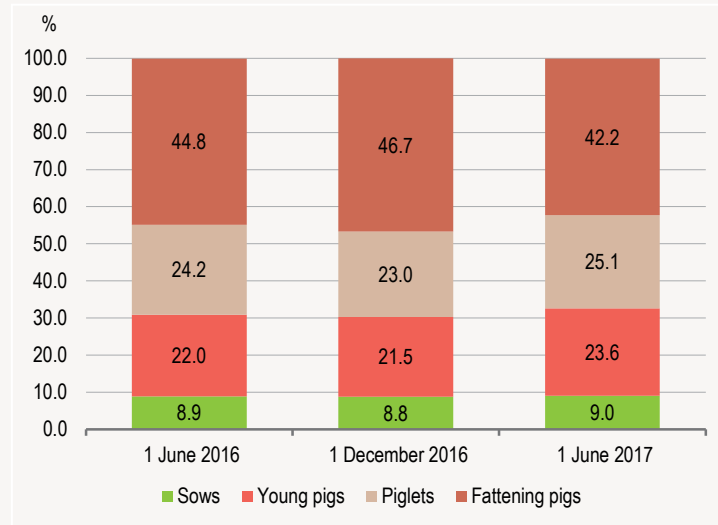
Pig stock by legal form, 1 June

Table 4

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	pig stock, thousand heads		in agricultural enterprises	in private holdings
2014	2 253.5	806.7	6.5	8.6
2015	2 314.2	809.9	2.7	0.4
2016	2 250.2	775.7	-2.8	-4.2
2017	2 160.7	645.9	-4.0	-16.7

Figure 3

Composition of pig stock*



* Excluding the stock of breeding boars.

Poultry stock

Predominantly households not reaching the size of a holding are engaged in keeping poultry. Therefore, data on private holdings include those on households in the following part of the publication.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 36 million in June, 1.3 million fewer (3.6 per cent less) than one year earlier. Compared to 1 December 2016 the stock increased by 3.5 million (by 11 per cent). The **laying hen stock** of 10 million became 395 thousand fewer (3.7 per cent less) than in June 2016 and 1.3 million fewer (11 per cent less) than in December 2016.

63 per cent of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 37 per cent by **private holdings** in June 2017. The distribution did not change significantly compared to a year earlier.

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was reduced by 1.3 million (by 5.3 per cent) and that of private holdings by 81 thousand (by 0.6 per cent) over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 457 thousand (7.8 per cent) lower, while that of private holdings 62 thousand (1.3 per cent) higher than one year earlier.

The **average procurement price** of chickens for slaughter (248 forints/kilogramme) was 1.6 per cent lower and that of hen's eggs (19 forints/piece) 12 per cent higher between 1 January and 1 June 2017 than in the corresponding period of 2016.

In the first five months of 2017 the procured volume of chickens for slaughter (56 thousand heads) was 2.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The **average market producer price** of live chickens (785 forints/kilogramme) went up by 1.3 per cent and that of hen's eggs (40 forints/

piece) by 3.9 per cent, while the price of live hens (717 forints/kilogramme) was cut by 5.8 per cent until 1 June 2017 compared to the same period of 2016.

Table 5

Chicken and laying hen stocks, 1 June

Year	Chickens			Of which: laying hens		
	total	change on previous year		total	change on previous year	
	thousand heads		%	thousand heads		%
2014	35 597.1	1 773.6	5.2	10 152.1	-1 031.8	-9.2
2015	37 895.8	2 298.8	6.5	11 277.2	1 125.1	11.1
2016	36 879.5	-1 016.4	-2.7	10 578.4	-698.8	-6.2
2017	35 542.8	-1 336.7	-3.6	10 183.5	-394.9	-3.7

Figure 4

Chicken and laying hen stocks

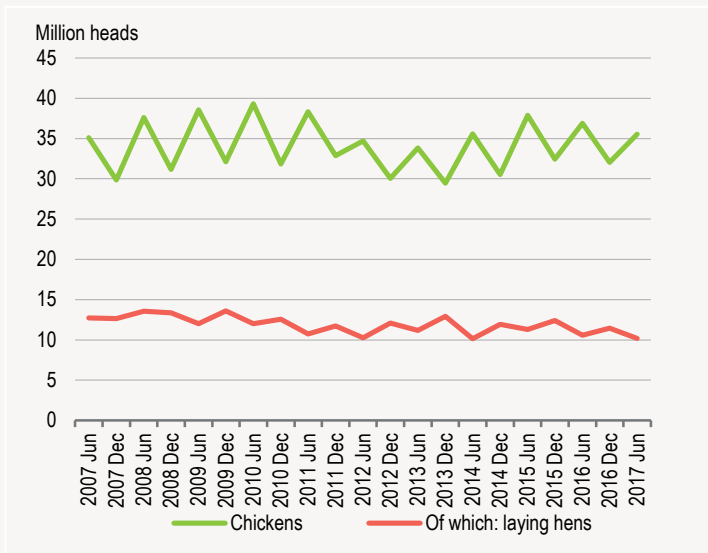


Table 6

Chicken stock by legal form, 1 June

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	chicken stock, thousand heads		in agricultural enterprises	in private holdings
2014	19 729.6	15 867.5	7.4	2.7
2015	22 264.9	15 631.0	12.9	-1.5
2016	23 629.1	13 250.4	6.1	-15.2
2017	22 373.2	13 169.5	-5.3	-0.6

Figure 5
Procurement prices of chickens for slaughter, grain maize for fodder and fresh hen's eggs (May 2016=100)

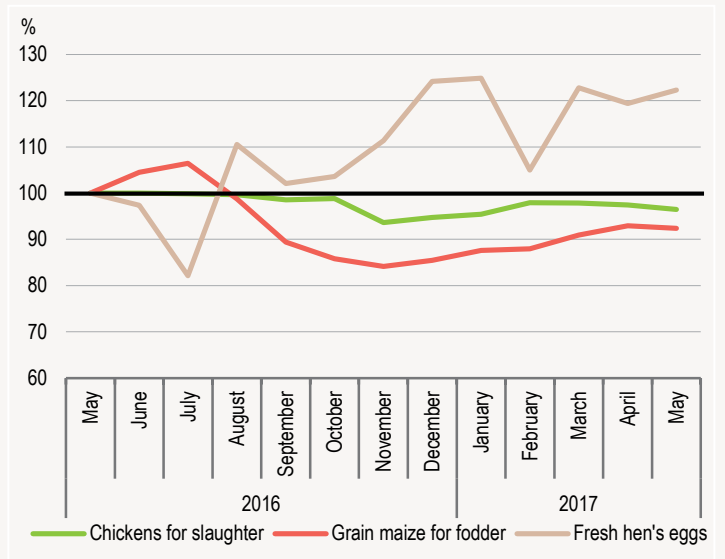
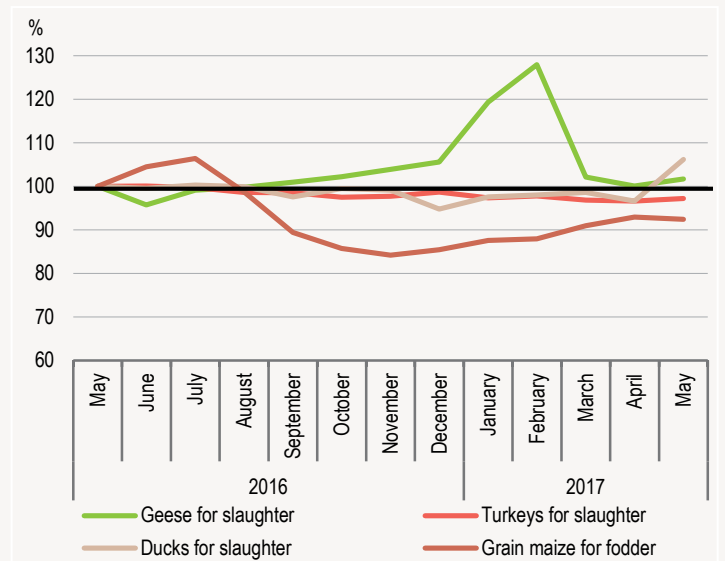


Figure 6

Procurement prices of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, turkeys for slaughter and grain maize for fodder (May 2016=100)



Duck, goose and turkey stocks

The impact of avian influenza is most apparent in the duck stock, down to 3.5 million. The fall was 2.1 million (38 per cent) compared to June 2016. The goose stock was reduced by 759 thousand (21 per cent) over the past year, their number was 2.8 million on 1 June 2017. The turkey stock of 2.9 million became 295 thousand fewer (9.3 per cent less) compared to a year earlier.

The **average procurement price** of ducks for slaughter (317 forints/kilogramme) was up by 1.3 per cent, that of geese for slaughter (559 forints/kilogramme) remained unchanged and the price of turkeys for slaughter (377 forints/kilogramme) was cut by 3.3 per cent between 1 January and 1 June 2017 compared to the same period of 2016.

4.5 million fewer ducks for slaughter, 140 thousand fewer geese for slaughter and 277 thousand fewer turkeys for slaughter were procured in the first five months of 2017 compared to the corresponding period of 2016.

The **average market producer price** of live ducks (675 forints/kilogramme) was 19 per cent and that of live geese (899 forints/kilogramme) 6.8 per cent lower, while the price of live turkeys (1,047 forints/kilogramme) 24 per cent higher than one year earlier.

Table 7

Goose, duck and turkey stocks, 1 June

Year	Goose stock, thousand heads	Duck stock, thousand heads	Turkey stock, thousand heads	Change on previous year, %		
				geese	ducks	turkeys
				2014	3 232.8	5 282.2
2015	3 030.2	5 213.7	3 053.2	-6.3	-1.3	11.3
2016	3 568.3	5 678.5	3 185.2	17.8	8.9	4.3
2017	2 809.5	3 541.2	2 890.4	-21.3	-37.6	-9.3

Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** was 1.2 million and the number of **ewes** 812 thousand on 1 June 2017, the former being 36 thousand (3.0 per cent) lower and the latter 22 thousand (2.7 per cent) higher than a year earlier.

The sheep stock of **agricultural enterprises** was reduced by 10 thousand (by 5.8 per cent) and that of **private holdings** by 27 thousand (by 2.5 per cent) between 1 June 2016 and 1 June 2017. The ewe stock decreased by 3 thousand (by 2.7 per cent) in the case of agricultural enterprises and went up by 24 thousand (by 3.5 per cent) in respect of private holdings.

87 per cent of the sheep stock is kept by **private holdings** and 13 per cent by **agricultural enterprises**, which ratio was unchanged in the past ten years.

The **average procurement price** of sheep for slaughter (708 forints/kilogramme) was lowered by 3.1 per cent and the volume of its procurement (121 thousand heads) was up by 14 per cent in June 2017 compared to one year earlier.

Table 8

Sheep and ewe stocks, 1 June

Year	Sheep			Of which: ewes		
	total thousand heads	change on previous year		total thousand heads	change on previous year	
		%	%		%	%
2014	1 245.7	35.4	2.9	866.2	24.5	2.9
2015	1 200.5	-45.2	-3.6	857.9	-8.4	-1.0
2016	1 213.5	13.0	1.1	790.2	-67.7	-7.9
2017	1 177.2	-36.3	-3.0	811.7	21.5	2.7

Sheep and ewe stocks

Figure 7

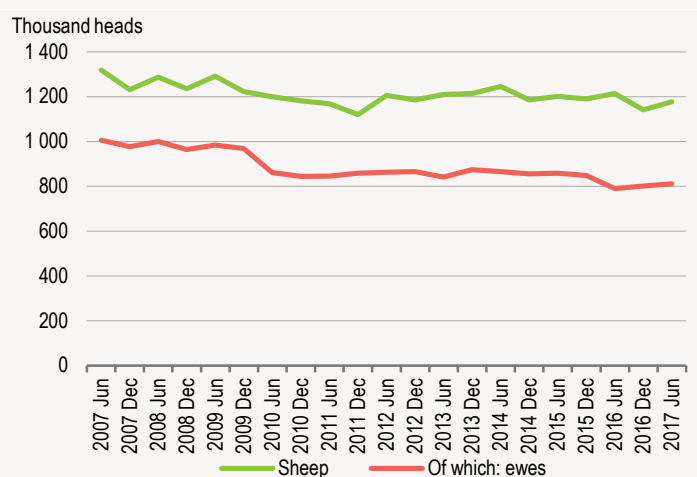


Table 9

Sheep stock by legal form, 1 June

Year	Agricultural enterprises'	Private holdings'	Change on previous year, %	
	sheep stock, thousand heads		in agricultural enterprises	in private holdings
	2014	167.0	1 078.7	4.1
2015	161.2	1 039.3	-3.5	-3.7
2016	164.3	1 049.2	2.0	0.9
2017	154.7	1 022.5	-5.8	-2.5

Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 55 thousand, within which the **mare stock** 29 thousand on 1 June 2017. The **stock of goats** decreased by 10 thousand over a year, their number was 90 thousand on 1 June.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.2 million (including data on households below the size of a holding) was cut by 147 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 204 thousand and that of **beehives** 819 thousand.

Table 10

Stocks of other animal species, 1 June

Year	Horses	Of which: mares	Goats	Of which: nanny goats	Rabbits	Of which: does	(thousands)	
							Domes- tic pigeons for slaugh- ter	Beehives
2014	64.3	31.4	81.9	35.8	1 754.5	205.6	206.1	724.7
2015	62.2	31.6	88.0	38.0	1 659.3	191.1	209.2	762.1
2016	56.7	28.8	100.2	43.3	1 320.6	143.8	221.7	815.3
2017	54.7	28.9	89.9	38.0	1 174.0	120.7	203.8	818.8

Fodder prices

The procurement price of fodder barley was down by 12 per cent, that of fodder wheat by 1.4 per cent and the price of fodder maize by 6.6 per cent between 1 January and 1 June 2017 compared to the same period of 2016.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)
[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)
[Methodology](#)

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