



Livestock, 1 December 2017

Contents

Cattle stock	1
Pig stock	2
Poultry stock	2
Chicken stock	2
Duck, goose and turkey stocks	3
Sheep stock	3
Other animal species	4
Fodder prices	4

The increase of the cattle stock, lasting since 2010, continued. The sheep stock was up by 6 thousand, while the pig stock decreased by 37 thousand and the chicken stock by 183 thousand.

Cattle stock

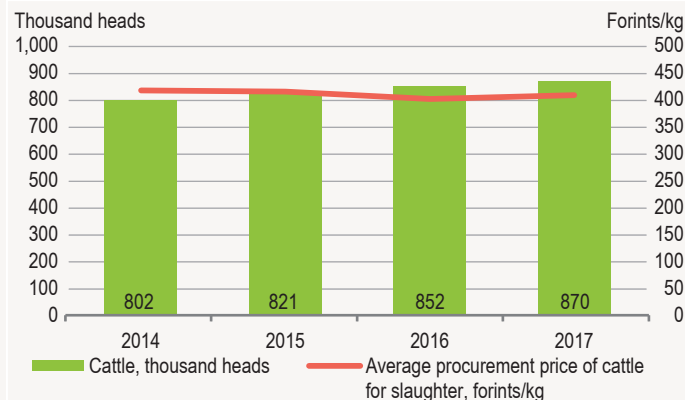
The **cattle stock** was 870 thousand on 1 December 2017, their number increasing – mainly due to the expansion of meat cattle keeping – by 18 thousand over a year. The increase exceeded 109 thousand (14 per cent) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (395 thousand) was up by 12 thousand over a year and by a total 56 thousand over five years.

60 per cent of the cattle stock was kept by **agricultural enterprises** and 40 per cent by **private holdings**. The stock held by agricultural enterprises grew by almost 10 thousand and that kept by private holdings by 8 thousand over a year.

During the past year the total number of **dairy and dual-purpose** cows of agricultural enterprises went up by nearly 2 thousand, while the stock held by private holdings was reduced by the same volume. The **meat cow** stock expanded by 4 thousand (7.1 per cent) in the case of the former and by 8 thousand (10 per cent) in the case of the latter legal form. The number of meat cows rose by a total 67 thousand in the last five years, which was equal to an increase of 80 per cent.

Figure 1

Cattle stock* and average procurement price of cattle for slaughter**



*Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

** Including calves for slaughter.

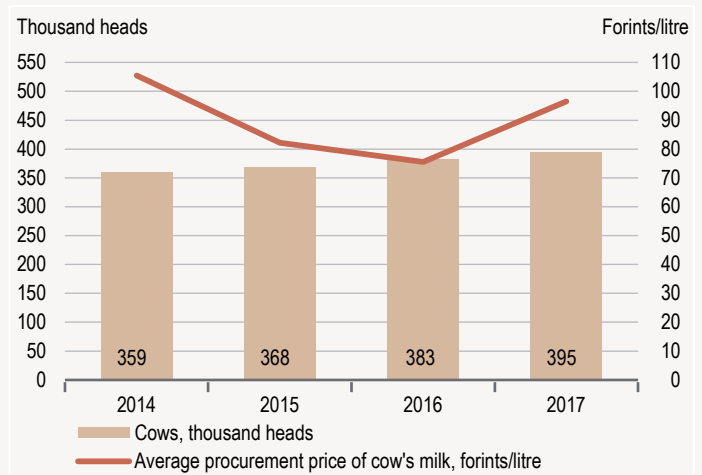
The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been cut by 2 thousand (5.2 per cent) since December 2016. The number of cattle **aged less than one year** went up by 5 thousand (1.9 per cent) and that of cattle **aged 1–2 years** by 3 thousand (1.8 per cent).

The number of **procured cattle for slaughter** was 56 thousand in 2017, which was 88 per cent of that a year earlier, their average procurement price per kilogramme reached 410 forints, which was 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The procurement price of **cow's milk** increased significantly, by 28 per cent in the same period, so the average price per litre was 97 forints, and a total 1.0% larger volume, 1,488 million litres were procured.

Figure 2

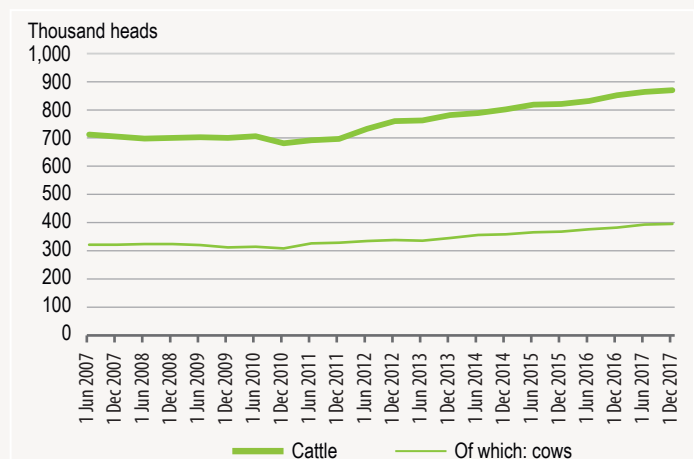
Cow stock* and average procurement price of cow's milk



*Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

Figure 3

Cattle and cow stocks



Pig stock

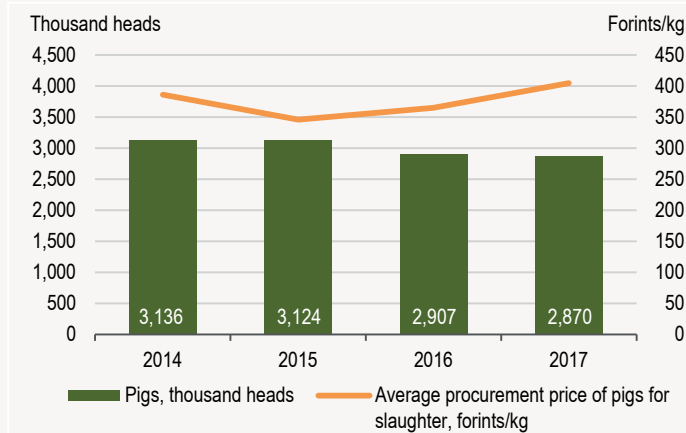
The number of **pigs** was 2.9 million on 1 December 2017, 1.3 per cent less than the stock in December 2016. The number of breeding sows was reduced by 3.3 per cent over a year to equal 172 thousand.

77 per cent of the pig stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 23 per cent by **private holdings**. The pig stock kept by agricultural enterprises and private holdings both decreased.

The composition of the pig stock by **age, sex and use** changed according to seasonality in the last half year. The number of **fattening pigs** increased by 178 thousand (15 per cent), that of **piglets** fell by 51 thousand (7.2 per cent) and the number of **young pigs** by 60 thousand (9.1 per cent). The number of gilts not yet mated was up by 7.3 per cent and that of drafts by 2.9 per cent, while the number of sows in farrowing was cut by 3.9 per cent and that of sows mated for the first time by 6.4 per cent compared to June 2017.

Figure 4

Pig stock* and average procurement price of pigs for slaughter



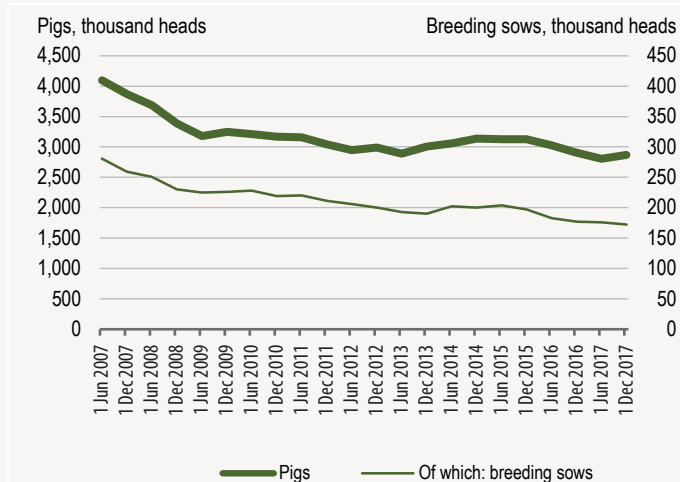
*Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

The **average procurement price** per kilogramme of **pigs for slaughter** was 405 forints in 2017, 11 per cent more than in 2016.

The number of procured pigs for slaughter lessened by 3.2 per cent and that of procured piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter by 1.4 per cent each compared to the previous year. The average weight of procured pigs for slaughter was 113 kilogrammes. The average market producer price of piglets was up by 47 per cent, that of young pigs by 43 per cent and the price of fattening pigs by 18 per cent compared to the previous year.

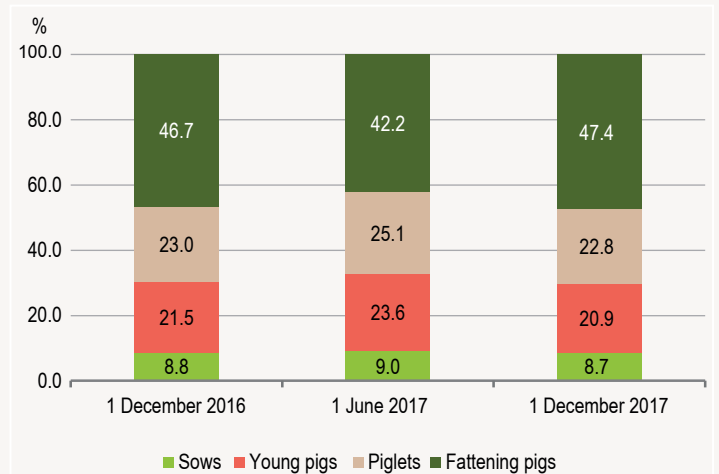
Figure 5

Pig and breeding sow stocks



Composition of pig stock*

Figure 6



* Excluding the stock of breeding boars.

Poultry stock

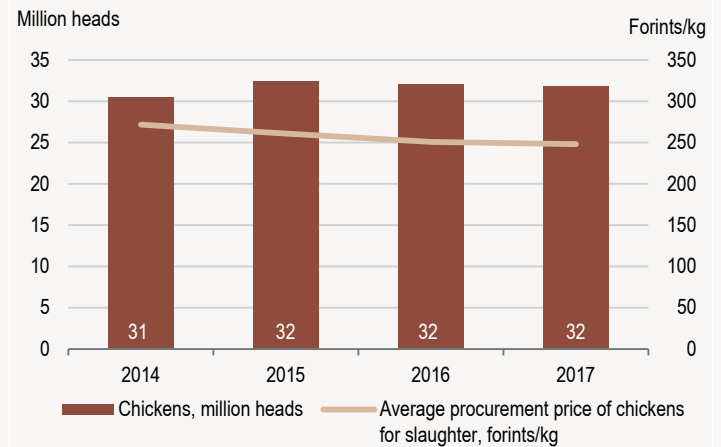
In poultry breeding it is typical that a substantial proportion of households do not reach the size of a holding. Therefore, data on private holdings include those on households in the following part of the publication.

Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 32 million in December, 0.6 per cent less than one year earlier. The stock decreased by 10 per cent compared to 1 June 2017. The **laying hen stock** of 11 million became 2.2 per cent less than in December 2016 and 9.9 per cent more than in June 2017.

Figure 7

Chicken stock* and average procurement price of chickens for slaughter



*Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

Two-thirds of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and one-third by **private holdings** in December 2017.

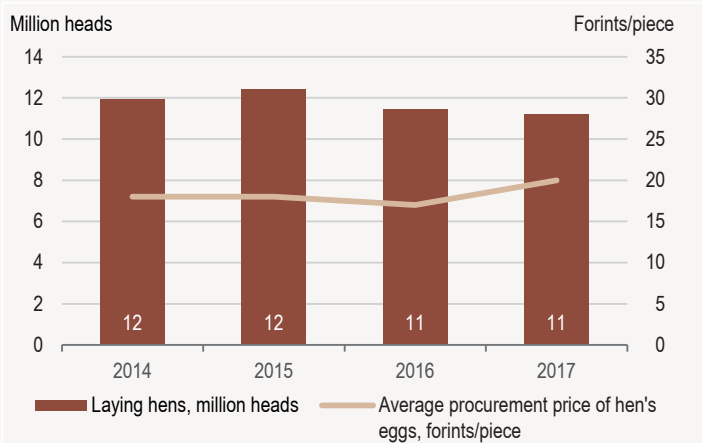
The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was reduced by 2.7 per cent, while that of private holdings increased by 4.0 per cent over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 2.7 per cent higher, that of private holdings 7.2 per cent smaller compared to 1 December 2016.

The **average procurement price** of chickens for slaughter was cut by 1.2 per cent in 2017 compared to the previous year, and so it was 248 forints per kilogramme. The price of hen's eggs was 20 forints per piece, which was 19 per cent higher than in the previous year. At the same time the procured volume of chickens for slaughter (138 million heads) was 0.7 per cent lower than a year earlier.

The **average market producer price** of live chickens reached 805 forints per kilogramme, that of live hens 735 forints per kilogramme and the price of hen's eggs 43 forints per piece in 2017. All the three grew compared to 2016.

Figure 8

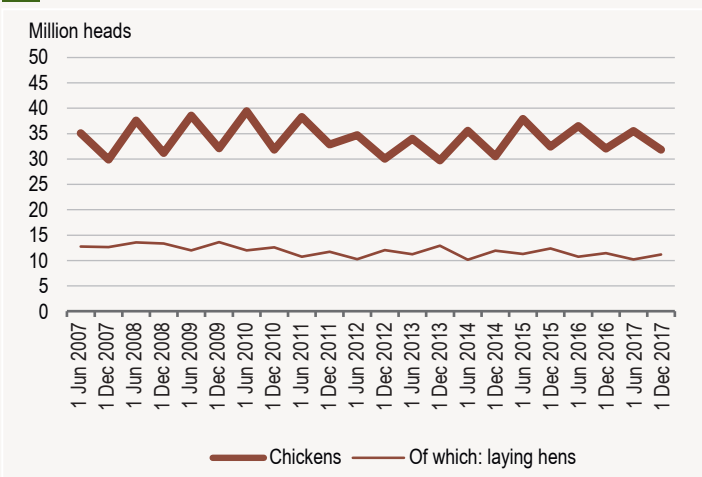
Laying hen stock* and average procurement price of fresh hen's eggs



*Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

Chicken and laying hen stocks

Figure 9



Duck, goose and turkey stocks

At the end of May 2017, after lifting the quarantine ordered because of avian influenza, the **duck stock** started to rise, their number reached almost 4.7 million by December. The growth was 33 per cent compared to June 2017 and 16 per cent compared to the same date of the previous year. The **goose stock** was lowered by 5.4 per cent, their number equalled 1.2 million on 1 December 2017. The **turkey stock** of 2.9 million was 1.3 per cent larger than at the corresponding date of the previous year.

The **average procurement price** of ducks for slaughter reached 335 forints per kilogramme in 2017, 7.0 per cent more than one year earlier. The price of geese for slaughter was up by 7.6 per cent, while the price of turkeys for slaughter was reduced by 2.6 per cent compared to 2016.

8.3 million fewer (34 per cent less) ducks for slaughter, 681 thousand fewer (20 per cent less) geese for slaughter and 627 thousand fewer (8.8 per cent less) turkeys for slaughter were procured in 2017 than in 2016.

The **average market producer price** of live ducks was 13 per cent and that of live turkeys 20 per cent lower, while the price of live geese 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Average procurement price of chickens for slaughter, ducks for slaughter, geese for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter

Figure 10

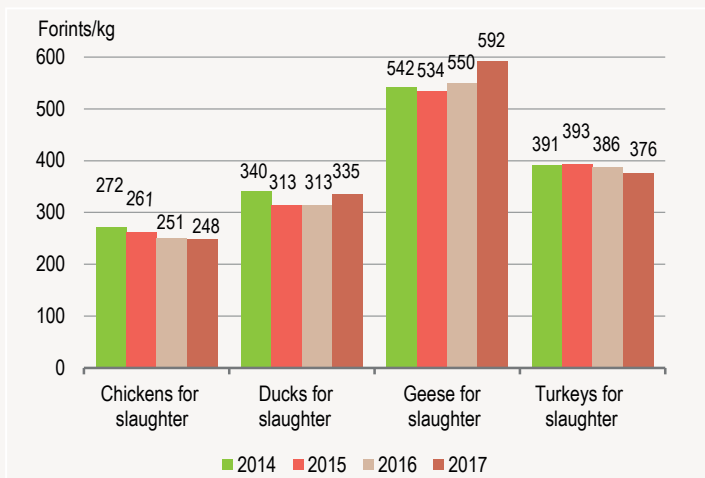
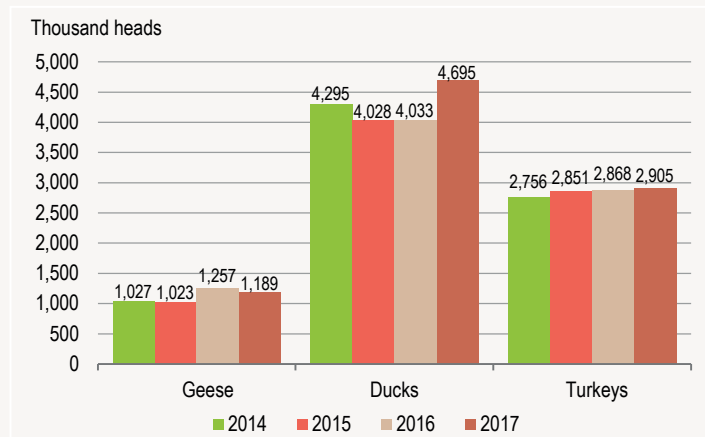


Figure 11

Goose, duck and turkey stocks in December



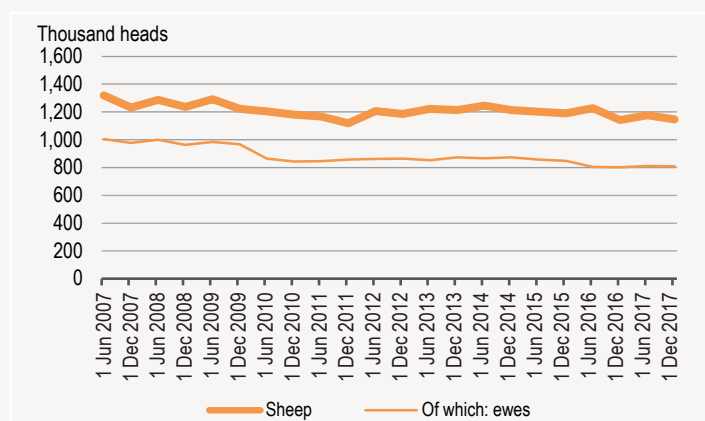
Sheep stock

The **sheep stock** was 1.1 million and the number of **ewes** 810 thousand on 1 December 2017, the former being 6 thousand and the latter 9 thousand higher than one year earlier.

The sheep stock of **agricultural enterprises** was reduced by 5.2 per cent, while that of **private holdings** went up by 1.4 per cent between 1 December 2016 and 1 December 2017. The ewe stock diminished by 1.7 per cent in the case of agricultural enterprises and increased by 1.6 per cent in respect of private holdings.

Figure 12

Sheep and ewe stocks



The **average procurement price** of sheep for slaughter (724 forints per kilogramme) was up by 3.0 per cent and the volume of its procurement (267 thousand heads) by 12 per cent in 2017 compared to a year earlier.

Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 53 thousand, within which the **mare stock** 28 thousand on 1 December 2017. The **stock of goats** decreased by 1 thousand over a year, their number came to 79 thousand on 1 December.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.2 million increased by 86 thousand compared to the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** reached 192 thousand and that of **beehives** 844 thousand.

Fodder prices

The procurement price of fodder wheat rose by 9.0 per cent and that of fodder maize by 4.2 per cent, while the price of fodder barley was cut by 1.1 per cent in 2017 compared to 2016.

Further information, data (links):

[Tables](#)

[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

[Methodology](#)

Contact details:

kommunikacio@ksh.hu

[Contact us!](#)

Telephone: +36 (1) 345 6789

www.ksh.hu