

## Livestock, 1 June 2018

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### Summary

The increase of the cattle stock, lasting since 2010, continued. The pig stock was up by 53 thousand, while the sheep stock was reduced by 13 thousand and the chicken stock by 774 thousand over the past year.

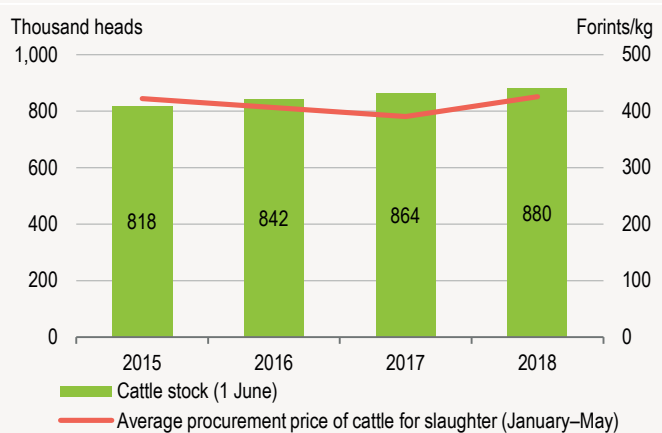
### Cattle stock

The **cattle stock** was 880 thousand on 1 June 2018, their number increasing by 16 thousand over a year. The growth of the stock approximated 117 thousand (15 per cent) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (397 thousand) was up by 4 thousand over a year and by a total 61 thousand over five years.

59 per cent of the cattle stock was kept by **agricultural enterprises** and 41 per cent by private holdings. The stock held by agricultural enterprises was unchanged, that kept by **private holdings** grew by 15 thousand compared to a year earlier.

Figure 1

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



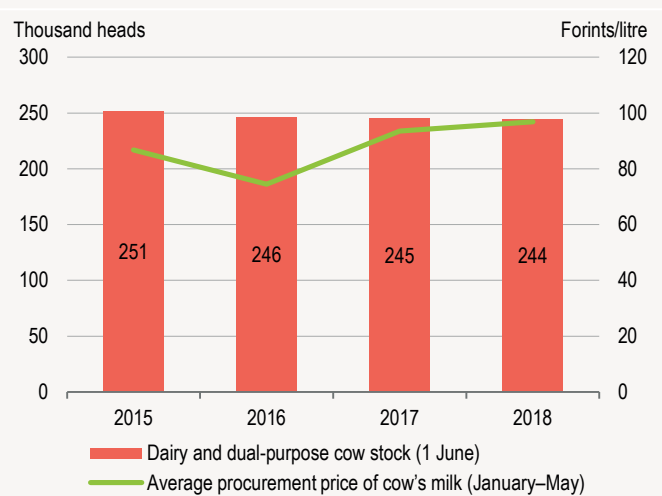
\*Cattle for slaughter: including calves for slaughter.

During the past year the total number of **dairy and dual-purpose** cows of agricultural enterprises went up by nearly 1 thousand, while the stock held by private holdings was reduced by 2 thousand. The **meat** cow stock expanded by 5 thousand (6.0 per cent) in the case of private holdings,

the stock held by agricultural enterprises remained unchanged. The number of meat cows rose by a total 62 thousand in the last five years, which was equal to an increase of 69 per cent.

Figure 2

### Dairy and dual-purpose cow stock and average procurement price of cow's milk

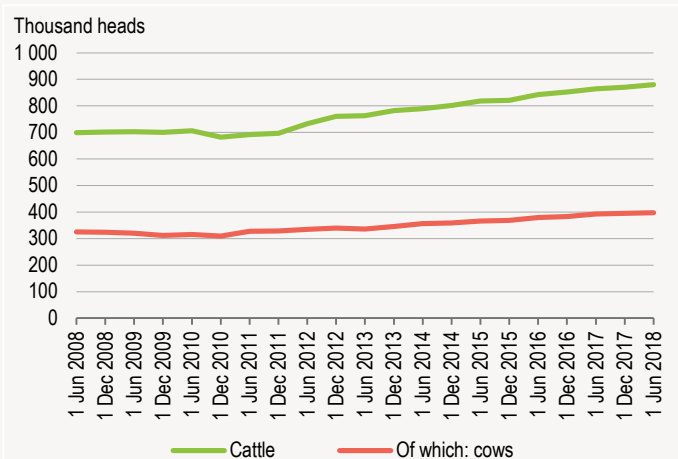


The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been cut by 5 thousand (by 12 per cent) since June 2017. The number of cattle **aged less than one year** was up by 5 thousand (by 2.0 per cent) and that of cattle **aged 1-2 years** by 13 thousand (by 7.7 per cent).

The number of **procured cattle for slaughter** between January and May 2018 was 24 thousand similarly to a year earlier, their average procurement price per kilogramme approximated 426 forints, which was 9.1 per cent higher than at the same date of the previous year.

Figure 3

### Cattle and cow stocks



The procurement price of **cow's milk** increased by 3.6 per cent in the same period, it was 97 forints per litre on average, and a 1.7 per cent smaller quantity (636 million litres) was procured.

### Pig stock

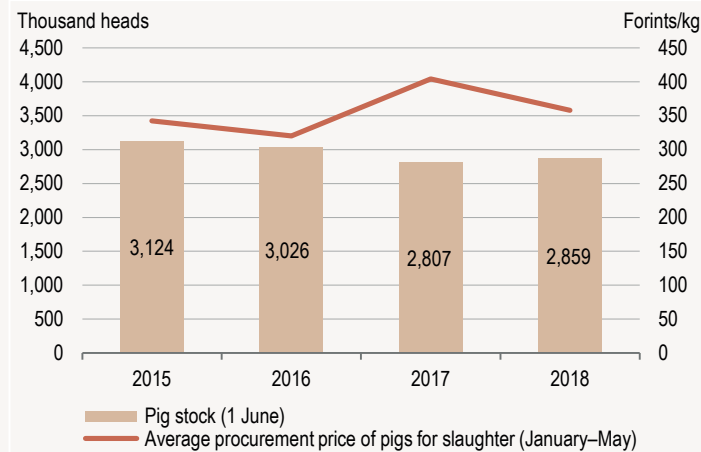
The number of **pigs** was 2.9 million on 1 June 2018, 1.9 per cent more than in June 2017 and practically unchanged compared to 1 December 2017. The **stock of breeding sows** grew by 1.7 per cent over a year and by 4.1 per cent over half a year to equal 179 thousand.

80 per cent of the pig stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and 20 per cent by **private holdings**. The pig stock kept by agricultural enterprises increased by 5.6 per cent, while that of private holdings was lowered by 11 per cent.

The pig stock, based on its composition by **age, sex and use**, changed in line with seasonality in the last half year. The number of **piglets** rose by 66 thousand (by 10 per cent) and that of **young pigs** by 48 thousand (by 8.1 per cent), while the number of **fattening pigs** fell by 135 thousand (by 9.9 per cent). The number of gilts not yet mated went up by 0.9 per cent, that of sows in farrowing by 6.4 per cent and the number of sows mated for the first time by 8.5 per cent, while the number of drafts decreased by 2.9 per cent compared to December 2017.

Figure 4

### Pig stock and average procurement price of pigs for slaughter\*

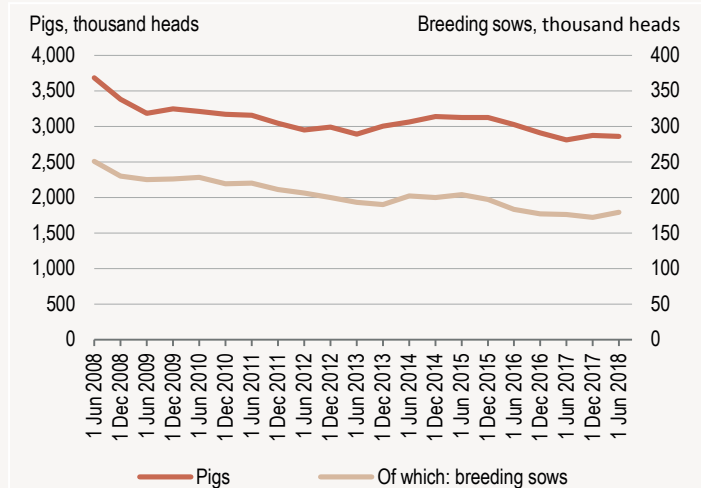


\* Pigs for slaughter: excluding piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter.

Between 1 January and 1 June 2018 the average procurement price per kilogramme of **pigs for slaughter** was 358 forints, which was a decrease of 11 per cent compared to the same period of 2017.

Figure 5

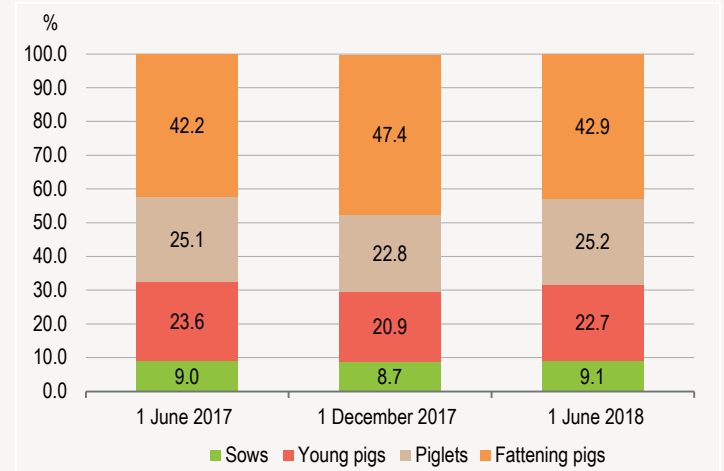
### Pig and breeding sow stocks



The number of procured piglets for slaughter and young pigs for slaughter (24 thousand) rose by 38 per cent, while that of pigs for slaughter (1.7 million) lessened by 1.4 per cent in the first 5 months of 2018. The average weight of procured pigs for slaughter was 116 kilogrammes.

Figure 6

### Composition of pig stock\*



\* Excluding the stock of breeding boars.

### Poultry stock

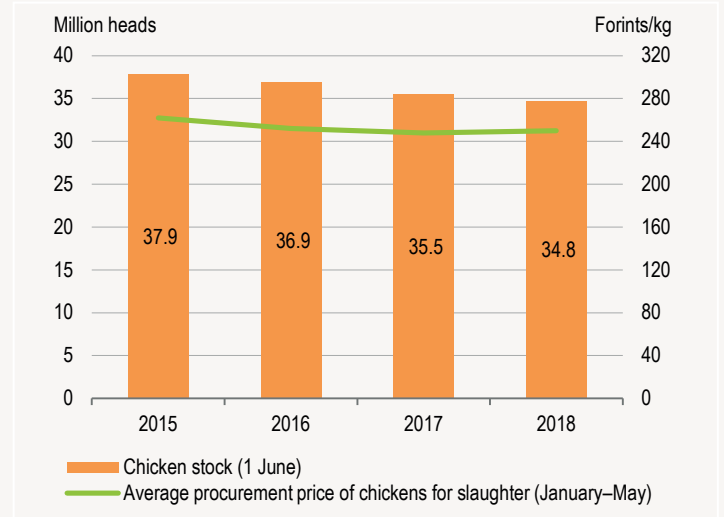
In poultry breeding it is typical that a substantial proportion of households do not reach the size of a holding. Therefore, data on private holdings include those on households in the following part of the publication.

### Chicken stock

The number of chickens was 35 million in June 2018, 2.2 per cent less than one year earlier, at the same time, it increased by 9.2 per cent compared to 1 December 2017. The **laying hen stock** of 11 million became 4.2 per cent more than in June 2017 and 5.2 per cent less than in December 2017.

Figure 7

### Chicken stock and average procurement price of chickens for slaughter



Two-thirds of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and one-third by **private holdings** in June 2018.

The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was up by 2.8 per cent, while that of private holdings decreased by 11 per cent over a year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 13 per cent higher than on 1 June 2017, that of private holdings was 5.6 per cent lower.

The average procurement price of chickens for slaughter rose somewhat (0.9 per cent) in the first 5 months of 2018 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, and so it was 250 forints per kilogramme. And the procured quantity of chickens for slaughter (59 million heads) was 4.8 per cent more than one year earlier. The 20 forint procurement price per piece of hen's eggs was 5.3 per cent more than in the same period of 2017.

Figure 8

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

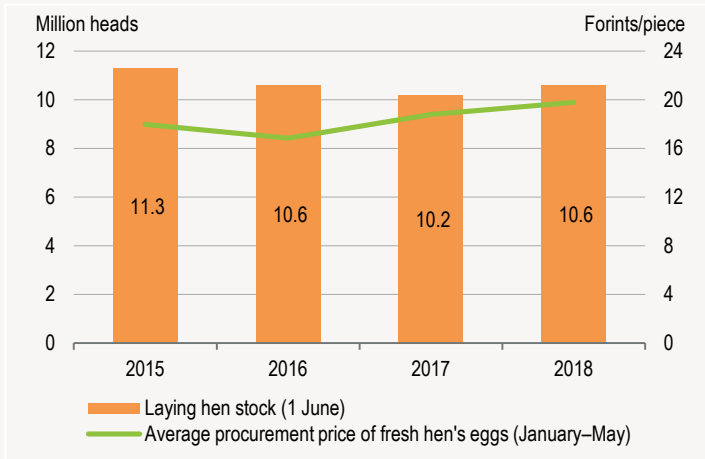
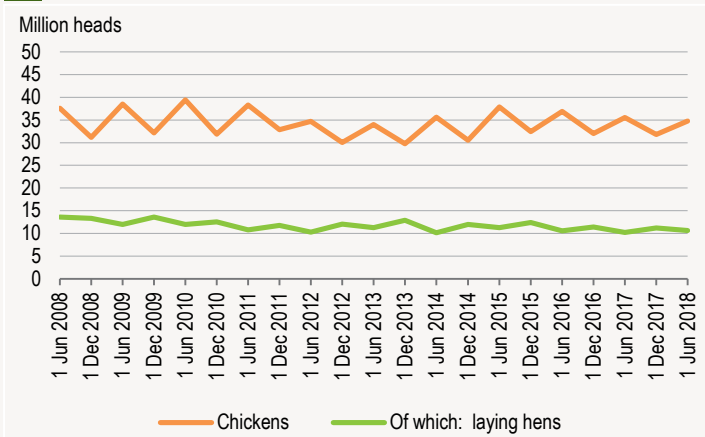


Figure 9

**Chicken and laying hen stocks**



**Duck, goose and turkey stocks**

The growth of the **duck stock** continued, their number increased by 41 per cent compared to June 2017 and by 6.6 per cent compared to December 2017 and so exceeded 5 million in June 2018. This increase can also be observed in the hatching data reported by hatcheries. Until June 2018 the number of poultry chicks used for meat production and fattening went up from 9.6 million a year earlier to 18.7 million.

The **goose stock** expanded by 18 per cent, their number equalled 3.3 million on 1 June 2018. The **turkey stock** of 2.8 million diminished by 3.3 per cent compared to the same date of the previous year.

Between 1 January and 1 June 2018 the **average procurement price** of ducks for slaughter reached 335 forints per kilogramme, 5.8 per cent more than in the same period of the previous year. The price of geese for slaughter was up by 13 per cent, while that of turkeys for slaughter was reduced by 3.2 per cent compared to the same period of 2017.

3.8 million (65 per cent) more ducks for slaughter, 89 thousand fewer (15 per cent less) geese for slaughter and 5 thousand fewer (0.2 per cent less) turkeys for slaughter were procured in the first 5 months of 2018 than one year earlier.

Figure 10

**Goose, duck and turkey stocks, 1 June**

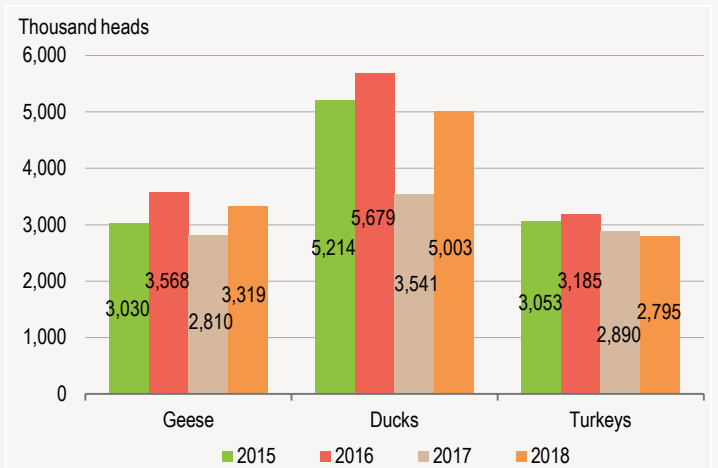
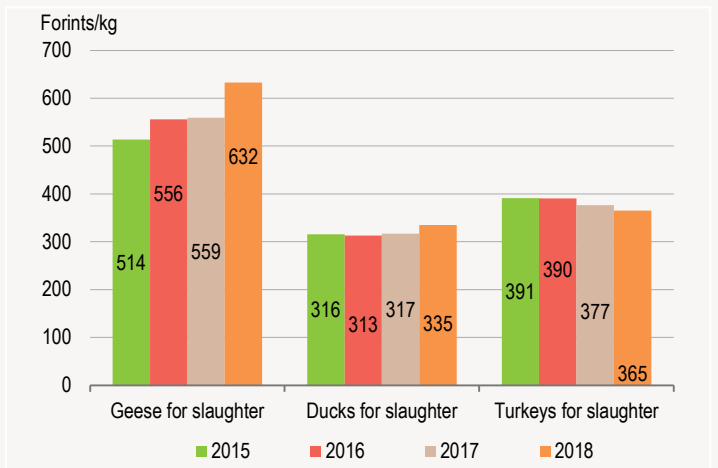


Figure 11

**Average procurement price of geese for slaughter, ducks for slaughter and turkeys for slaughter, January-May**

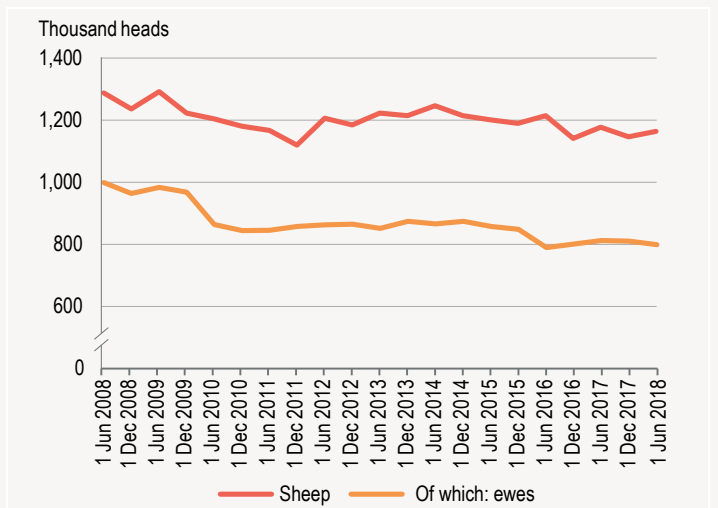


**Sheep stock**

The **sheep stock** was 1.2 million and the **ewe stock** 799 thousand on 1 June 2018, the number of the former being 13 thousand and that of the latter 12 thousand lower than a year earlier.

Figure 12

**Sheep and ewe stocks**



The sheep stock of **agricultural enterprises** was cut by 1.0 per cent and that of **private holdings** by 1.2 per cent over a year. The ewe stock became 3.5 per cent less in the case of agricultural enterprises and 1.3 per cent less in respect of private holdings.

The **average procurement price** of sheep for slaughter (793 forints per kilogramme) went up by 12 per cent and the quantity of its procurement (149 thousand heads) by 20 per cent until June 2018 compared to a year earlier.

#### Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 51 thousand, within which the **mare stock** 27 thousand on 1 June 2018. The **stock of goats** decreased by 12 thousand over a year, their number came to 78 thousand on 1 June. The **rabbit stock** of 1.2 million was up by 62 thousand compared to one year earlier. The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** reached 185 thousand and that of **beehives** 854 thousand.

#### European comparison

44 per cent of **beef and veal production** in the European Union was produced by France, Germany and the United Kingdom in 2017.

Slaughterhouses in Germany, France and Spain produced nearly 12 million tonnes of pork, which was 51 per cent of the total production in the EU. Hungary's share of **pork production** in the EU was 1.9 per cent.

Figure 13

#### Beef and veal production in the European Union, 2017, thousand tonnes

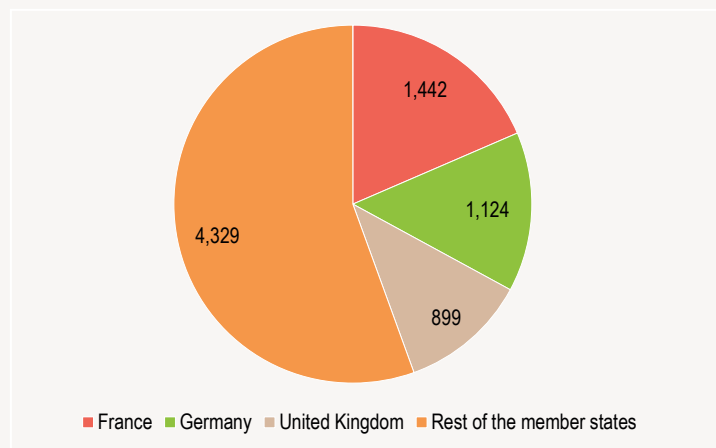
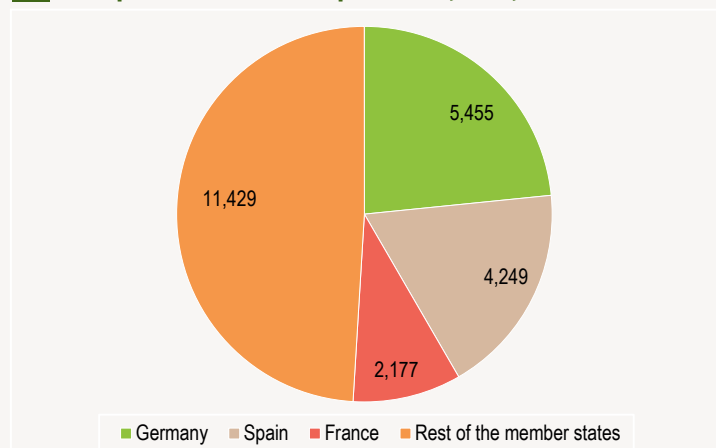


Figure 14

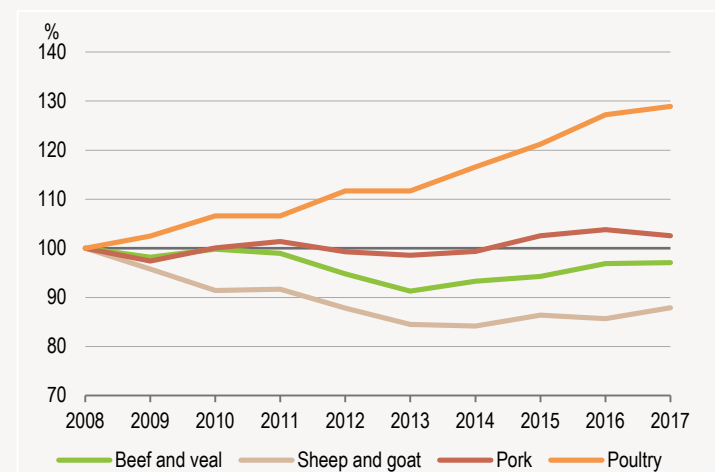
#### Pork production in the European Union, 2017, thousand tonnes



Poultry meat production in the EU increased significantly, by nearly 29 per cent, pork production stagnated, beef and veal production was slightly reduced, while the production of sheep and goat meat, which is less significant, dropped substantially, by 12 per cent in the last 9 years.

Figure 15

#### Meat production in the European Union (2008=100%)

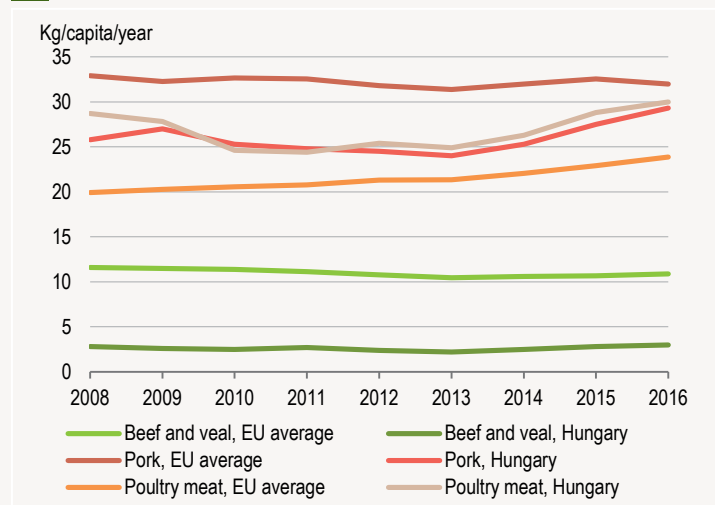


The available **quantity of meat**, estimated based on food supply balance sheets, was slightly lesser in Hungary than the average of the EU. While the total supply of beef and veal, pork and poultry meat was 62 kilograms/capita/year in Hungary, the EU average was almost 67 kilograms/capita/year. Poultry meat was the only kind of meat the available quantity of which was significantly higher in Hungary than in the other member states, there was no substantial difference in case of pork, however, the quantity of beef and veal per capita (3 kg/capita/year) was a fraction of the EU average (11 kg/capita/year).

The supply of poultry meat decreased significantly after 2009, but a growing trend can be observed from 2013. The supply of beef and veal was up by 36 per cent, that of pork by 22 per cent and the supply of poultry meat by 20 per cent in Hungary between 2013 and 2016. The available quantity of poultry meat surpassed that of pork in the past five years.

Figure 16

#### Supply of meat in the European Union and in Hungary



Source: EU Agricultural outlook for the agricultural markets and income 2017–2030, European Union, 2017.

**Further information, data (links):**[Tables](#)[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)[Methodology](#)**Contact details:**[kommunikacio@ksh.hu](mailto:kommunikacio@ksh.hu)[Contact us!](#)

Telephone: +36 (1) 345 6789

[www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)