

## Livestock, 1 December 2018

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### Summary

The increase of the cattle stock, lasting since December 2010, continued as long as the pig stock stagnated and the sheep and the chicken stocks were slightly reduced over the past year.

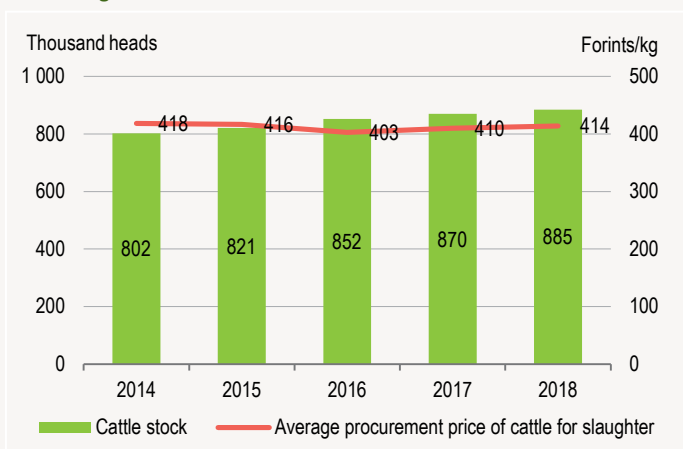
### Cattle stock

The **cattle stock** was 885 thousand on 1 December 2018, increasing by 15 thousand over a year and by 102 thousand (by 13%) in the past five years. The **stock of cows** (403 thousand) was up by 8 thousand over a year and by a total 58 thousand over five years.

58% of the cattle stock was kept by **agricultural enterprises** and 42% by **private holdings**. The stock held by agricultural enterprises was lowered by 5 thousand, that kept by private holdings grew by 20 thousand compared to a year earlier.

Figure 1

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



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

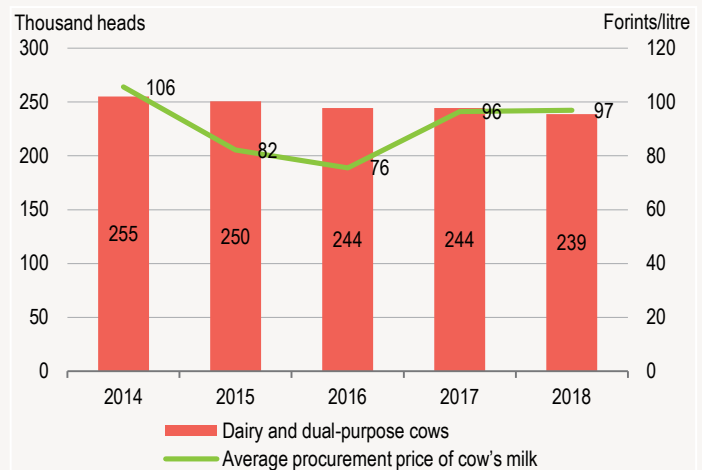
\*\* Including calves for slaughter.

During the past year the total number of **dairy and dual-purpose** cows of agricultural enterprises was reduced by nearly 1 thousand and the stock held by private holdings by 5 thousand. The **meat** cow stock expanded by 15 thousand (by 16%) in the case of private holdings, the

stock kept by agricultural enterprises diminished by more than 1 thousand. The number of meat cows rose by a total 68 thousand in the last five years, which was equal to an increase of 71%.

Figure 2

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



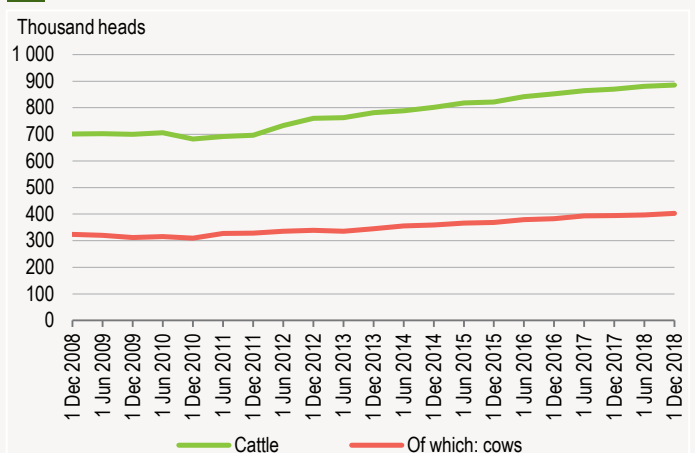
\* Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year.

The stock of **heifers mated for the first time**, aimed to replace the cow stock, has been cut by 4 thousand (by 10%) since December 2017. The number of **cattle aged less than one year** was up by 8 thousand (by 3.2%) and that of **cattle aged 1-2 years** by 4 thousand (by 2.0%).

The number of **procured cattle for slaughter** was 54 thousand in 2018, decreasing by 3.5% compared to one year earlier, and their average procurement price per kilogram approximated 414 forints, which was 1.0% higher than in the previous year. The procurement price of **cow's milk** was 97 forints per litre on average in the same period, similarly to a year earlier.

Figure 3

### Cattle and cow stocks

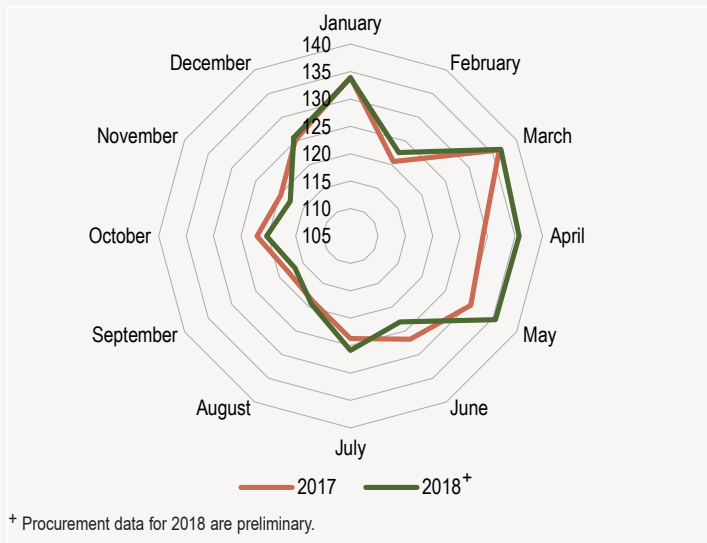


### Milk production

One of the key production branches of the agricultural sector is cattle breeding and milk production, which make up one-tenth of total agricultural output and nearly one-third of the production value of livestock production. According to the second estimate for the economic accounts for agriculture in 2018, the value of milk production was 185.5 billion forints at current basic prices, 1.0% higher than in the previous year. The growth was influenced by a change in the volume of output, the price remained unchanged. According to preliminary data the quantity of milk procured in 2018 (1.5 billion litres) went up as well, by 0.5%. The major increase in milk procurement fell on the spring months, the procurement was 5.1% higher in April and 4.0% more in May compared to the same period of the previous year.

Figure 4

#### Quantity of procured raw milk per month, million litres

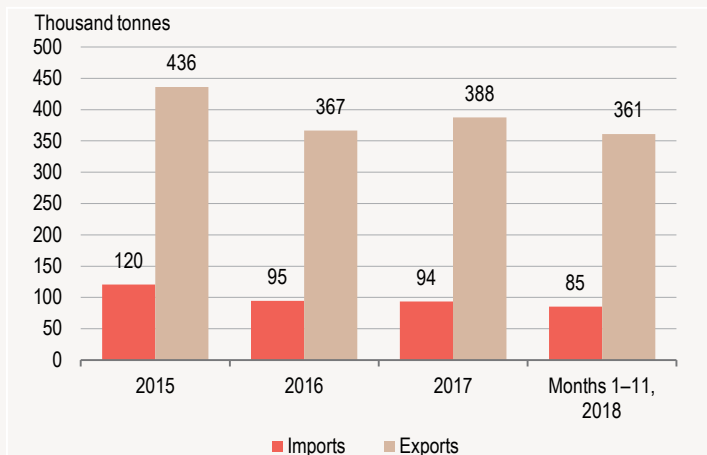


The milk market share of holdings – dairies, dealers – procuring raw milk is unevenly distributed, since at the time of the phasing out of milk quotas in 2015, some 10% of the holdings accounted for 63% of the procured quantity. Milk procurement – slightly though, but – was further concentrated between 2015 and 2018.

The quantity of imported milk and cream has been reduced by nearly 30% since 2015, the exports have stagnated in the last three years. As for milk and cream imports, the products from Germany and Italy arrive in Hungary at higher, while those from Czechia at lower prices than the average. A relatively large quantity of milk arrives from Slovakia and mainly cream, with a relatively high unit price, from Germany. In the case of exports the main destination countries are Romania, Italy, Slovakia and Croatia.

Figure 5

#### External trade in milk and cream



#### Quantity and value of imported milk and cream by country

Figure 6

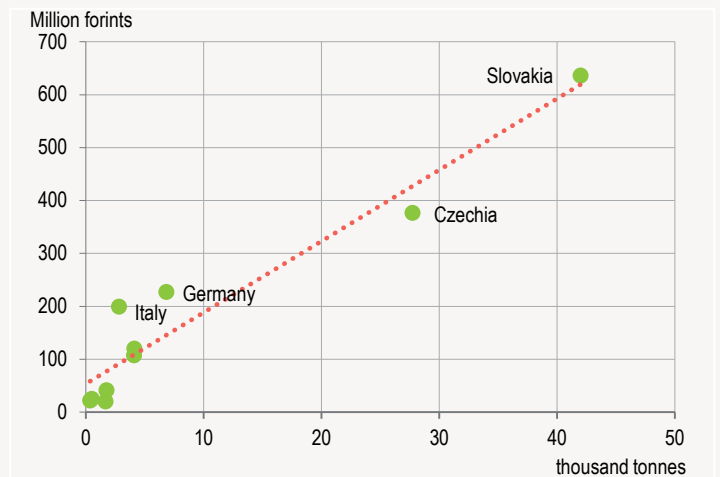
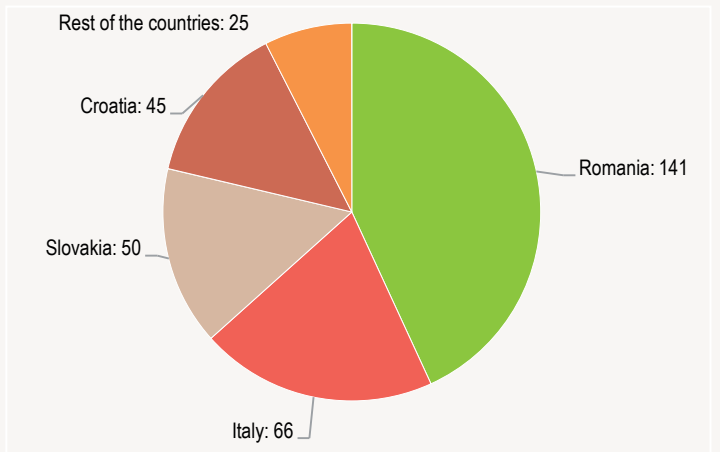


Figure 7

#### Quantity and main countries of destination of exported milk and cream, thousand tonnes

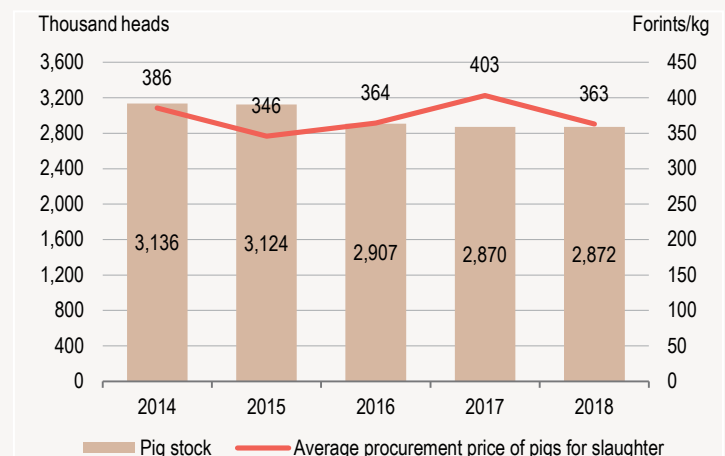


### Pig stock

The number of **pigs** was 2.9 million on 1 December 2018, practically unchanged compared to December 2017 and June 2018. The **stock of breeding sows** was up by 3.7% over a year to equal 178 thousand in December last year.

Figure 8

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



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

\*\* Excluding piglets and young pigs for slaughter.

80% of the pig stock was held by **agricultural enterprises**, their stock increased further, by 4.3%, while the stock of **private holdings** was lowered by 14%.

The composition of the pig stock by **age, sex and use** changed in line with seasonality over the last half year. The number of **fattening pigs** rose by 58 thousand (by 4.7%), while the number of **piglets** fell by 30 thousand (by 4.2%) and that of **young pigs** by 13 thousand (by 1.9%). The number of gilts not yet mated remained unchanged, that of sows in farrowing was cut by 4.8% and the number of sows mated for the first time by 4.0%, while that of drafts went up by 14% compared to June 2018.

In 2018 the average procurement price per kilogram of **pigs for slaughter** was 363 forints, decreasing by 10% compared to 2017.

The number of procured piglets and young pigs for slaughter (56 thousand) rose by 17%, that of pigs for slaughter (3.9 million) lessened by 5.3%. The average weight of procured pigs for slaughter was 114 kilograms.

Figure 9

**Pig and breeding sow stocks**

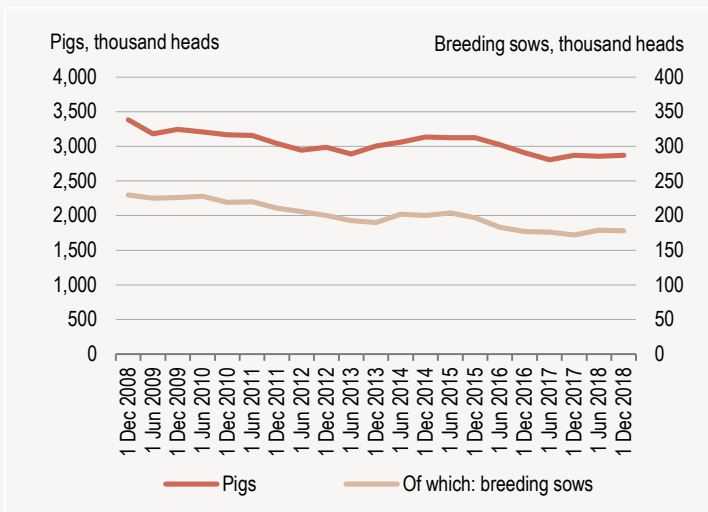
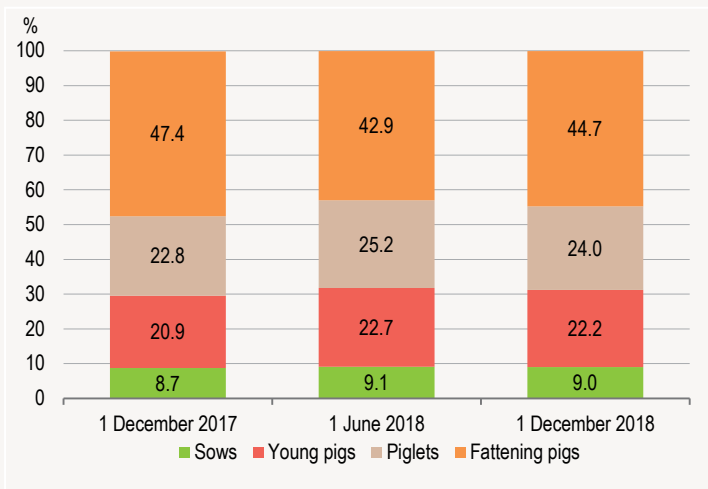


Figure 10

**Composition of pig stock\***



\* Excluding the stock of breeding boars.

**Poultry stock**

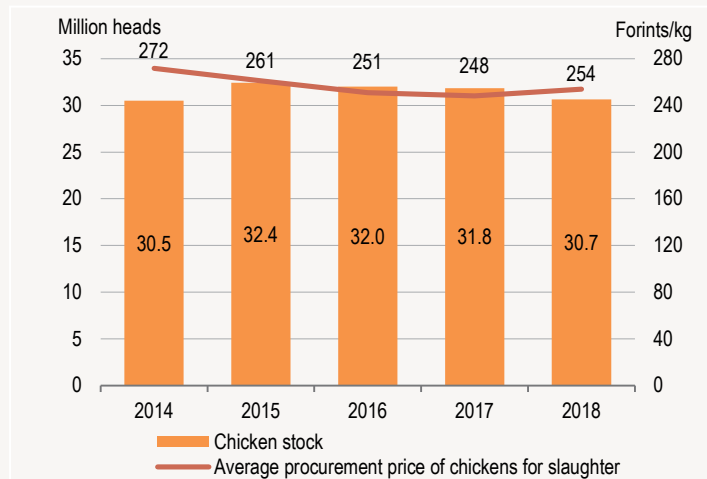
In poultry breeding it is typical that a high proportion of households do not reach the size of a holding, therefore, data on private holdings include those on households in the following part of the publication.

**Chicken stock**

The number of chickens was 30.7 million on 1 December 2018, 3.7% less than one year earlier. The **laying hen stock** of 11 million was unchanged compared to December 2017.

Figure 11

**Chicken stock\* and average procurement price of chickens for slaughter**



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

About two-thirds of the chicken stock was held by **agricultural enterprises** and nearly one-third by **private holdings** in December 2018.

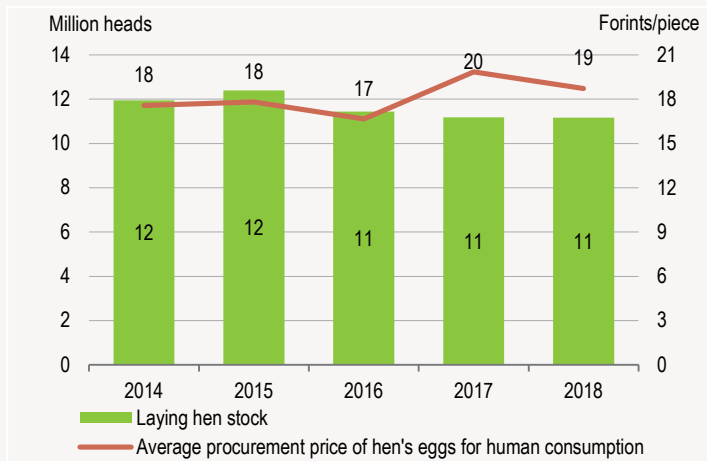
The chicken stock of agricultural enterprises was lowered by 1.4% and that of private holdings by 8.3% over the past year. The laying hen stock of agricultural enterprises was 6.7% higher, that of private holdings 7.9% lower than on 1 December 2017.

The number of **eggs placed for hatching in incubator** decreased to 290 million pieces (by 7.0%) in the case of **meat and dual-purpose chickens** in 2018 (compared to the previous year), as reported by hatcheries. In the same period, the volume of **day-old chicken utilisation** was 249 million for chickens intended for dual-purpose and meat production, up by 8.1%.

The average procurement price of chickens for slaughter rose somewhat (by 2.4%) in 2018 compared to the previous year, it was 254 forints per kilogram. The procured quantity of chickens for slaughter (143 million heads) was 3.5% more than a year earlier. The 19-forint procurement price per piece of hen's eggs for human consumption was 5.6% less than in 2017.

Figure 12

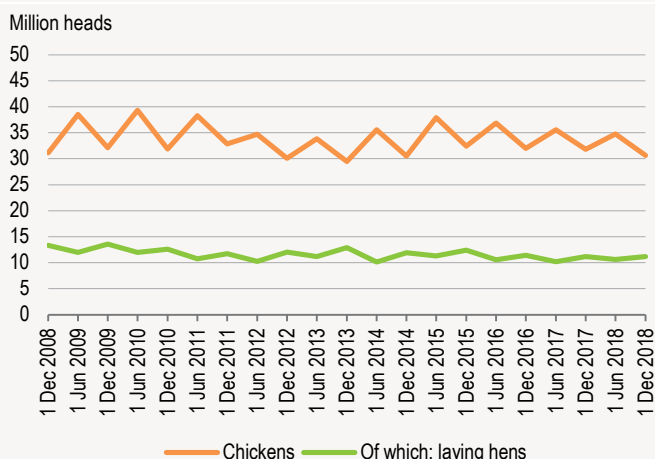
**Laying hen stock\* and average procurement price of hen's eggs for human consumption**



\* Stock data refer to 1 December of the particular year, laying hens include hens producing hen's eggs for human consumption or eggs for hatching.

### Chicken and laying hen stocks

Figure 13



### Duck, goose and turkey stocks

The growth of the **duck stock** continued, the number of ducks increased by 4.2% in December 2018 compared to December 2017, and reached almost 4.9 million.

The **goose stock** expanded by 12%, the number of geese equalled 1.3 million on 1 December 2018. The **turkey stock** of 2.8 million diminished by 2.1% compared to the same date in the previous year.

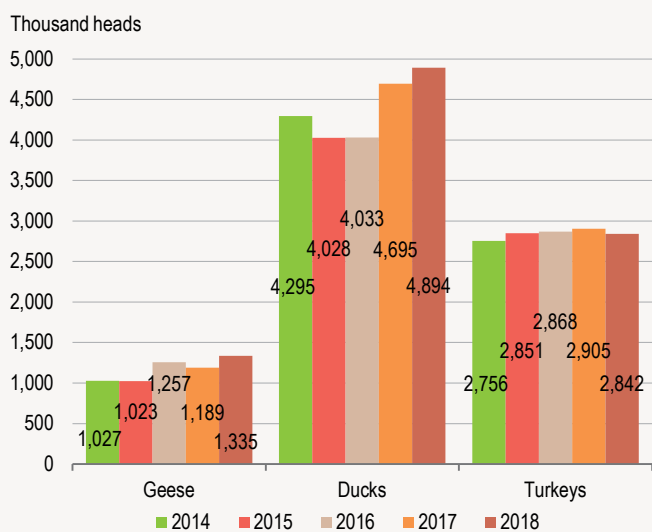
The **number of eggs placed for hatching in incubator** was 10.8 million for geese, 7.9 million for turkeys and 60.3 million for ducks, showing rises of 36%, 5.4% and 42%, respectively, compared to 2017.

**Day-old poultry utilisation** for fattening was 6.2 million for turkeys, 6.7 million in the case of geese and 43.2 million for ducks in the same period, up by 5.7%, 46% and 54%, respectively.

The **average procurement price** of ducks for slaughter reached 335 forints per kilogram in 2018, which was nearly the same as in the previous year. The price of geese for slaughter increased by 7.5%, while that of turkeys for slaughter was reduced by 1.9%. At the same time 4.3 million (27%) more ducks for slaughter, 127 thousand fewer (4.7% less) geese for slaughter and 275 thousand fewer (4.2% less) turkeys for slaughter were procured than one year earlier.

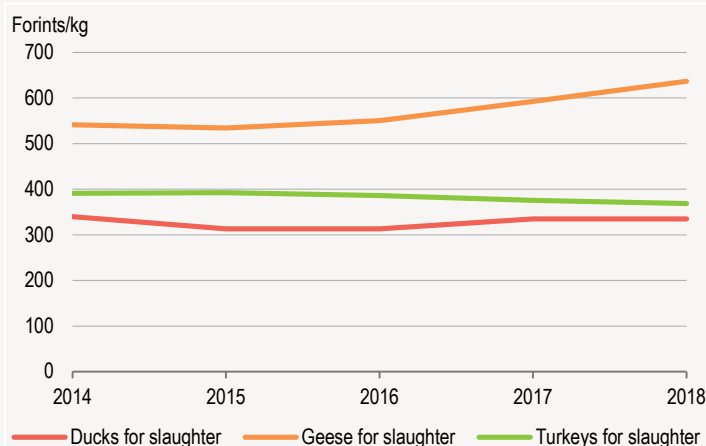
Figure 14

### Goose, duck and turkey stocks, 1 December



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

Figure 15



### Sheep stock

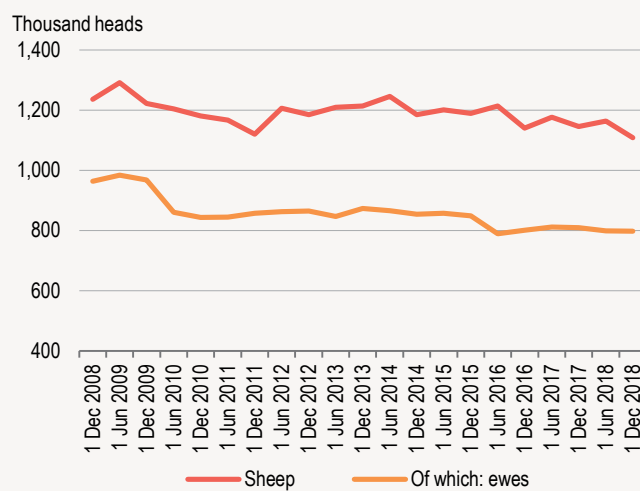
The **sheep stock** was 1.1 million and the **ewe stock** 798 thousand on 1 December 2018, the number of the former being 38 thousand and that of the latter 13 thousand lower than a year earlier.

The sheep stock of **agricultural enterprises**, keeping 14% of the total stock, went up by 2.8% and that of **private holdings**, looking after 86% of the total stock, was reduced by 4.2% over a year. The ewe stock became 1.2% larger in the case of agricultural enterprises and 1.9% smaller for private holdings.

The **average procurement price** of sheep for slaughter (780 forints per kilogram) was up by 7.7% and the quantity of its procurement by 16% (by 44 thousand heads) in 2018 compared to the previous year.

Figure 16

### Sheep and ewe stocks



### Other animal species

The **horse stock** in Hungary was 52 thousand, within which the **mare stock** 27 thousand on 1 December 2018.

The **stock of goats** was cut by 14 thousand over a year, their number came to 65 thousand on 1 December.

The **rabbit stock** of 1.2 million was up by 9 thousand compared to one year earlier.

The number of **domestic pigeons for slaughter** was 189 thousand and that of **beehives** 867 thousand.

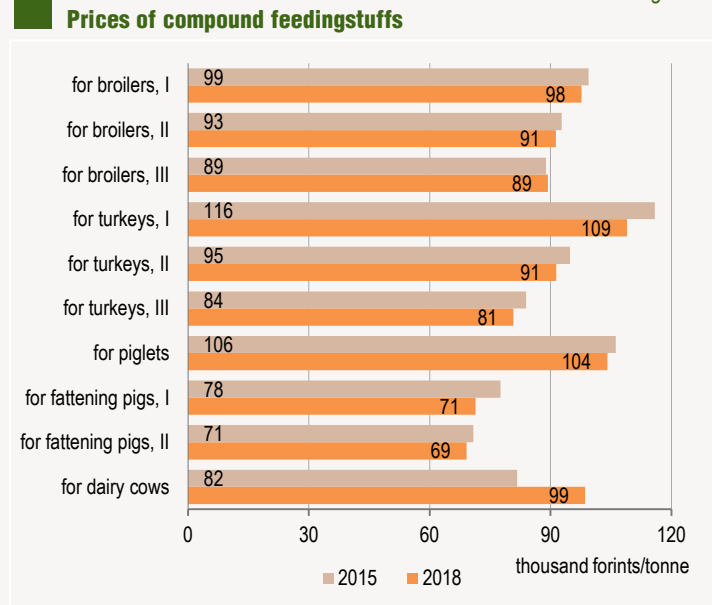
### Feedingstuffs prices

The procurement price of **fodder wheat** rose by 11%, that of **fodder maize** by 6.6% and the procurement price of **fodder barley** by 20% compared to 2017.

Feedingstuffs prices changed to a lower extent in the past few years, after many years, however, they were up by a total 5.7% in 2018 compared to the previous year.

The prices of compound feedingstuffs have not changed significantly since 2015, with the exception of compound feedingstuffs for dairy cows, in the case of which an increase of 21% occurred between 2015 and 2018. The price of 1 tonne of compound feedingstuffs for dairy cows was over 95 thousand forints in 2018.

Figure 17



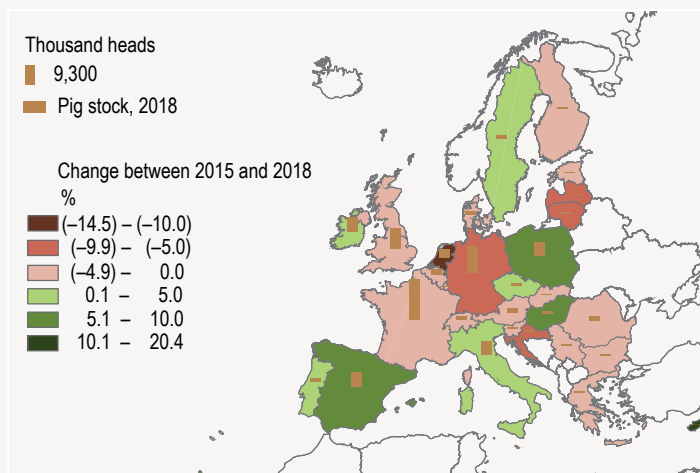
### European comparison

The number of cattle was 87.5 million in member states of the European Union at the end of 2018, 1.3 million fewer (1.5% less) than a year earlier. The last time when such a low number of these animals were kept in the EU-28 was in 2012. The cattle stock shows a decreasing trend year by year between 2015 and 2018. More than 1.5 million cattle were kept in each of 13 of the 28 member states, which was unchanged over the last years, and these 13 countries accounted for 93% of the stock in the EU-28. The cattle stock in Hungary was ranked 17th among the member countries. Taking into account the effects of Brexit, the number of cattle in 27 member states would be 77.8 million, since the United Kingdom had a significant stock of 9.7 million. More cattle were held than one year earlier in merely 7 member states based on data referring to the end of 2018. In Poland, which has a significant cattle stock, the number of these animals increased by 2.4% over a year. France stood out of the member states with its cattle stock of 18.6 million, in addition, more than 10 million cattle were kept in Germany as well, however, 412 thousand fewer of these animals were kept in the former and 332 thousand fewer in the latter than a year earlier. The highest rate of increase occurred in Cyprus, with a cattle stock of merely 71 thousand, as well as in Hungary, where the rise of 64 thousand was equal to 7.8%. Contrarily, in the Netherlands there was a decline of 625 thousand (14%) between 2015 and 2018.

The procurement of raw cow's milk in the European Union was 157.2 million tonnes in 2018, 0.8% more than one year earlier. The highest increase was in Bulgaria (9.5%) and Romania (7.9%). Somewhat more than one-third of the procured quantity was represented by Germany (21%) and France (16%). The monthly procurement in the European Union was different from that in Hungary in 2018, namely, the highest monthly increase in the EU fell on the winter months: the monthly procurement was 3.7% higher in January and 2.7% more in February compared to the same period of the previous year.

Figure 18

### Cattle stock in European countries, December 2018 and change between 2015 and 2018



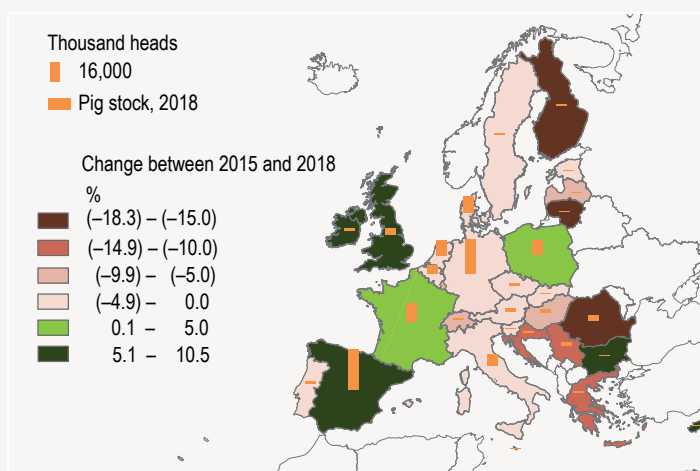
Source: Eurostat.

The number of pigs in the EU-28 was 148.8 million in December 2018, 1.5 million (1.0%) smaller than a year earlier. The pig stock fluctuated between 2015 and 2018, the stock of over 150 million in 2017 was the highest value in the last decade. More than 3 million pigs were kept in each of 10 of the 28 member states, these 10 countries making up 88% of the pig stock in the EU-28.

According to the survey the number of pigs became higher in 14 and lower also in 14 countries compared to the previous year. There was an outstanding growth in Bulgaria's pig stock, which expanded by 9.7% over a year. Besides, 1.2 million more pigs were kept in Spain and 360 thousand more in France out of the leading pig-keeping countries than a year earlier. A relatively large decrease occurred in Germany (1.1 million), and nearly 900 thousand less pigs were kept in Poland, too, compared to the end of 2017. Compared to 2015 a remarkable strengthening was recorded for Spain, where the number of pigs went up by 10% or by 2.8 million. Its counterpole was Romania, where 900 thousand or some 18% less pigs were kept compared to 2015. The order of the top countries was unchanged over the last year: Spain held its leading position ahead of Germany for the fourth year in a row, France was still in the third place, and the ranking behind (Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland) did not change either in the past years. The pig stock in Hungary was ranked 11th among the member countries.

Figure 19

### Pig stock in European countries, December 2018 and change between 2015 and 2018



Source: Eurostat.

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

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