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Report Highlights:

The Bulgarian livestock industry is experiencing strong production growth in 2024, following the expansion of swine numbers and commercial cattle numbers in 2023. This growth is expected to continue for the rest of the year and into next year. For pork, a favorable epizootic situation, along with continued farm consolidation, a shift from backyard production, and higher investments have benefited the industry. This has resulted in double digit growth in swine and sow inventories and increased exports of live swine, as well as growth in domestic pork supply in 2024. Pork remains the most preferred meat and consumption has reached a new record, supported by higher imports. In the cattle industry, a trend toward more commercial farming has continued, along with the expansion of beef breed cattle numbers, and this supported record high exports of live cattle. Domestic beef supply is estimated to grow in 2024 while beef consumption is also expected to recover from the inflation-hit decline experienced in 2023.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Executive Summary

The Bulgarian livestock industry has continued to undergo dramatic changes, with the industry outlook optimistic for 2024 and 2025. Consolidation as well as the continued commercialization of production continue to shape the industry, and as of the middle of 2024, commercial cattle farms reached 60 percent of production (with the backyard share at 40 percent), while the share of commercial swine farms reached almost 100 percent. Livestock farms have enlarged, and the average size (as measured by animals raised per farm) grew. At the same time, the number of farms, especially smallholders, contracted dramatically, along with the inventory kept on these types of farms. This was due to the difficulties faced by small farmers in coping with rising production costs, biosecurity standards, climate challenges, and market requirements. Investments and expansion of commercial operations along with more efforts towards higher biosecurity and improved animal genetics were seen in 2023 and 2024. The epizootic situation was also favorable with no outbreaks of significant diseases, although the African Swine Fever (ASF) risk remained at a high level due to wild boar cases continuing in Bulgaria, and outbreaks in both wild boars and swine in nearby countries in the Balkan region.

Beef cattle farms have continued their muti-year expansion and beef cattle are expected to account for over half of the total cow numbers in the next year or two. More frequent hot and dry summer seasons, however, are affecting pastures and dairy cattle productivity. The industry took advantage of a strong export demand for both live cattle and beef to Türkiye. In 2023 there was lower slaughter and beef production as a result of a decline in backyard slaughter as well as higher live cattle exports. Consumer demand for beef was hit hard by food inflation in 2023 but it has rebounded and consumption in 2024 and 2025 is expected to grow, with some of this demand met with increasing imports.

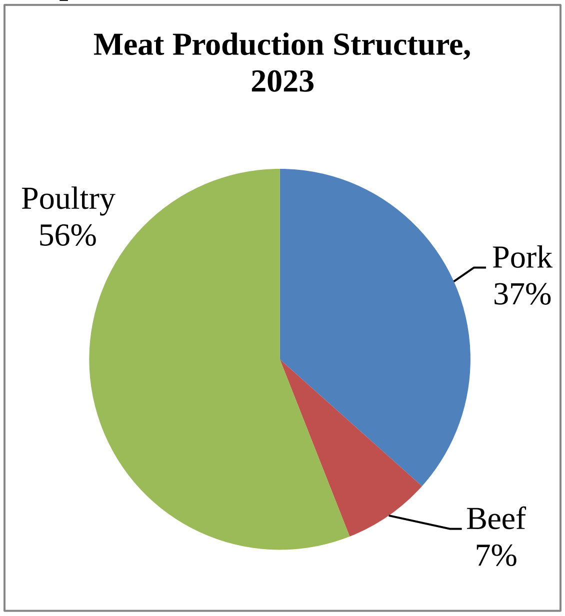
Pork production in 2023 was negatively impacted by several factors including lower swine numbers at the beginning of the year and a high number of live piglet exports to ASF-hit Romania, which in turn reduced the number of slaughtered animals in Bulgaria. Pork production decreased by 6.2 percent from 2022, but the pork industry rebuilt inventory in 2023 and ended the year with double digit growth of swine and sow numbers. As a result, pork production is on the rise in 2024, along with increasing consumption which opens the door for continued growth in both 2024 and in 2025. Pork continues to be Bulgaria's most widely produced and consumed red meat.

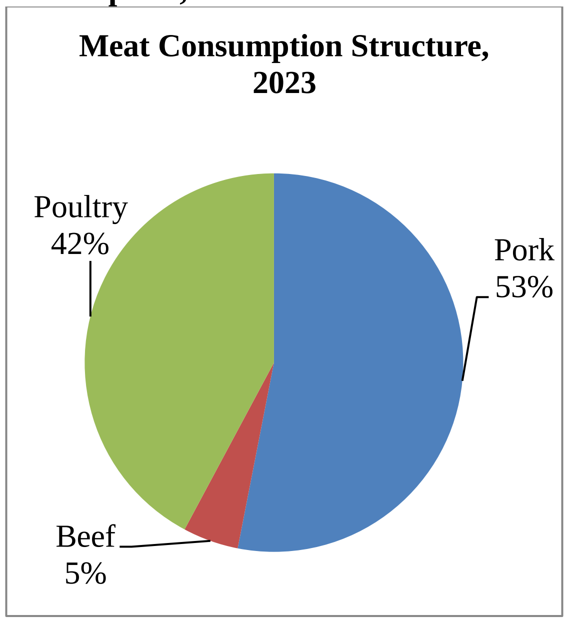
With lower beef and pork output in 2023, total animal protein (pork, beef, and poultry meat) production in 2023 declined 3.5 percent, while consumption increased by 2.5 percent (Graph 3). Poultry meat accounted for the highest share of meat production in 2023, at 56 percent, followed by pork at 37 percent, and beef at seven percent (Graph 1). Pork accounted for the largest share of consumption at 53 percent, followed by poultry at 42 percent, and beef at 5 percent (Graph 2). Both pork and poultry expanded their share in consumption while poultry also increased its share in production.

During the first four months of 2024, in contrast with 2023, beef and pork slaughter has increased, and prospects are for higher domestic red meat supply. Stronger consumer demand, driven by increasing incomes, controlled inflation, and a better tourist and travel season, are expected to result in higher consumption as well. Despite higher domestic production, imports of pork and beef are still projected to have some small growth due to domestic output continuing to lag behind demand growth. These trends are expected to prevail in 2025 as well.

Note: The marketing years for cattle/beef and for swine/pork are the calendar years.

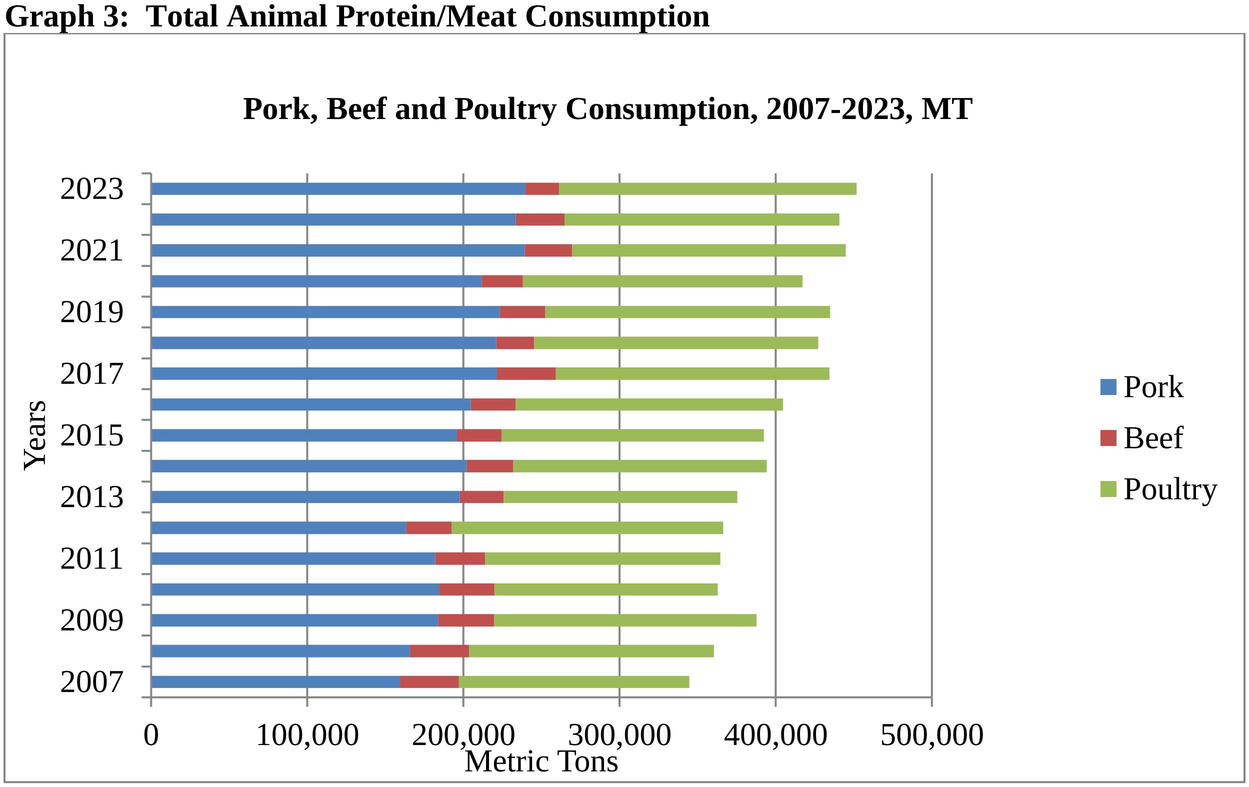
Graphs 1 and 2: Total Meat Production and Consumption, 2023





Source: Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Graph 3: Total Animal Protein/Meat Consumption



Source: Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Cattle and Beef

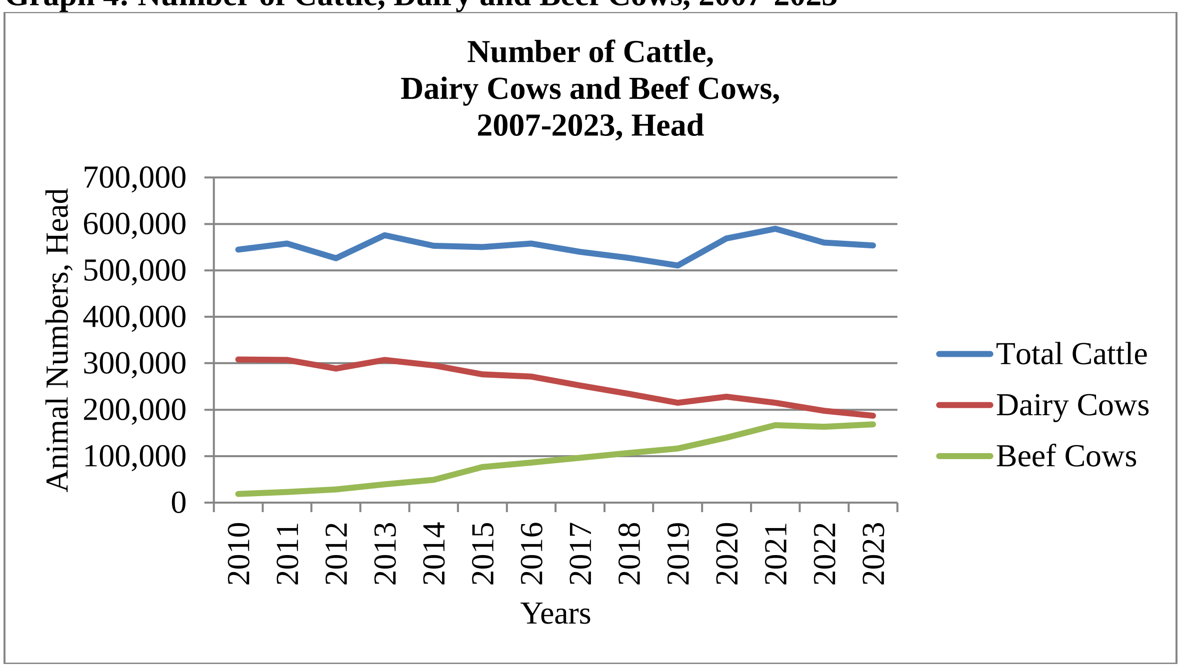
Cattle Inventory and Farms

Bulgaria's total cattle herd has contracted in recent years due to ongoing dairy sector reforms, the inability of smaller subsistence farms to compete, and ongoing consolidation and commercialization. In 2023, the decline in inventory was more limited, only by 1.1 percent, compared to the previous year when it fell 5.1 percent. The number of cattle farms declined substantially by 16.2 percent in 2023 (Table 1 and Graph 4). This was due to the significant reduction in the number of subsistence farms with up to 10 cows, although their share in total inventory was not significant. The average farm herd size increased by 18 percent, to 31 head per farm in 2023 (Table 1).

The beef cattle herd has continued is trend of expansion with a growth of 3.1 percent to 168,000 head in 2023, accounting for 47 percent of the total herd. More and more farms are raising dedicated beef breeds and high-quality beef production is generally increasing. Meanwhile, the number of dairy cows contracted by 5.5 percent. Dairy industry reforms incentivize unprofitable dairy farmers to switch to beef production. The 2023 summer drought and heat were a major challenge for dairy farmers, negatively impacting milk productivity and pushing up feed costs.

Industry expectations for 2024 are optimistic, with the beef herd likely to further expand to 170,000 head - approach reaching half of the total cows in the country. This will depend on successful private investment in beef genetics, more favorable demand for exports of live cattle, as well as improved demand for beef on the local market. A major regulatory challenge remains the availability and access of farms to pastures (which are primarily publicly owned land) as well as availability of specialized cattle slaughterhouses. Increasingly frequent hot and dry summers are becoming a significant barrier to dairy cattle productivity and efficiency. The total cattle herd is likely to stabilize in 2024 and the forecast for 2025 is for a small growth in cattle numbers due to a more important role of commercial farms for both dairy and beef cattle.

Graph 4: Number of Cattle, Dairy and Beef Cows, 2007-2023



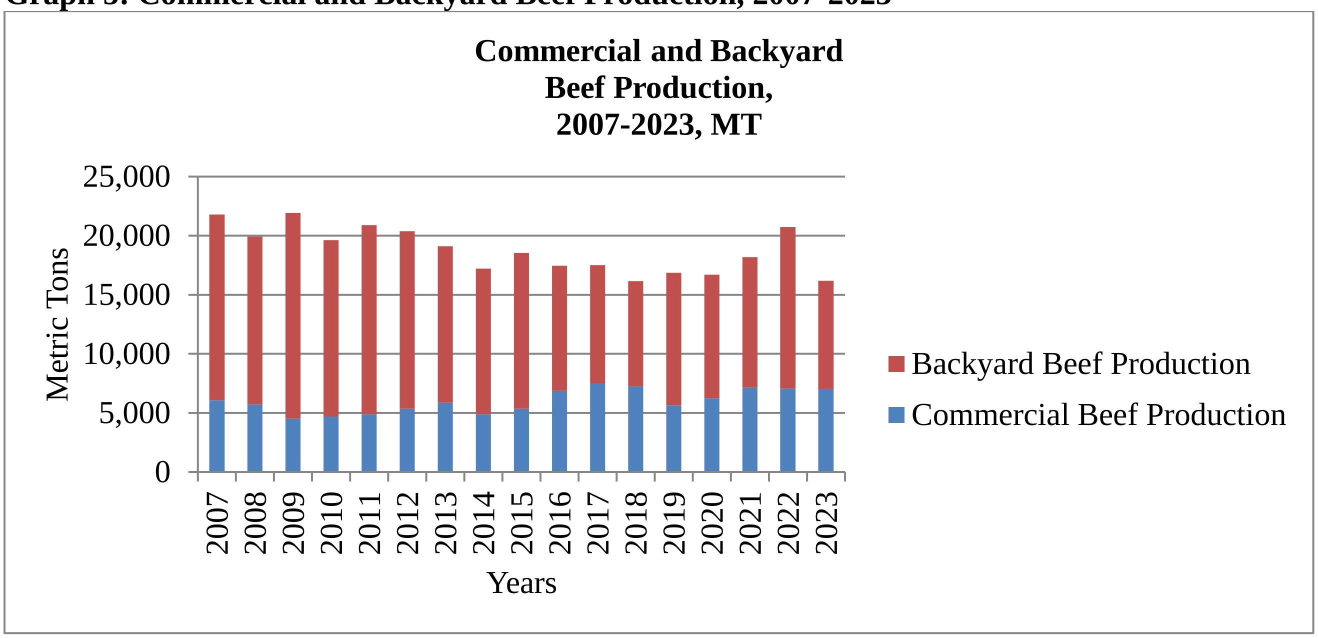
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Beef Supply

Out of total 2023 animal protein production and consumption in Bulgaria, beef accounted for 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Unlike poultry and pork production, beef production is still largely dominated by backyard slaughter, although its role and importance has diminished over the years compared to commercial slaughter (Graph 5). In 2023, backyard beef production had a significant reduction with a decrease of 40 percent in the number of slaughtered animals. The sharp decline in slaughter was a result of a surge in slaughter during challenging conditions in 2022. During this year many small farms were hit by sharp increases in production cost (growth in feed, energy, and labor costs) and as a result were unable to maintain their cattle and had to boost slaughter. The situation improved in 2023 due to reduced production costs, mainly for feed and energy, and controlled inflation. Farmers were able to keep the animals and had a choice between new export opportunities for live cattle or for slaughter for beef. Also, strong exports provided better margins, and this led to a decline in domestic slaughter. The share of backyard slaughter decreased in 2023 and accounted for 57 percent of total beef production compared to 66 percent in 2022. In 2023, commercial supply of beef was stable and accounted for 43 percent of total beef production compared to 34 percent in 2022 (Graph 5).

As a result of the above developments and still prevailing share of backyard beef slaughter, total domestic beef production in 2023 decreased by 22 percent to 16,200 MT compared to 2022 due to a 30 percent decline in the number of slaughtered cattle. Fifty-one slaughterhouses processed cattle in 2023, of which eight were exclusively for cattle.

Graph 5: Commercial and Backyard Beef Production, 2007-2023



Source: Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

In the first four months of 2024, commercially slaughtered beef production has increased (no data is currently available about backyard slaughter). The number of slaughtered cattle was 12.9 percent more, resulting in 10.8 percent more beef production compared to the same period in 2023. Improving local market demand for beef, as well as some export opportunities, are encouraging more commercial slaughter. In addition, export demand for live cattle is declining compared to 2023 which translates into higher availability for slaughter. FAS/Sofia estimates that this may drive domestic beef supply to 18,000 MT. It is expected that up to 8,000 MT of this supply could be exported (with already 4,600 MT exported in January-April, mainly to Türkiye) and the rest will be for local sales.

Beef Consumption

Bulgaria has a trend of rising demand for higher quality beef, however, consumer demand is still price sensitive and food inflation during the last year had a negative impact on beef consumption. The Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) estimates that after a peak in consumption in 2022 (31,000 MT, Table 3), in 2023 consumption decreased by almost 30 percent to about 22,000 MT. This was due to lower domestic supply and to increased exports. While imports were 10 percent more, this did not offset the lower domestic production. It is believed that the reduction of consumption was primarily in provincial areas and smaller towns which traditionally rely on locally sourced beef since consumers in these regions are more price sensitive. In addition, many of those consumers switched to less expensive meats such as pork. Modern retailers and food services outlets in urban areas source most of their product from imports or from local producers offering higher quality beef, thus beef consumption in these market channels is relatively stable.

According to the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, per capita beef consumption (which importantly does not include consumption at the food industry outlets), has been stable since 2020 at 1.3 kg. Consumption had picked up in 2021 to 1.5 kg/capita but then dropped again to 1.3 kg in 2022 and 2023. However, this data does not fully reflect total beef consumption trends since most of the high-quality domestic and imported beef is consumed at food service outlets.

FAS/Sofia estimates 2024 beef consumption at 25,000 MT or about 13 percent growth for 2024. This increased demand is illustrated by the sharp rise in beef imports so far in 2024. Consumption growth is believed to be supported by a better tourist and holiday season, much lower food inflation, and improving consumer incomes. Industry sources indicate that food service and retail sales continued to expand in 2024, particularly for imported beef.

Cattle and Beef Trade

Cattle: Live cattle imports are mostly breeding stock. According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), 2023 live cattle imports grew by 215 percent over 2022 to a new record high of more than 12,000 head, sourced mainly from France, Ireland, Czechia, Latvia, and Romania (Graph 6). In 2024 (January-April), breeding stock imports decreased by 90 percent to under 1,000 head, from Slovakia, Hungary, and Greece.

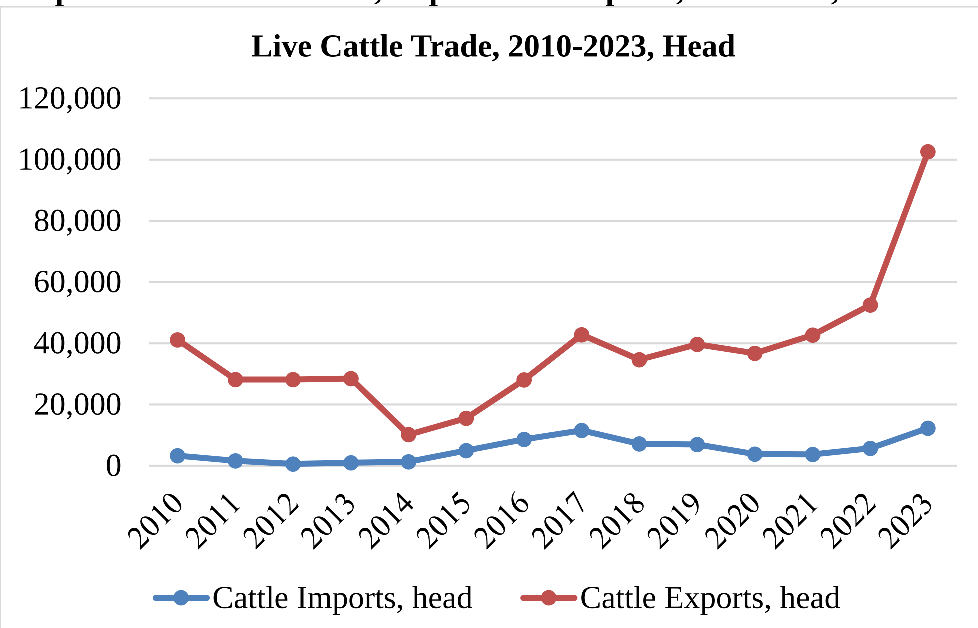
Live cattle exports are generally shipped to neighboring countries like Türkiye, Albania, and Kosovo. In 2023, live cattle exports skyrocketed to a new record, doubling to 103,000 head, most of which were shipped to Türkiye (86 percent), Kosovo, Iraq, and Albania (Graph 6). In January-April 2024, live cattle exports decreased by 43 percent compared to the same period in 2023 to 24,000 head due to less active demand from the major export markets, especially from Türkiye which halved its imports from Bulgaria. Still, the expectations are that the country will be able to export over 50,000 head of cattle in 2024. Exports of calves are reportedly more profitable for beef farmers compared to keeping the animals for slaughter. This is related to the limited number of specialized slaughterhouses for cattle and relatively better prices for exported cattle. Larger beef farms make efforts to establish their own short supply chains and deliver meat to select hospitality outlets.

Beef: According to TDM, 2023 beef imports grew by 7.9 percent to 11,700 carcass weight equivalent (CWE) compared to 2022. Imports in value terms increased by 7.4 percent to $48 million. Major beef suppliers were Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands. U.S. beef was transshipped to Bulgaria through the Netherlands, Italy, France, and Germany in 2023. U.S. beef transiting the Netherlands accounted for 72 percent of Bulgaria's indirect U.S. beef imports. The MinAg trade estimates include also processed beef production (Table 3), thus imports calculated in beef equivalent are slightly higher at 11,900 MT.

For January-April 2024, TDM data shows a 25 percent growth in beef imports by volume and 17 percent increase in value terms (due to about a six percent lower import price per MT). Poland, Italy, and the Netherlands remain as leading suppliers. FAS/Sofia estimates potential imports for the year to reach 15,000 CWE.

In 2023, beef exports had an unusual growth and reached almost 6,400 CWE, mainly due to the demand from Türkiye. In January- April 2024, exports kept expanding with considerable increase of 250 percent to 4,600 CWE, and almost all volume went to the Turkish market.

Graph 6. Live Cattle Trade, Imports and Exports, 2010-2023, Head



Source: TDM

Swine and Pork

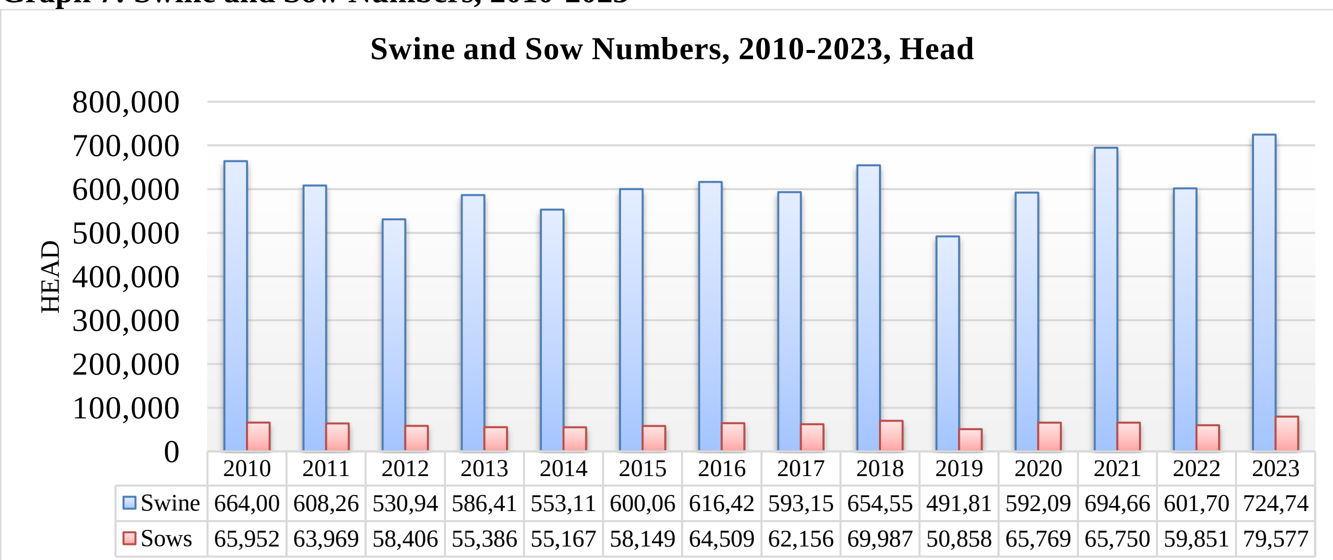
Swine Inventory and Pig Farms

The pork industry continues to expand animal numbers, which is related to private investment expansions and lack of ASF outbreaks. Swine farms continued to make significant efforts to maintain high biosecurity standards due to the number of ASF outbreaks in Europe and in the region.

In 2023, swine numbers grew by 20.4 percent and the number of breeding sows increased by 33 percent (Graph 6, Tables 4 and 5). The number of pig farms, however, was 18.2 percent lower from 2022 due to ongoing consolidation and commercialization (Table 5) which resulted in 73 percent growth in the average number of pigs per a farm to 805 animals. Today, commercial hog production is dominated by 65 large, vertically integrated operations.

Due to increased biosecurity requirements, small subsistence/backyard farms continue to close down. Smallholders with 1-2 sows witnessed the biggest decline of 38.9 percent while those with 3-9 sows reduced their inventory by 25 percent (Table 4). At the same time, the number of larger farms with 50-200 sows grew by 4.0 percent and expanded their inventory by 22.7 percent. The number of the largest farms with more than 200 sows was stable, however these farms expanded their capacity and increased their inventory by 34.8 percent. The average number of sows per farm increased by 87 percent to 270 head in 2023, and 95 percent of all sows were raised on farms with more than 200 sows.

Graph 7: Swine and Sow Numbers, 2010-2023



Source: Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

Pork Supply

In 2023, pork production declined 6.2 percent to about 80,000 MT, as a peak reached in the previous year reduced inventory and caused a drop in the number of slaughtered animals in 2023 (Table 7). The main reason for lower pork output was stronger exports of live piglets which reportedly paid better for select logistically positioned exporters when compared to keeping pigs for slaughter.

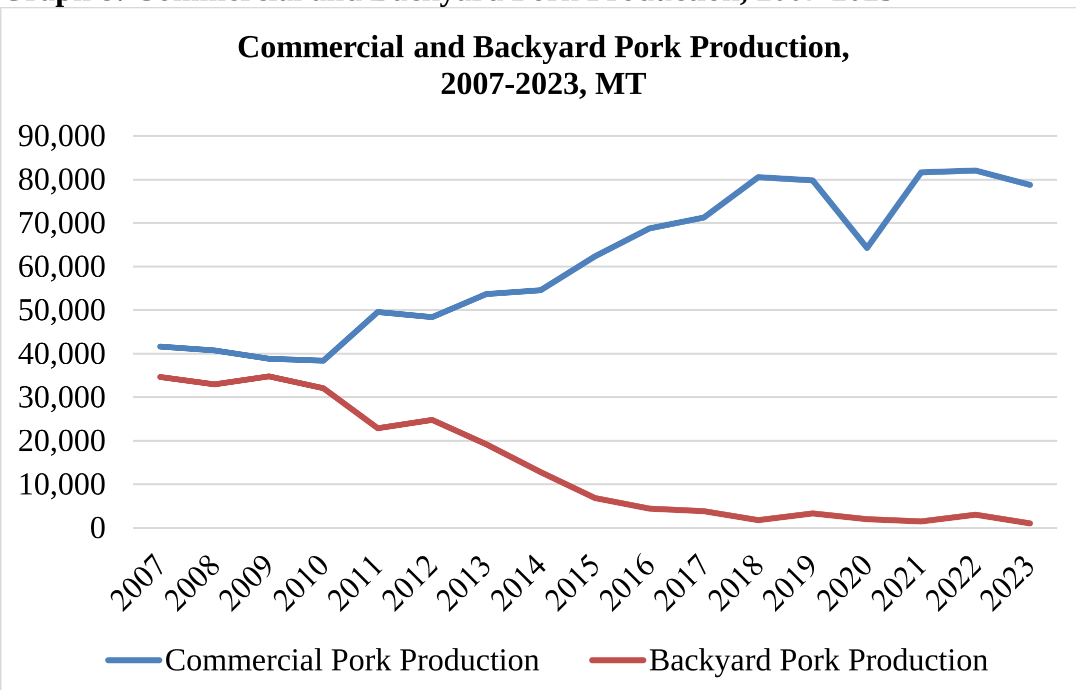
After years of gradual commercialization and growth, in 2023 commercial slaughter finally reached 99 percent of total pork production with only 1,000 MT of pork from backyard producers. The number of hogs slaughtered and pork production in the commercial operations, however, declined by 3.9 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively, due to the growth in exports of piglets.

The backyard slaughter decreased by a sharp 52 percent fewer slaughtered hogs and 65 percent less pork output compared to 2022 (Table 6). Pork output from backyard producers spiked in 2022 as inflation and high prices for feed, energy, and labor costs forced farmers to slaughter many of their animals.

However, in 2023 production costs declined due to lower feed/energy costs - which allowed smallholders to keep their animals. Average CWE at slaughter at backyard farms in 2023 was 57.9 kg, significantly below that of commercial farms (68.0 kg), indicating the challenges small farmers have to cope with regulatory and market challenges as well as with higher safety and biosecurity requirements (Table 6, Graph 8).

Currently, Bulgaria has 89 small and medium-sized slaughterhouses, of which 62 slaughter hogs, and 24 slaughter hogs exclusively.

Graph 8: Commercial and Backyard Pork Production, 2007-2023



Source: Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins

In 2024, January-April data indicates that commercial slaughter and pork production have increased by 9.1 percent and by 11.9 percent, respectively, over the same period in 2023. Higher beginning inventory, strong consumer demand, and favorable prices have encouraged better pork supply. The average CWE at slaughter also grew from 68 kg/head in 2023 to 69.9 kg/head. The epizootic situation to date has remained favorable. Currently, FAS/Sofia estimates that domestic pork supply in 2024 has a potential to grow to about 88,000 MT, or by 10 percent over 2023.

According to industry and EU reports, as of July 8, 2024, the average Bulgarian price for an E-class carcass was €253.68/100 kg, 18 percent higher than the EU average of €215.39/100 kg. Between July 2023 and July 2024, the Bulgarian price decreased by 7.4 percent while the EU average decreased much more, by 14 percent. These elevated prices reflect the deficit of local pork stocks and strong consumer demand that have supported faster recovery and growth of the pork industry.

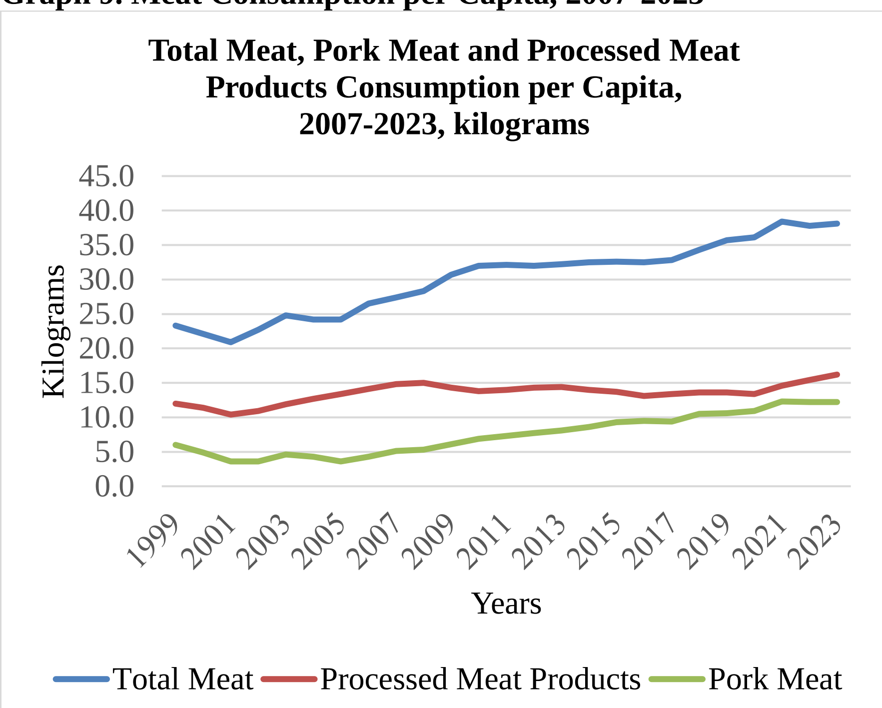
Pork industry sources indicate that the current margins provide enough incentives for local producers to increase even more pork production in 2024 if exports of live swine to ASF-impacted Romania are reduced and this inventory remains instead in Bulgaria for slaughter. Some exporters of live swine (mainly piglets for fattening) are concerned that this trade can expose them to higher ASF risk due to the use of transportation vehicles from farms in Bulgaria to farms in Romania. On the other hand, if these piglets remain for slaughter, it could create a bottleneck in butchering operations. Although Bulgaria has sufficient slaughterhouses, further steps in the supply chain such as operations for pork cuts are limited due to lack of specialized labor and equipment. Any rapid increase in domestic pork supply may also have a negative impact on pork margins. Therefore, the pork industry is currently trying to find a fine balance between potential growth in exports of live swine and/or increase in local pork supply.

Pork Consumption

For the last ten years, Bulgarian pork consumption has consistently increased. Pork is the most favored meat for local consumers. Out of the total 2023 animal protein production and consumption basket, pork accounted for 37 percent and 53 percent, respectively. Domestic supply is not sufficient to meet demand which creates import opportunities while the deficit market allows local suppliers to benefit for favorable margins/prices.

According to official data, 2021-2023 per capita pork consumption (excluding consumption at the food industry outlets) was stable at 12.2 kg (Graph 9). However, when the food service and institutional consumption is included, total pork consumption is much higher. According to MinAg pork supply/demand data (Table 7), 2023 consumption increased by 2.7 percent to a new record of about 240,000 MT. Despite reduced local supply, strong demand drove imports to another record of 169,000 MT, 6.6 percent more than in 2022 (including processed meat products). This accounted for 70 percent of Bulgarian pork consumption in 2023, compared to 30 percent from domestic production.

Graph 9. Meat Consumption per Capita, 2007-2023



Source: Bulgarian National Statistical Institute

FAS/Sofia expects that in 2024 consumption will continue to grow, supported by an improved tourism and travel season. Higher local supply is expected to lead to a smaller increase in imports than in previous years. Trade data for January-April 2024 shows pork imports (volume) growing by 11 percent. The expectation is that consumption for 2024 may reach or exceed 243,000 MT. Prospects for 2025 remain very good with small growth expected both for local pork supply and consumption.

Swine and Pork Trade

Live Swine: Imported live hogs are mainly used as breeding stock and occasionally as pigs for fattening. Bulgarian imports of breeding sows were high after the ASF crisis in 2019/2020 due to industry efforts to repopulate farms but have decreased since then. Most breeding sows are sourced from the Netherlands and Germany. In 2023 imports declined to 16,000 head, a 36 percent decrease from 2022. During the first four months of 2024, imports declined by another 38 percent to 2,000 head.

Exports were banned until 2021 following the 2019 ASF outbreak, but trade was opened in 2022. As a result, in 2023 the country exported a record high number of pigs (78,000 head), reportedly piglets for fattening, to Romania which suffered from a large ASF outbreak. This trade continued in 2024 and in the first four months exports have expanded by 278 percent to 36,000 head, all to Romania. Industry sources report that this trade is likely to continue throughout the year.

Pork Meat: Bulgaria is a net importer of pork with imports satisfying 70 percent of domestic consumption. In 2023 TDM data shows imports at 161,500 CWE in 2023, four percent lower than in 2022. However, according to the MinAg data, when processed pork products are included, these imports grow to 169,000 MT and exceed 2022 trade by 6.6 percent. Major pork suppliers were Spain, Germany, and France. Strong consumer demand drove imports. In January-April 2024 imports increased further by 11 percent, mostly from Spain. FAS/Sofia expects 2024 pork imports to grow by about three percent.

Pork exports (mainly processed products) are usually small. In 2023 exports were 9,273 CWE, 13 percent less than in 2022. Greece is Bulgaria's main export market, with small quantities also to Romania. January-April 2024 exports continued to decrease (by 6.2 percent) due to better local sales.

Agricultural and Trade Policy for Livestock and Products Sector

Animal Health: Overall, the animal health situation remained favorable. No ASF outbreaks on domestic pigs/farms were registered in 2023 or so far in 2024. Both in 2023 and 2024, however, there were cases in wild boars. The animal health situation for cattle was favorable, with no major disease outbreaks.

Cattle Selection and Breeding: Industry and the breeding associations worked to improve selection in 2023 and 2024. In 2024, the breeding associations were supported with budget subsidies of 9 million BGN (€4.5 million) to improve their breeding activities. Subsidies paid to farmers with cattle under selection control supported breeding improvements. In 2023 bovine genetics imports (in value) increased by 21 percent, and by 7.1 percent in January-April 2024. Imports of U.S. bovine genetics to Bulgaria for this period increased by 43 percent compared to the same period in 2023.

Domestic Support: In 2024, pork producers were granted subsidies for voluntary animal welfare standards for 42 million BGN (€21 million). The budget of this program for the 2024-2029 period is 250 million BGN (€128 million). The support is granted for introduction and maintaining for at least five years of three main animal welfare requirements: securing area per animal at least 10 percent above the

EU standard; securing artificial light for at least 11 hours per 24 hours; and use of feed containing not more than 2.5 mg/kg deoxynivalenol.

Protected Origin Products: Bulgaria has one processed meat product registered as Protected Geographic Indication. Seven products are registered as Traditional Specialty Guaranteed as of July 2024.

Appendix:

Table 1: Cattle Farms as of November 2023

Changes at Cattle Farms in 2023 compared to 2022		
	Cattle	**Cows (Dairy and Meat)**
Total Head	553,400	355,600
2023/2022 Change in Inventory	-1.1%	-1.6%
Number of Farms	18,100	17,500
2023/2022 Change	-16.2%	-15.5%
Average Number of Animals per Farm	30.6	20.3
2023/2022 Change	18.0%	16.3%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins (#440 April 2024)		

Table 2: Cattle Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2023

Cattle Slaughter in Head and in MT, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2023						
Number of Slaughtered Cattle	**Average Live Weight, kg**	**Total Live Weight. MT**	**Average Carcass Weight, kg**	**Total Carcass Weight. MT**	**Annual Change in Slaughtered Head, %**	**Annual Change in Carcass Meat, %**
Commercial Sector						
33,300	440.4	14,637	211.4	7,027	-1.5%	-0.3%
Backyard Farms						
59,800	313.3	18,736	153.3	9,166	-40%	-33%
Total						
93,100	358.5	33,373	173.9	16,193	-30%	-22%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #443/June 2024						

Table 3: Beef Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2023, MT

Beef Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption*
2023					
7,027	9,166	16,193	11,855	6,421	21,627
2022					
7,045	13,684	20,729	11,209	783.0	31,155
2021					
7,135	11,061	18,196	13,345	1,174	30,366
2020					
6,237	10,450	16,687	10,390	707	26,369
2019					
5,643	11,224	16,867	13,425	1,198	29,094
2018					
7,257	8,899	16,156	10,937	2,950	24,142
2017					
7,476	10,043	17,519	21,045	797	37,768
2016					
6,860	10,603	17,463	15,851	4,566	28,748
2015					
5,363	13,185	18,548	12,560	2,423	28,685
2014					
4,876	12,334	17,210	14,671	1,962	29,918
2013					
5,877	13,229	19,107	10,036	1,073	28,069
2012					
5,355	15,022	20,377	9,699	952	29,124
Source: MinAg Statistical Bulletins Note*: Imports and exports include processed products and are recalculated in beef meat equivalent.					

Table 4: Sow Farms as of November 2023

Sow Farms as of November 2023				
Number of sows per farm	**Farms**		**Sows above 50 kg**	
	Number	Change, % 2023/2022	Numbers, 000	Change, % 2023/2022
1-2	69	-38.9%	0.1	0.0%
3-9	41	-3.7%	0.3	-25.0%
10 – 49	55	-21.0%	1.0	-9.1%
50-199	26	4.0%	2.7	22.7%
200 and above	39	0.6%	75.5	34.8%
Total	230	0.2%	79.6	33.1%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #440/April 2024				

Table 5: Swine Farms as of November 2023

	Swine
Total Head	724,700
2023/22 Inventory Changes	20.4%
Number of Farms	900
2023/22 Change	-18.2%
Average # of Animals/Farm	805.2
2023/22 Change	73.1%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #440/April 2024	

Table 6: Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2023

Swine Slaughter, Commercial and Backyard Farm Sector, 2023						
Number of Slaughtered Swine, Head	**Average Live Weight, kg**	**Total Live Weight. MT**	**Average Carcass Weight, kg**	**Total Carcass Weight. MT**	**Annual Change in Slaughtered Head, %**	**Annual Change in Carcass Meat, %**
Commercial Sector						
1,156,300	106.5	123,167	68.1	78,787	-3.9%	-4.1%
Backyard Farms						
18,000	91.0	1,645	57.9	1,043	-52.0%	-65.0%
Total						
1,174,300	106.4	124,812	68.0	79,830	-5.5%	-6.2%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin #443/June 2024						

Table 7: Pork Meat Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption in 2012-2023, MT

Pork Meat Supply and Demand, MT					
Commercial Production	Backyard Production	Total production	Imports*	Exports*	Consumption*
2023					
78,787	1,043	79,830	169,037	9,067	239,800
2022					
82,081	3,021	85,102	158,508	10,066	233,544
2021					
81,631	1,487	83,118	163,817	7,651	239,284
2020					
64,287	2,006	66,293	150,417	5,070	211,639
2019					
79,833	3,356	83,189	147,661	7,462	223,388
2018					
80,541	1,775	82,317	146,263	7,502	221,078
2017					
71,318	3,842	75,160	141,029	4,677	211,513
2016					
68,793	4,449	73,242	135,805	4,366	204,681

2015					
62,401	6,859	69,259	130,396	3,728	195,927
2014					
54,589	12,852	67,442	136,904	2,391	201,955
2013					
53,699	19,206	72,905	129,023	4,138	197,790
2012					
48,437	24,811	73,248	94,837	4,733	163,263
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins. *Note*: Includes processed products recalculated in pork meat equivalent.*					

Attachments:

No Attachments.