

Livestock - Cattle

Cattle have held a very special role in human history ever since their domestication some 10,500 years ago in the ancient Fertile Crescent. They are raised for their meat, dairy products, leather and hides and are also used as draft animals in farming for pulling ploughs, and in transport for pulling wagons and carts.

As the human population increased, there was a corresponding increase in the need for more cattle to provide additional meat and milk, as well as other dairy products. This is particularly the case with the recent exponential human population growth. The increase in the consumption of meat (beef and veal) and dairy products requires that increasing numbers of livestock be kept. The cattle breeding sector needs to address the emerging challenge that, while the increasing demand for livestock products should be met, the environmental effects of cattle breeding have to be kept in check. This breeding contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, pollutes the soil and water, and can reduce biodiversity through overgrazing. Another issue is the efficient management of manure, of which a useful utilization is as fertilizer.

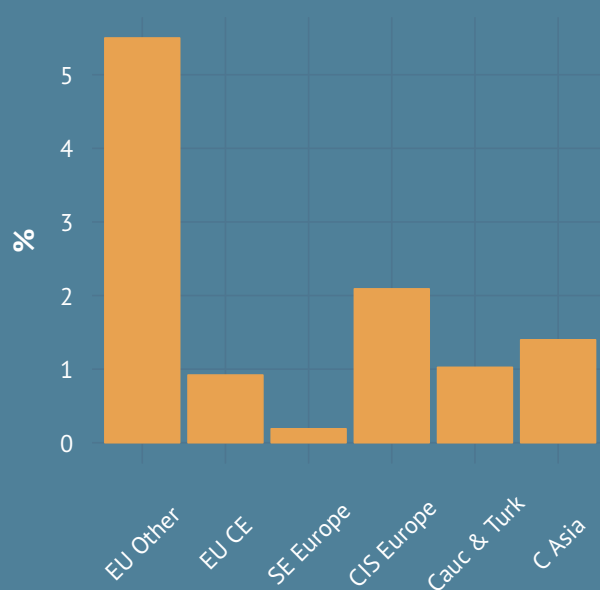
More than 1.4 billion cattle are kept worldwide today, of which 159 million (11 percent) are in this region of Europe and Central Asia. The sub-region of EU other and EFTA accounts for five percent of the global cattle population, corresponding to 50 percent of the total cattle numbers of the region. The most important countries here are France (20 million heads), Germany (13 million heads) and the United Kingdom (10 million heads).

The Russian Federation is another important cattle breeder accounting for 13 percent of the total regional number of animals. Another 13 percent is in Central Asia, where Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have the largest numbers. Turkey, with 11 million heads, accounts for seven percent of the total cattle numbers in this region.

The average global density of cattle in 2010 was 29 cattle per hectare. In this region there are significant variances in this density: in EU other and EFTA it is 56 heads per hectare, with the highest densities in the Netherlands (207 heads per hectare), followed by Belgium and Ireland with 191 and 164 heads per hectare, respectively. In Central Asia, on the other hand, the value is seven heads per hectare.

In the last two decades the global cattle stock has increased by 10 percent. In South East Europe the cattle stock has quadrupled from a rather insignificant base; and it has also increased in the Caucasus and Turkey, and Central Asia. In the other sub regions, however, cattle numbers have decreased. The highest decrease was in Ukraine where the cattle population is one fifth of what it was 20 years ago.

CHART 33: Stock of cattle, share of world total (2010)

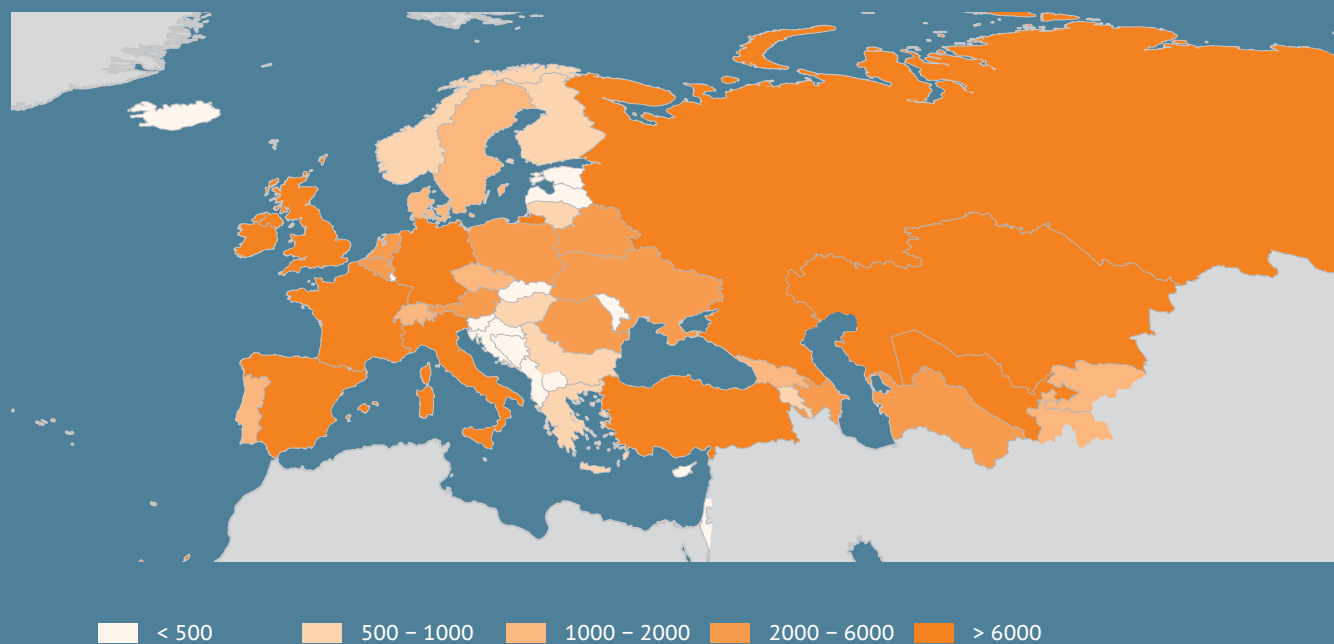


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SC, p. 111

- The region accounts for 11 percent of the global cattle population
- France has the highest number of cattle heads (20 million heads in 2010)
- The highest intensity is in the Netherlands (207 heads per hectare)

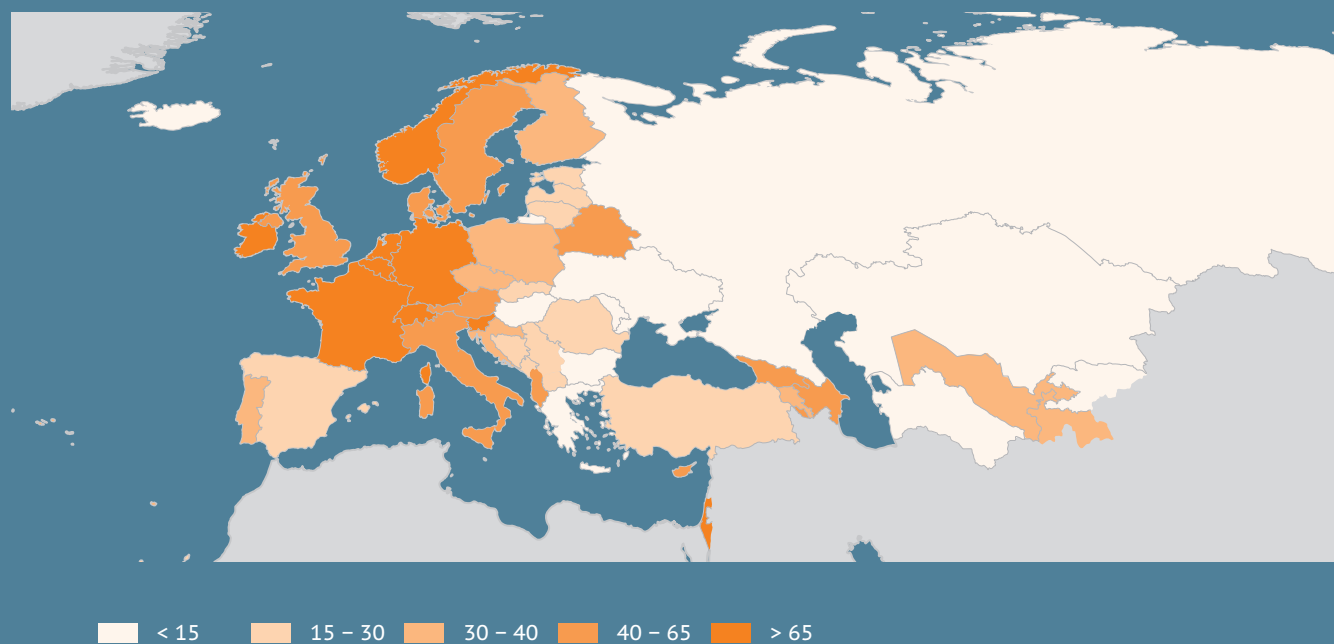
MAP 23: Cattle breeding (thousand heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL, p. 111

MAP 24: Number of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SHL, p. 111

Livestock - Pigs

Over the last decade demand for pork has increased in developing countries due to increasing incomes and thus higher meat consumption. In 2010, there were 966 million pigs in the world, of which around 20 percent were in the region of Europe and Central Asia - concentrated in the European countries. The EU other and EFTA countries have 13 percent of the global pig population.

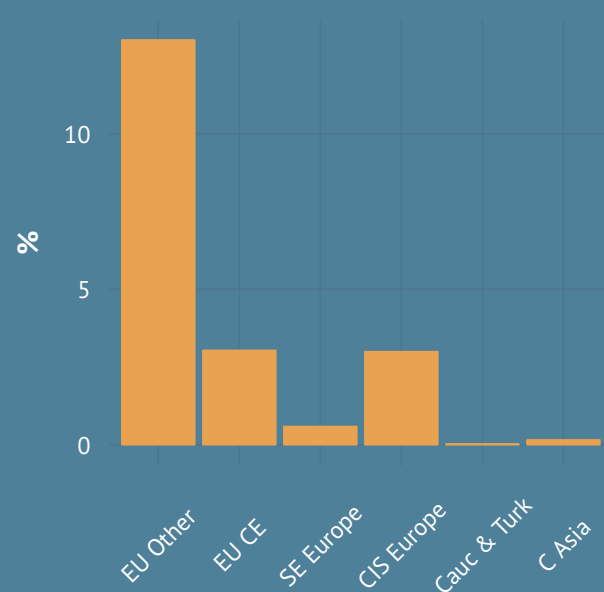
Pig numbers in Central Asia and in Turkey and Azerbaijan are negligible due to cultural traditions. Meanwhile, CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern each have three percent of the global population; while in South Eastern Europe this number is 0.5 percent.

In 2010 there were 191 million pigs in the region, of which two thirds were in EU other and EFTA. The leading pig breeders are Germany (26 million heads) and Spain (25 million heads). The Russian Federation and Poland are also important pig breeders, with 17 and 15 million pigs, respectively.

In 2010, the average global density of pigs was 20 heads per hectare. In EU other and EFTA pig farming is very intensive, with an average 90 heads per hectare. The countries with the highest densities of pigs per hectare are the Netherlands (704), Denmark (469), Belgium (463) and Germany (160). This indicator was 55 heads per hectare in EU central and Eastern, 51 in South Eastern Europe, and under 10 heads per hectare in CIS Europe.

In the last two decades the global stock of pigs has increased by 13 percent. In EU other and EFTA this was six percent, while pig numbers have decreased by half in CIS Europe and two-thirds in EU Central and Eastern.

CHART 34: Stock of pigs, share of world total (2010)

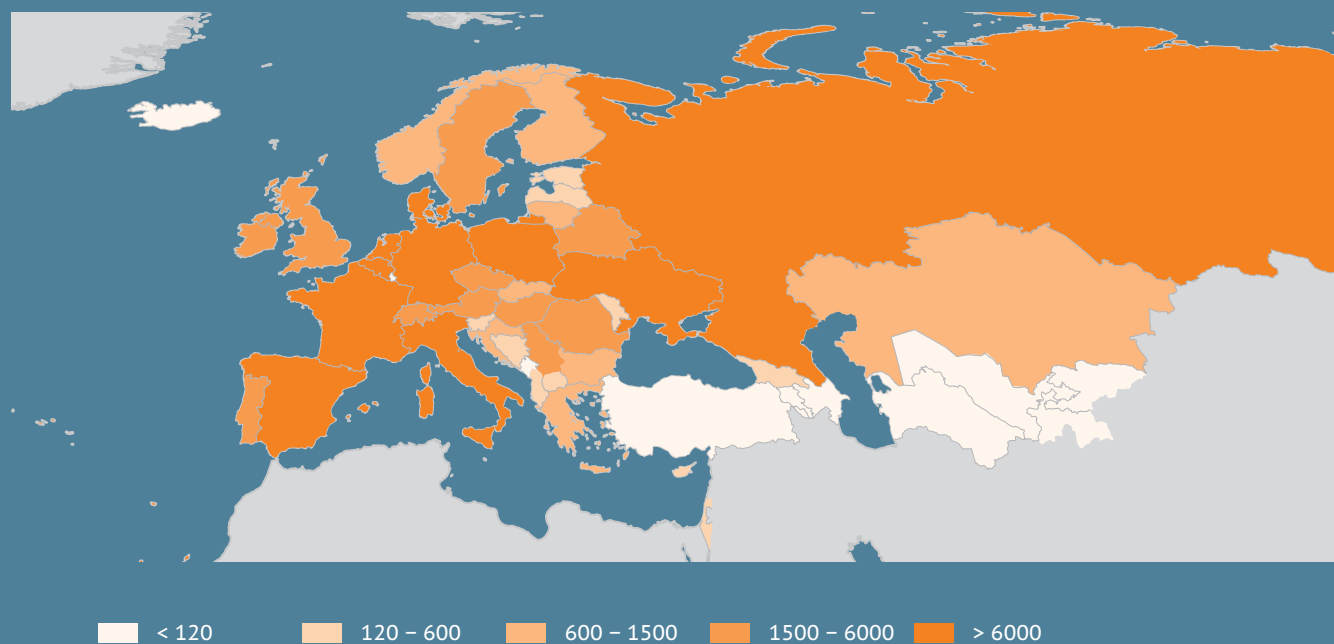


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SC, p. 111

- The region accounts for 20 percent of the global pig population
- Germany has the highest number of pigs (26 million heads in 2010)
- The highest density of pigs per hectare is in the Netherlands (with 704 heads per hectare)

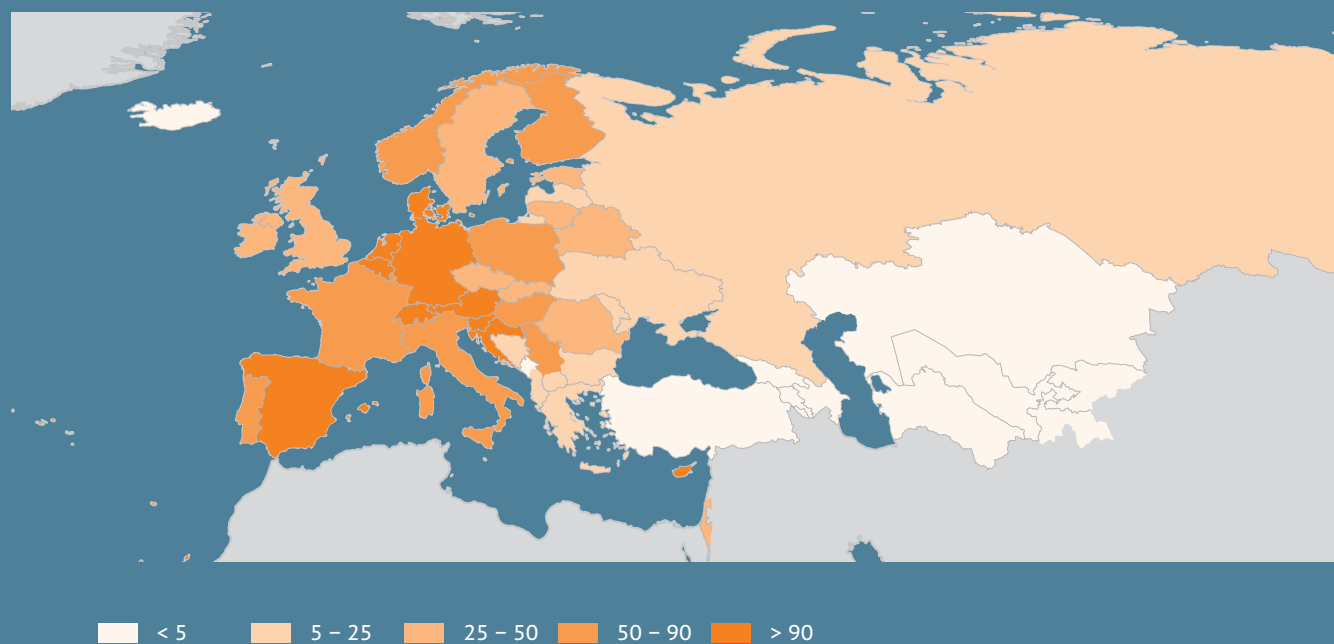
MAP 25: Pig breeding (thousand heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: [P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG](https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG), p. 111

MAP 26: Number of pigs per 100 hectares agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: [P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SHL](https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SHL), p. 111