2021 pig cost of production in selected countries

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Introduction

Welcome to the latest in a series of annual reports examining the relative costs of pig meat production up to farmgate level in selected countries. All these figures relate to 2021.

EU pig prices, that saw a significant fall during the second half of 2020, rose in the first part of 2021 and then fell to a low point by the end of 2021. EU pig prices (excluding the UK) started 2021 at an average of €1.28/kg – nearly 62 eurocents lower than a year earlier. Prices rose to around €1.65/kg by June, but steadily declined to an average of €1.31/kg by the end of 2021. Although many major EU pig producing countries saw a drop in profitability, on average they managed to break even or only incur a small loss compared to the UK. This is due to the lower costs of production in those countries.

The British pork industry continued to receive pig prices higher than its European counterparts during 2021. The start of 2021 saw pig prices average around 144p/kg – 31p/kg lower than a year earlier. Prices rose to just over 160p/kg by July, but then declined to finish the year back at an average of 144p/kg. This was not enough to result in positive net margins, with production costs estimated at 169p/kg at the start of 2021. This rose to just over 200p/kg by the end of 2021 due to the continued increase in feed prices.

UK staffing difficulties in slaughter and butchery led to backlogs of pigs on farm by mid-2021, which impacted the supply chain through to the first quarter of 2022. UK pork production in 2021 increased compared to 2020, both in numbers slaughtered and, due to heavier carcase weights, in tonnes produced. UK carcase weights have been gradually increasing in recent years, but the heavier weights observed in the second half of 2021 were largely driven by producers having to hold pigs back on farm due to the staffing issues in the supply chain.

The lack of UK profitability started to impact the size of the breeding herd with a 14% drop in sow numbers – a 60,000 decline between December 2020 and December 2021.

China remains an important export market for the UK and EU countries. As China recovered production after the impact of African Swine Fever (ASF), their demand for imported fresh and frozen product reduced. However, there was only a small reduction in demand for UK offal.

To assist levy payers with comparing their physical performance with other British pig businesses, we have a Costings and Herd Performance section on the AHDB website. The section provides average, top third and top 10% performance for indoor and outdoor breeding herds, rearing and finishing herds.

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Methodology

This report examines the relative costs of production in selected countries. This is a joint project, involving the following organisations in 17 countries, known collectively as InterPIG:

- Great Britain – Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB)
- Austria – VLV Upper Austria and Chamber of Agriculture Lower Austria
- Belgium - Flemish Government and Boerenbond Belgie
- Brazil – Embrapa Swine and Poultry

  Brazil submits data for two regions: Mato Grosso (MT) and Santa Catarina (SC)
- Canada – Canadian Pork Council
- Czech Republic – Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information (UZEI)
- Denmark – SEGES
- Finland – Atria
- France – Institute of Pork (IFIP)
- Germany – Thuenen Institute of Farm Economics and Interessengemeinschaft der Schweinehalter (ISN)
- Hungary – AKI Research Institute of Agricultural Economics
- Ireland – Teagasc
- Italy – Research Centre for Animal Production (CRPA)
- Netherlands – Wageningen Economic Research
- Spain – SIP Consultors
- Sweden – Farm and Animal Health
- USA – Iowa State University

Czech Republic is not included due to deadlines. InterPIG continues to work with other countries and organisations wishing to participate in international comparison. Where EU averages are in tables, they are the averages of the EU participating countries and exclude the UK.

Cost and performance data relate to average performance data from national recording systems operating in the participating countries. Definitions have been standardised across countries. For example, the definition of a sow is from first insemination to slaughter, and the results are based on average present sows (average daily number of sows in the year).

The methodology is based on compound feed for sows, rearing and finishing, to ensure consistency of approach. However, this is in the knowledge that there are farmers in the different countries who grow their own crops and home-mix their pig feed. The proportion of farmers in each country who home-mix varies, depending on infrastructure, tradition, ingredient availability and prices.

There will inevitably still be some national differences in definition but, where this has occurred, the data is adjusted in the most appropriate way. The results are believed to provide an indication of the relative average costs of production within each country and to deliver an accurate comparison. In an attempt to continue to improve the accuracy of the data provided, the glossary of terms and formulae used in calculations is monitored and updated. In some instances, due to changes in data or participating countries, previous years' analyses may be updated. As a result, there may be some discrepancies between previous publications as definitions and formulae are realigned.

NOTE: In Great Britain, there is a difference between the methodology used for producing the national quarterly cost of production estimations and the methodology used by InterPIG. In Great Britain, abattoir costs (transport to slaughter, meat hygiene, carcase classification and statutory levy) are included in the quarterly published cost of production figures. In InterPIG, these costs are excluded from the cost of production and are deducted from the price received at sale.

In this 2021 report, EU averages are the averages for the EU countries that record with InterPIG, and exclude GB. The EU reference price quoted excludes the UK.

Key points

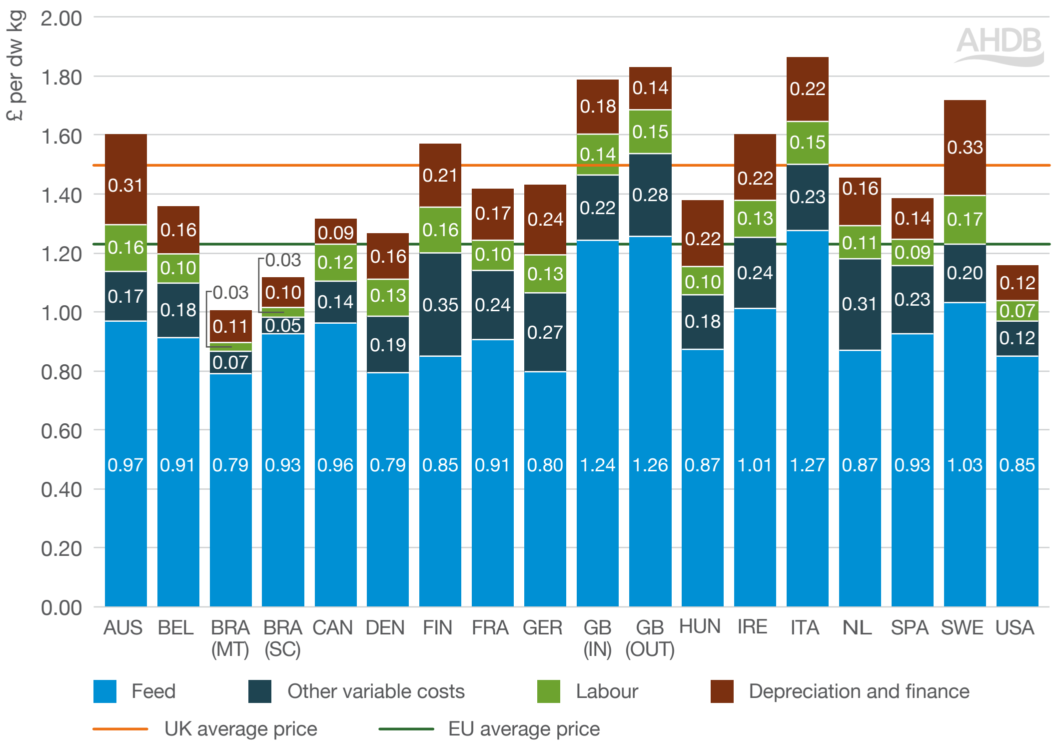
- The cost of pig meat production for indoor pigs in Great Britain increased by 20% in 2021, to £1.79 per kg. The average cost of production in the EU was £1.50 per kg deadweight – a nearly 6% increase in sterling terms compared with 2020
- All sampled EU countries, except Germany, experienced an increase in their costs of production (in sterling terms) compared with 2020
- The EU annual average reference price of £1.23 per kg was lower in 2021 than 2020 – a decrease of 13%. All the EU countries sampled had production costs higher than this
- The UK reference price of £1.50 per kg was 7% lower in 2021 compared with 2020, resulting in negative margins for all of 2021
- Overall average EU feed prices increased by 9% in 2021 compared to 2020. Great Britain saw an average increase of around 20% between 2020 and 2021
- In 2020, EU feed costs per kg in sterling terms increased by 12% compared with a year earlier
- All sampled EU countries, except Germany, experienced an increase in feed costs compared with 2020
- The overall average number of pigs weaned per sow per year in the EU InterPIG countries showed a less than 1% increase in 2021, up from 29.6 in 2020 to 29.7. Denmark achieved 34
- Pigs weaned per sow per year in Great Britain's indoor herds increased slightly in 2021 at 27.7 – still below the EU InterPIG average. Great Britain's outdoor herds showed a small decrease achieving 24.3 in 2021 compared to 24.4 in 2020, a decrease of 1%
- There is a difference of 7.9 pigs weaned per sow per year between the highest-performing (Denmark at 34) and lowest-performing (Austria at 26.1) EU countries
- The average number of pigs finished per sow in Great Britain's indoor herds increased in 2021 to 25.6, lower than the EU average of 27.9
- Great Britain's indoor herds continued to produce over 2 tonnes of carcase meat per sow in 2021. Excluding Italy, who produce heavy pigs for Parma ham, the highest producing EU country is the Netherlands who achieved 2.99 tonnes of carcase meat per sow – closely followed by Belgium, and Denmark

Cost of production

Aggregate results for 2021

The production costs of pig meat in 2021 for all the countries covered in this report are shown below in Figure 1. This data includes all variable and overhead costs, other than transport of pigs to abattoirs and abattoir-related deductions, such as carcase classification and statutory levies paid at slaughter. Overhead costs include depreciation and interest costs for capital items such as buildings and equipment. Costs for regular and casual labour are included but directors' salaries or partners' drawings are not.

Figure 1. Cost of production in selected countries, 2021



The average cost of production in the EU in 2021 for the countries above was £1.50 per kg deadweight – a nearly 6% increase on the previous year. Cost of production in Great Britain for pork from indoor sows was higher than the EU average at £1.79. This was a 20% increase on the previous year, predominantly due to changes in feed prices. In 2021, Italy continued to have the highest costs, at £1.86 per kg deadweight. The country with the lowest production costs in the EU was Denmark (£1.27).

The average UK reference price was 7% lower in 2021 compared with 2020, averaging £1.50 per kg, and 18% above the EU average (excluding UK) of £1.23 per kg. The EU reference price decreased by 13% compared with £1.42 in 2020. Throughout 2021, net margins in the UK were negative, continually decreasing during the year as feed prices increased.

Across the EU countries sampled, there was a technical negative margin of 27p on every kg of pig meat produced, with all the countries having production costs higher than the EU average reference price.

Reference prices

The UK reference price is gross, before abattoir deductions such as carcase classification. It includes premium pigs (e.g. outdoor bred) and point-of-sale price adjustments, such as those based on probe measurements.

The EU reference price (excluding UK) is usually after deductions of any abattoir-paid costs. In many countries this includes transport to abattoir, carcase classification and insurance.

Neither price includes any bonus or price adjustment paid later than the point-of-sale transaction, such as end-of-year cooperative bonuses.

Comparisons with previous years (sterling)

Costs of production in sterling terms in 2021, compared with results for the five previous years, are shown in Table 1. The average cost of production in sterling terms in the EU countries listed was 8p per kg more than 2020 levels for the same countries and stood at £1.50 per kg.

All EU countries, except Germany, experienced an increase in production costs in sterling terms during 2021 compared to 2020.

Table 1. Average costs of production, 2016–2021 (£/kg cold deadweight)

Country	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020/21 % change
Austria	1.37	1.41	1.54	1.53	1.58	1.60	2
Belgium	1.17	1.25	1.30	1.21	1.28	1.36	6
Brazil (MT)	0.91	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.90	1.00	12
Brazil (SC)	1.16	1.12	0.99	0.95	0.95	1.12	18
Canada	1.01	0.98	1.03	0.93	0.96	1.32	37
Denmark	1.15	1.18	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.27	2
Finland	1.41	1.50	1.53	1.47	1.46	1.57	8
France	1.21	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.42	4
Germany	1.25	1.36	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.43	-1
GB (IN)	1.23	1.34	1.45	1.42	1.49	1.79	20
GB (OUT)	1.28	1.37	1.51	1.44	1.50	1.83	22
Hungary	1.36	1.37	1.44	1.47	1.27	1.38	8
Ireland	1.34	1.47	1.51	1.52	1.56	1.60	3
Italy	1.51	1.66	1.70	1.66	1.70	1.86	9
Netherlands	1.30	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.46	3
Spain	1.13	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.38	9
Sweden	1.44	1.50	1.54	1.51	1.51	1.72	14
USA	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.95	0.96	1.16	21
EU (ex GB)	**1.30**	**1.30**	**1.43**	**1.42**	**1.42**	**1.50**	**6**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Comparisons with previous years (euro)

Costs of production in euro terms in 2021 are shown in Table 2. This reflects a similar picture to the comparisons in sterling terms, with all countries experiencing an increase in production costs when compared with 2020. Overall, in the EU countries, 2021 production costs in euro terms were 9% higher than 2020.

Table 2. Average costs of production, 2016–2021 (€/kg cold deadweight)

Country	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019/20 % change
Austria	1.68	1.67	1.61	1.74	1.74	1.78	1.86	5
Belgium	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.47	1.43	1.43	1.58	10
Brazil (MT)	0.96	1.11	0.97	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.17	16
Brazil (SC)	1.19	1.42	1.28	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.30	22
Canada	1.27	1.24	1.11	1.16	1.06	1.08	1.53	42
Denmark	1.49	1.41	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.39	1.47	6
Finland	1.75	1.72	1.71	1.73	1.69	1.64	1.82	11
France	1.53	1.48	1.48	1.51	1.54	1.53	1.65	8
Germany	1.58	1.53	1.56	1.63	1.60	1.63	1.67	3
GB (IN)	1.78	1.50	1.53	1.64	1.62	1.67	2.08	24
GB (OUT)	1.85	1.56	1.56	1.70	1.65	1.69	2.13	26
Hungary	1.86	1.66	1.56	1.63	1.68	1.43	1.60	12
Ireland	1.76	1.64	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.75	1.86	6
Italy	1.85	1.84	1.89	1.93	1.89	1.92	2.17	13
Netherlands	1.62	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.69	7
Spain	1.46	1.38	1.37	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.61	12
Sweden	1.84	1.76	1.73	1.74	1.72	1.71	2.00	17
USA	1.10	1.05	0.98	1.01	1.08	1.08	1.34	25
EU	**1.66**	**1.59**	**1.58**	**1.62**	**1.62**	**1.60**	**1.75**	**9**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Financial performance summary

Table 3 contains financial performance data for 2021, while Table 6 presents comparisons with 2019 and 2020. All cost comparisons are on a compound-feed basis, but there will be a varying proportion of farmers in most countries opting to grow their own feed ingredients and home-mix.

Among the EU countries, there was a range of 59p per kg between the highest-cost and the lowest-cost producer. The recorded differences are due to a combination of physical performance and input costs (e.g. feed, depreciation), with feed prices having a significant impact in 2021.

Table 3. Summary of financial performance, 2021 (£/kg cold deadweight)

	AUS	BEL	BRA (MT)	BRA (SC)	CAN	DEN	FIN	FRA	GER	GB (IN)
Feed	0.97	0.91	0.79	0.93	0.96	0.79	0.85	0.91	0.80	1.24
Other variable costs	0.17	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.19	0.35	0.24	0.27	0.22
Total variable costs	1.14	1.10	0.87	0.98	1.10	0.98	1.20	1.14	1.06	1.46
Labour	0.16	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.14
Depreciation and finance	0.31	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.17	0.24	0.18
Total fixed costs	0.47	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.37	0.28	0.37	0.32
Total	**1.60**	**1.36**	**1.00**	**1.12**	**1.32**	**1.27**	**1.57**	**1.42**	**1.43**	**1.79**

	GB (OUT)	HUN	IRE	ITA	NL	SPA	SWE	USA	EU AVERAGE
Feed	1.26	0.87	1.01	1.27	0.87	0.93	1.03	0.85	0.93
Other variable costs	0.28	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.12	0.23
Total variable costs	1.54	1.06	1.25	1.50	1.18	1.16	1.23	0.97	1.17
Labour	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.07	0.13
Depreciation and finance	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.33	0.12	0.21
Total fixed costs	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.28	0.23	0.49	0.19	0.34
Total	**1.83**	**1.38**	**1.60**	**1.86**	**1.46**	**1.38**	**1.72**	**1.16**	**1.50**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Feed prices and costs

Market developments in 2021/22

Domestic wheat production in 2021 rebounded from the historically low levels recorded in 2020. At c.14 Mt, wheat production in 2021 was 45% higher than year earlier levels. Despite a larger UK crop, feed wheat prices continued to climb in 2021.

The rise in UK wheat prices throughout 2021 was largely driven by a tightness in global supply. Smaller output from Russia and Canada, along with weather in South America threatening maize supply, all supported grain markets.

As we moved into 2022, the threat of an invasion on Ukraine at the start of the year added further support to markets. When Russia invaded Ukraine in February, global and domestic grain and oilseed markets shot up, as global supply concerns accelerated. Nearby UK feed wheat futures peaked at £361/t on 16 May 2022, over £156/t higher than the same point in 2021.

While the hot dry conditions in the UK over the summer of 2022 led to some concerns before harvest started that yields may be affected, early indications suggest that both wheat and barley yielded higher than average. With this in mind, wheat and barley production are expected to be higher than in 2021. Despite larger output domestically, prices remain elevated, with the on-going war in the Black Sea underpinning markets, while US maize supply concerns are also adding support.

2021 was a mixed picture for protein meal prices. Following on from 2020, soyabean prices continued to climb during the first half of 2021 driven by tighter US supply. However, from the start of summer, prices started to ease. This was on the back of a higher supply outlook for the 2021/22 season, as well as lacklustre demand from one of the world's largest importers, China. Soyabean prices didn't remain down for too long and started to climb once again at the start of 2022. This was due to South American supply cuts, renewed Chinese demand and then the impact of the invasion of Ukraine. Soyabean prices have remained volatile, but have tracked down slightly since June 2022, with recessionary fears, larger US and South American outputs all pressuring markets.

Looking closer to home, the rapeseed area planted in the UK in 2021 was even lower than in 2020 at 307 Kha. Despite the crop yielding slightly higher than the previous year, the lower planted area led to rapeseed production coming in at the lowest level in decades at 981 Kt. With a reduced output, domestic rapeseed prices were supported, incentivising a larger planted area for 2022. As with grains, oilseed rape yields for harvest 2022 are expected to be higher than average, leading to a larger crop. With a larger rapeseed supply expected globally too, domestic markets are likely to follow global movements once again this season.

Table 4. Compound-feed prices per tonne (sterling), 2021

	AUS	BEL	BRA (MT)	BRA (SC)	CAN	DEN	FIN	FRA	GER	GB (IN)
Sow	281.20	270.80	215.78	246.48	216.74	222.04	238.55	255.21	213.35	303.15
Rearer	335.38	370.81	346.85	386.54	336.95	321.53	315.17	346.95	309.93	399.67
Finisher	240.79	249.39	214.82	268.93	228.50	215.66	203.46	228.60	203.21	314.14
Average farm feed price	**259.33**	**263.92**	**232.41**	**275.63**	**238.53**	**223.88**	**224.40**	**246.37**	**216.25**	**328.61**

	GB (OUT)	HUN	IRE	ITA	NL	SPA	SWE	USA	EU AVERAGE
Sow	298.86	232.18	267.44	276.02	262.46	243.74	258.59	208.00	251.80
Rearer	363.52	304.97	389.07	367.03	349.83	394.52	342.78	435.28	345.66
Finisher	314.14	216.08	266.59	269.99	245.16	254.04	247.15	193.54	236.68
Average farm feed price	**320.23**	**224.22**	**289.74**	**276.94**	**257.36**	**262.82**	**260.34**	**213.59**	**250.47**

Table 5. Compound-feed prices per tonne (euro), 2021

	AUS	BEL	BRA (MT)	BRA (SC)	CAN	DEN	FIN	FRA	GER	GB (IN)
Sow	327.00	314.90	250.92	286.62	252.04	258.21	277.40	296.77	248.10	352.52
Rearer	390.00	431.20	403.34	449.49	391.82	373.90	366.50	403.45	360.40	464.76
Finisher	280.00	290.00	249.81	312.73	265.72	250.79	236.60	265.83	236.30	365.30
Average farm feed price	**301.57**	**306.90**	**270.26**	**320.52**	**277.37**	**260.34**	**260.95**	**286.50**	**251.47**	**382.13**

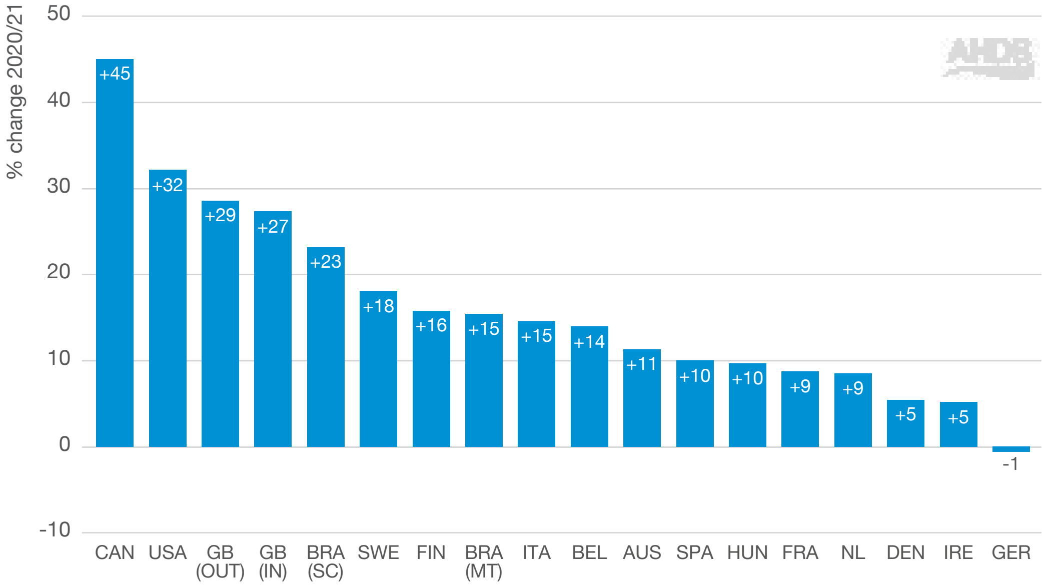
	GB (OUT)	HUN	IRE	ITA	NL	SPA	SWE	USA	EU AVERAGE
Sow	347.53	269.99	311.00	320.98	305.20	283.44	300.70	241.88	300.98
Rearer	422.72	354.64	452.43	426.80	406.80	458.76	398.60	506.17	407.93
Finisher	365.30	251.27	310.00	313.96	285.09	295.41	287.40	225.06	288.09
Average farm feed price	**372.38**	**260.74**	**336.93**	**322.04**	**299.27**	**305.62**	**302.74**	**248.37**	**303.54**

Summary of financial performance

The impact on pig producers' feed costs in 2021

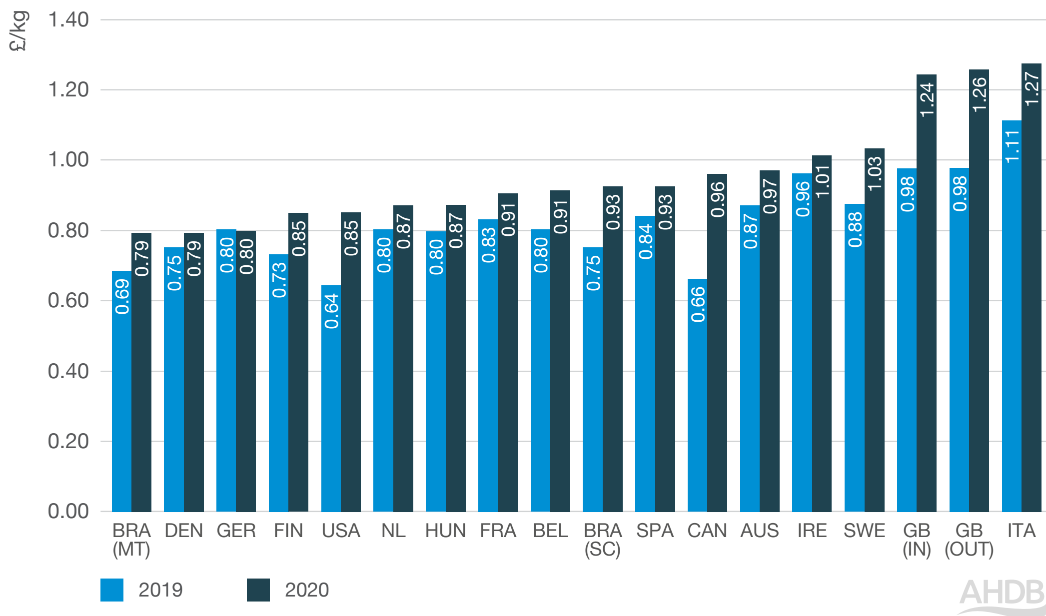
The overall average farm feed price for EU members of InterPIG in 2021 (in sterling terms) increased compared to 2020. There was a range of feed prices across the EU countries, with a difference of £73 per tonne between the highest (Ireland) and lowest (Germany) average farm feed price in 2021. Great Britain saw an average increase of around 20% between 2020 and 2021.

Figure 2. Changes in feed costs, 2021



The impact of feed prices on the feed cost per kg is also affected by physical performance. As shown in Figure 2, the mixture of physical performance and feed prices resulted in varying impacts on feed costs in the InterPIG countries. Canada had an overall 45% increase in feed costs per kg, while Germany saw a 1% decrease. Within the EU countries, overall 2021 feed costs increased on average by nearly 12% compared with 2020.

Figure 3. Feed costs, 2021



As shown in Figure 3, feed costs averaged 124p per kg of carcase produced for indoor herds in Great Britain, compared with the 98p recorded in 2020; an increase of 27%. For outdoor herds in Great Britain, feed costs also averaged 126p, compared with 98p in 2020; an increase of 29%. Across all the participating EU countries, the average feed cost was 96p per kg; an average increase of 12%.

Table 6 summarises the cost of production by country for each of the past three years. Costs are expressed in sterling and, therefore, the actual costs in each country are affected by exchange rates.

Table 7 summarises the physical performance by country for each of the past three years.

Great Britain indoor and outdoor performance are shown separately in both tables.

Table 6. Summary of financial performance, 2019–2021 (£/kg cold deadweight)

	AUS			BEL			BRA (MT)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.87	0.87	0.97	0.79	0.80	0.91	0.59	0.69	0.79
Other variable costs	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.07
Total variable costs	1.10	1.12	1.14	0.98	0.99	1.10	0.71	0.78	0.87
Labour	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03
Depreciation and finance	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.11
Total fixed costs	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.11	0.14
Total	**1.53**	**1.58**	**1.60**	**1.21**	**1.28**	**1.36**	**0.87**	**0.90**	**1.00**
	BRA (SC)			CAN			DEN		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.72	0.75	0.93	0.60	0.66	0.96	0.77	0.75	0.79
Other variable costs	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.19
Total variable costs	0.80	0.82	0.98	0.73	0.77	1.10	0.96	0.94	0.98
Labour	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Depreciation and finance	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.16
Total fixed costs	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.28
Total	**0.95**	**0.95**	**1.12**	**0.93**	**0.96**	**1.32**	**1.25**	**1.24**	**1.27**
	FIN			FRA			GER		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.77	0.73	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.91	0.77	0.80	0.80
Other variable costs	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27
Total variable costs	1.10	1.08	1.20	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.04	1.08	1.06
Labour	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.13
Depreciation and finance	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.24
Total fixed costs	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.37
Total	**1.47**	**1.46**	**1.57**	**1.35**	**1.36**	**1.42**	**1.40**	**1.45**	**1.43**

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Table 6. Summary of financial performance, 2019–2021 (£/kg cold deadweight), continued

	GB (IN)			GB (OUT)			HUN		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.90	0.98	1.24	0.91	0.98	1.26	0.92	0.80	0.87
Other variable costs	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.18
Total variable costs	1.12	1.19	1.46	1.18	1.24	1.54	1.15	0.97	1.06
Labour	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.10
Depreciation and finance	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.22
Total fixed costs	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.32
Total	**1.42**	**1.49**	**1.79**	**1.44**	**1.50**	**1.83**	**1.47**	**1.27**	**1.38**
	IRE			ITA			NL		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.95	0.96	1.01	1.07	1.11	1.27	0.80	0.80	0.87
Other variable costs	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.32	0.31
Total variable costs	1.18	1.20	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.50	1.11	1.12	1.18
Labour	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.11
Depreciation and finance	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.17	0.16
Total fixed costs	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.28
Total	**1.52**	**1.56**	**1.60**	**1.66**	**1.70**	**1.86**	**1.40**	**1.41**	**1.46**
	SPA			SWE			USA		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Feed	0.83	0.84	0.93	0.91	0.88	1.03	0.64	0.64	0.85
Other variable costs	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.12
Total variable costs	1.04	1.07	1.16	1.08	1.06	1.23	0.76	0.77	0.97
Labour	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.07
Depreciation and finance	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.12	0.07	0.12
Total fixed costs	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.19	0.14	0.19
Total	**1.25**	**1.27**	**1.38**	**1.51**	**1.51**	**1.72**	**0.95**	**0.91**	**1.16**
	EU average								
	2019	2020	2021						
Feed	0.86	0.85	0.93						
Other variable costs	0.23	0.24	0.23						
Total variable costs	1.09	1.09	1.17						
Labour	0.13	0.13	0.13						
Depreciation and finance	0.20	0.21	0.21						
Total fixed costs	0.33	0.34	0.34						
Total	**1.42**	**1.42**	**1.50**						

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Net margins in Great Britain

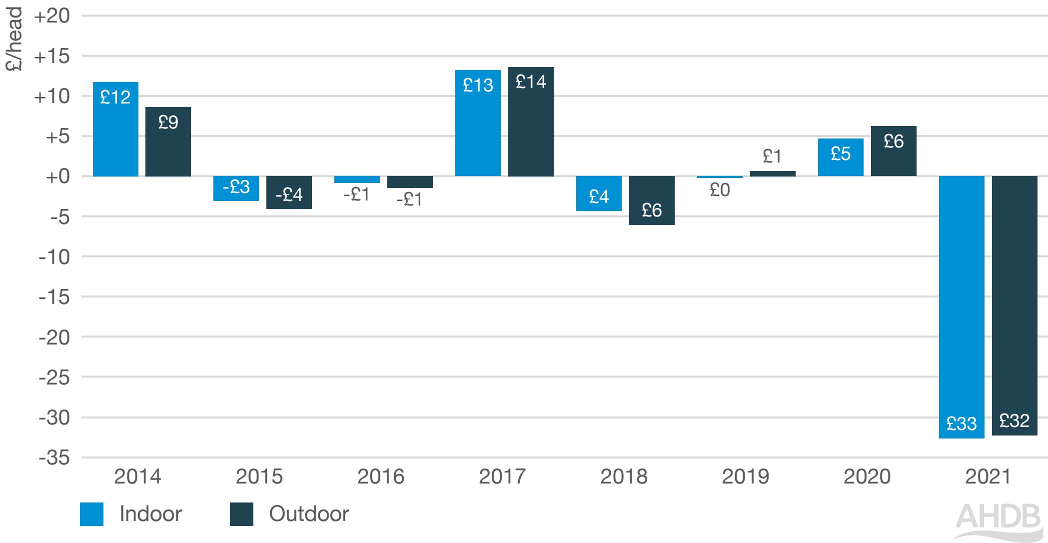
The net margins shown in Figure 4 are based on the difference between the monthly price and the estimated total cost of producing pig meat (including depreciation costs) for an average producer. The results shown in the chart should only be considered as indicative of general trends because:

- Physical and financial performance levels can vary greatly between producers
- The assumptions used for feed costs using spot compound prices will not apply to all producers, due to the range of feed procurement strategies in the industry
- There are various rearing and finishing production systems for weaned piglets, including fully slatted, semi-slatted, straw barns and outdoor options

The monthly price used to calculate net margins for indoor-bred pigs is the SPP (standard pig price) and the monthly price used to calculate net margins for outdoor-bred pigs is the APP (all pig price). Therefore, these differ from the overall UK Reference Price and explain why indoor-bred and outdoor-bred pigs can have a different experience to what may be concluded from overall figures.

Details of these prices can be found on the AHDB website.

Figure 4. Estimated net margins in Great Britain, 2014–2021



The volatility of net margin returns for pig producers in Great Britain is clearly illustrated in the above chart. From 2014–2021 inclusive, indoor pig producers achieved positive margins in only three out of the eight years. Outdoor pig producers achieved positive margins in four of the eight years.

During prolonged periods of negative margins, specialist pig producers with no other farm enterprises or farm diversification are particularly vulnerable and may leave the industry. Many producers make little or no investment during these periods and some depopulate for a period of time. 2021 was a particularly difficult year and resulted in a 14% decrease in the sow breeding herd between December 2020 and December 2021.

Annual averages can mask volatility within years.

In 2014, early higher pig prices were followed by declining prices, resulting in a negative margin in the last month of 2014 and a positive average margin overall.

With lower feed costs but continued declining prices, 2015 resulted in an average negative margin for both indoor and outdoor pig producers.

In 2016, low prices in the first seven months of the year resulted in negative margins estimated at up to £12 per pig for indoor and outdoor producers. During the rest of 2016, rising prices covered increasing feed costs, with the end of 2016 resulting in positive net margins estimated at around £14 per pig for indoor producers and £13 for outdoor producers. This resulted in an overall small negative margin for 2016.

In 2017, despite an increase in the cost of production, rising pig prices resulted in healthy margins throughout the year.

In 2018, the combination of increasing costs of production and lower pork prices resulted in significantly lower, but still positive, net margins for indoor producers in the first half of 2018. However, outdoor producers went into negative margins after the first quarter. The following negative margins estimated at up to £10 per pig for both indoor and outdoor producers resulted in negative margins on average for the year.

The start of 2019, with still relatively high feed prices and low pig prices, was challenging, resulting in estimated negative margins in the first quarter of up to £16 per pig for indoor and £13 per pig for outdoor pig producers. Falling feed prices, improved performance and rising pig prices turned this around, with the second half of 2019 returning positive margins of up to £12 per pig for both indoor and outdoor pig producers. For 2019 as a whole, estimates for indoor pig producers show them breaking even overall, just dipping into a small negative margin. Overall estimates for outdoor pig producers indicate they achieved a small positive margin of nearly £1 per pig.

At the start of 2020, both indoor and outdoor pig producers were achieving positive margins estimated at £13 per pig. Pig prices continued to increase until August and then pig prices declined month on month for the rest of 2020, hitting a low in December 2020. For indoor pig producers, standard pig prices fell by 8% from January to December 2020. For outdoor pig producers attracting a premium, prices fell by 6% over the same period.

Even though there was a continued improvement in physical performance within the industry during 2020, there were fluctuating feed prices and, together with the fall in pig prices, it is estimated that both indoor and outdoor pig producers started experiencing negative margins by the last quarter of 2020. The overall average for 2020 resulted in positive net margins for pig producers; estimated at £5 per pig for indoor pig producers and £6 per pig for outdoor pig producers.

The negative margins in the last quarter of 2020 continued into 2021 with increasing feed prices and lower pig prices resulting in negative margins around £30 per pig in February 2021. In August, a drop in feed prices and an increase in pig prices reduced the negative margins to an average £9 per pig. A return to increasing feed prices, a drop in pig prices and a backlog of pigs due to butcher shortages in abattoirs, resulted in increasingly negative pig margins for the rest of the year, ending in negative margins of nearly £50 per head. The overall average for 2021 resulted in negative margins, estimated at £33 per pig for indoor pig producers and £32 per pig for outdoor pig producers.

With the Ukraine and Russia being significant exporters of grain, the war between the two countries, starting at the beginning of 2022, led to an immediate increase in feed prices. Negative net margins were estimated at around £60 per pig for the first quarter of 2022. Although pig prices increased significantly from April 2022, they have not been sufficient to cover the continued elevated cost of production.

Physical performance summary

Table 7. Summary of physical performance, 2019–2021

	AUS			BEL			BRA (MT)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	25.27	25.74	26.06	29.98	31.75	31.89	28.34	28.85	28.42
Pigs reared/sow/year	24.51	24.97	25.18	29.02	30.51	30.59	27.49	27.99	27.91
Pigs sold/sow/year	24.04	24.53	24.73	28.06	29.84	29.76	26.80	27.29	27.21
Litters/sow/year	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.32	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.43	2.42
Rearing mortality (%)	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.0	1.8
Finishing mortality (%)	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	810	825	830	727	742	757	880	880	900
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.88	2.85	2.85	2.74	2.71	2.69	2.50	2.50	2.40
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	122	122	122	117	118	119	110	110	115
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	95.1	95.7	95.6	96.3	97.3	96.0	82.0	82.0	85.7
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,286	2,347	2,365	2,703	2,905	2,858	2,197	2,237	2,332
	BRA (SC)			**CAN**			**DEN**		
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Pigs weaned/sow/year	28.09	29.12	29.74	25.34	25.34	25.34	33.60	33.89	34.00
Pigs reared/sow/year	27.48	28.25	29.07	24.83	24.83	24.83	32.39	32.67	32.68
Pigs sold/sow/year	26.87	27.68	28.48	23.96	23.96	23.96	31.29	31.56	31.50
Litters/sow/year	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.26	2.25	2.24
Rearing mortality (%)	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.9
Finishing mortality (%)	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	827	879	880	876	876	876	991	1,030	10,32
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.44	2.41	2.41	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.63	2.60	2.58
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	120	123	126	130	130	130	115	119	119
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	89.3	91.4	93.2	101.8	102.9	97.8	86.6	89.6	89.6
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,400	2,531	2,654	2,438	2,467	2,344	2,711	2,828	2,822

Table 7. Summary of physical performance, 2019–2021, continued

	FIN			FRA			GER		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	28.47	29.87	29.73	29.37	30.08	30.11	29.95	30.63	30.23
Pigs reared/sow/year	27.79	29.21	29.08	28.55	29.28	29.30	28.99	29.77	29.38
Pigs sold/sow/year	27.04	28.48	28.35	27.47	28.20	28.22	28.21	29.00	28.60
Litters/sow/year	2.25	2.27	2.27	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.30	2.30	2.30
Rearing mortality (%)	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.8
Finishing mortality (%)	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	972	1010	1006	812	820	823	849	859	865
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.70	2.69	2.72	2.75	2.73	2.72	2.78	2.77	2.80
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	123	121	120	121	122	121	122	123	126
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	91.5	90.3	89.7	92.4	93.0	92.7	94.5	95.0	97.2
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,473	2,571	2,542	2,538	2,621	2,615	2,665	2,754	2,780
	GB (IN)			GB (OUT)			HUN		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	27.45	27.43	27.72	24.12	24.43	24.26	27.77	31.93	30.94
Pigs reared/sow/year	26.37	26.35	26.60	23.17	23.46	23.28	27.24	31.32	30.35
Pigs sold/sow/year	25.54	25.42	25.57	22.44	22.64	22.38	26.57	30.38	29.41
Litters/sow/year	2.27	2.25	2.21	2.25	2.23	2.20	2.36	2.39	2.32
Rearing mortality (%)	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Finishing mortality (%)	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.1
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	860	856	850	860	856	850	700	699	693
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.68	2.67	2.82	2.68	2.67	2.82	3.18	2.92	2.97
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	110	113	117	110	112	116	115	118	111
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	84.3	85.9	89.0	84.1	85.8	88.8	91.0	93.5	87.8
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,152	2,185	2,276	1,887	1,941	1,987	2,418	2,841	2,583

Table 7. Summary of physical performance, 2019–2021, continued

	IRE			ITA			NL		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	28.56	29.28	29.64	24.85	25.41	26.08	30.10	30.82	32.11
Pigs reared/sow/year	27.73	28.48	28.84	23.80	24.14	24.72	29.38	30.11	31.31
Pigs sold/sow/year	26.99	27.72	28.09	23.20	23.46	24.05	28.68	29.36	30.55
Litters/sow/year	2.28	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.33	2.34	2.35
Rearing mortality (%)	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
Finishing mortality (%)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	904	921	930	694	706	710	847	866	881
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.68	2.60	2.63	3.71	3.74	3.77	2.56	2.56	2.56
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	114	115	118	170	170	171	122	125	125
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	85.9	88.2	90.7	136.6	137.0	137.4	95.4	97.4	97.7
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,320	2,445	2,547	3,169	3,214	3,305	2,737	2,860	2,986

	SPA			SWE			USA		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	27.58	28.12	27.85	27.16	27.82	27.86	27.91	27.29	27.35
Pigs reared/sow/year	26.15	26.75	26.37	26.62	27.26	27.30	26.79	26.03	26.23
Pigs sold/sow/year	25.06	25.66	25.23	26.17	26.80	26.84	25.53	24.65	24.97
Litters/sow/year	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.23	2.24	2.22	2.47	2.40	2.40
Rearing mortality (%)	5.2	4.8	5.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.6	4.1
Finishing mortality (%)	4.1	4.1	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.7	5.3	4.8
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	742	754	756	948	973	999	854	853	848
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.48	2.46	2.43	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.75	2.76
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	115	117	117	123	123	125	128	129	130
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	86.7	88.2	88.3	89.8	90.2	91.3	93.5	94.2	94.5
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,174	2,264	2,227	2,349	2,416	2,451	2,387	2,323	2,359

Table 7. Summary of physical performance, 2019–2021, continued

	EU average		
	2019	2020	2021
Pigs weaned/sow/year	28.07	29.61	29.71
Pigs reared/sow/year	27.20	28.71	28.76
Pigs sold/sow/year	26.42	27.92	27.94
Litters/sow/year	2.29	2.30	2.29
Rearing mortality (%)	3.1	3.1	3.2
Finishing mortality (%)	2.8	2.7	2.8
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	834	850	857
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.82	2.79	2.79
Average liveweight at slaughter (kg)	122	124	125
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	94.3	96.3	96.17
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,480	2,672	2,673

Pigs weaned per sow per year

The overall average number of pigs weaned per sow per year in the EU InterPIG countries showed a less than 1% increase in 2021, up from 29.6 in 2020 to 29.7 in 2021. As shown in Figure 5, performance continued to improve in many EU countries.

Denmark and the Netherlands had the best results for pigs weaned, with Denmark achieving an average of 34 pigs weaned per sow per year. The non-EU countries, including Great Britain, continued to perform below the EU average.

There is a difference of 7.9 pigs weaned per sow per year between the poorest-performing EU InterPIG country (Austria at 26.1) and the best-performing country (Denmark at 34).

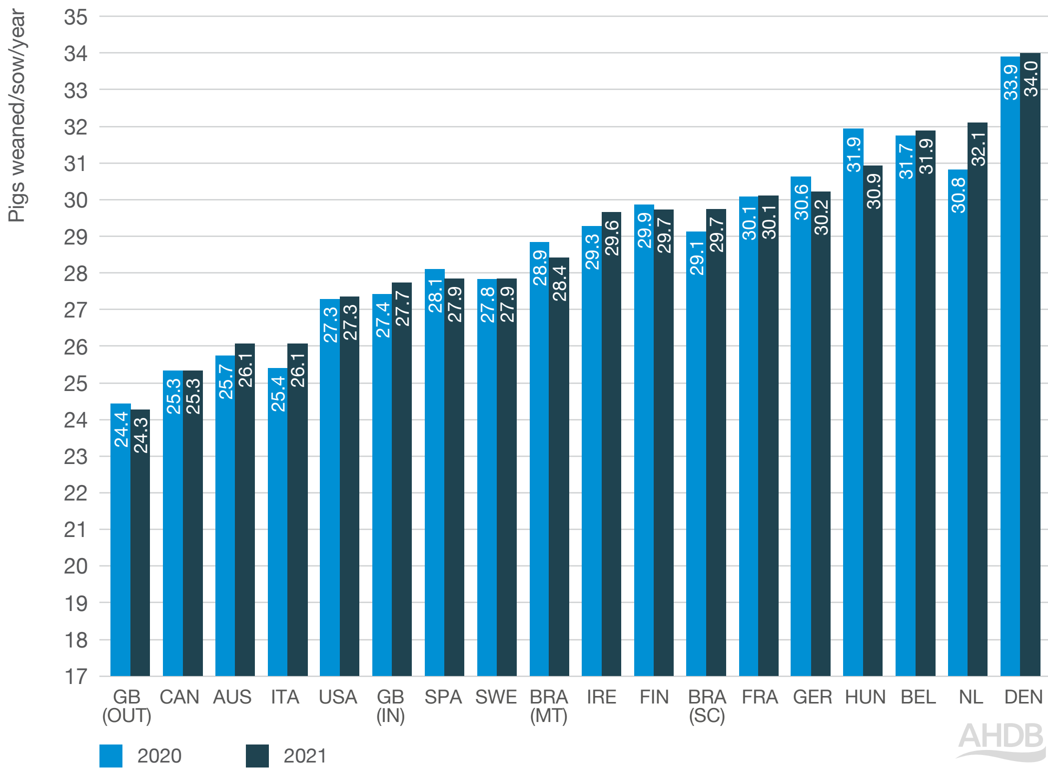
The number of pigs weaned per sow per year in Great Britain indoor herds showed a 1% increase to 27.7. Great Britain's outdoor herds showed a 1% decrease to 24.3 in 2021.

While Great Britain has a significant proportion of sows kept outdoors, the lower number of pigs weaned per sow per year in all systems is still a major cause of the relatively high cost of production compared with EU countries. This needs to be addressed if Great Britain want to be competitive with the rest of Europe.

Pigs weaned per sow per year is a result of three different elements: pigs born alive per litter, litters per sow per year and pre-weaning mortality.

- Great Britain's indoor and outdoor herds averaged 2.2 litters per sow per year. The EU average is 2.3, with non-EU countries USA and Brazil continuing to achieve 2.4
- Great Britain's pre-weaning mortality (indoor sows 12.3% and outdoor sows 12.5%) was lower than the EU average of 14%
- A significant impact on pigs weaned per sow per year in Great Britain is the number of pigs born alive per litter, with indoor sows at 14.3 and outdoor sows at 12.6. The 2021 average for participating EU countries was 15

Figure 5. Pigs weaned per sow per year, 2020–2021

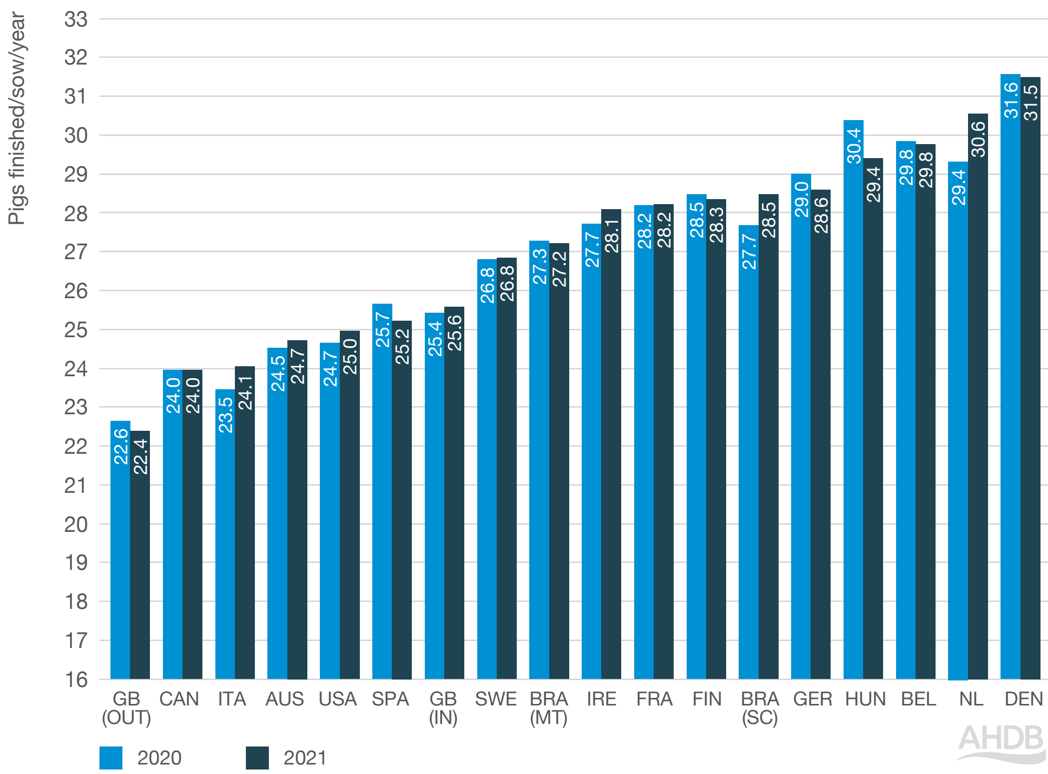


Pigs finished per sow per year

As shown in Figure 6, the average number of pigs finished per indoor sow in Great Britain slightly increased, from 25.4 in 2020 to 25.6 in 2021. For outdoor sows, pigs finished per sow per year decreased, from 22.6 in 2020 to 22.4 in 2021 (the same as 2019).

In 2021, the EU average for pigs finished per sow per year was 27.9, the same as in 2020. Denmark still has the highest numbers, finishing more than 31 pigs per sow per year. Within the InterPIG group, Great Britain outdoor herds continue to have the lowest number of pigs finished per sow per year.

Figure 6. Pigs finished per sow per year, 2020–2021



Appendix 1

Table 8. InterPIG members' pig industry trends, 2021

	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CZE	DEN	FIN	FRA	GER
Breeding sow numbers (000 head)	224	386	3,010	1,240	126	1,235	93	928	1,583
Annual pig slaughterings (000 head)	5,124	11,585	44,400	22,500	2,349	18,530	1,929	23,313	51,816
Pig meat production (000 tonnes)	502	1,140	4,365	2,120	217	1,724	176	2,204	4,965
Pig meat imports (000 tonnes cwe)*	174	231	3	263	362	144	27	500	952
Pig meat exports (000 tonnes cwe)*	256	854	1,321	1,479	39	1,570	42	575	2,219
Pig meat consumption (000 tonnes cwe)*	419	517	3,047	904	540	298	161	2,128	3,698
Pig meat consumption (kg per head)*	46.2	44.4	14.2	23.7	50.3	51.3	29.0	32.5	44.0
	HUN	**IRE**	**ITA**	**NL**	**POL**	**SP**	**SWE**	**UK**	**USA**
Breeding sow numbers (000 head)	241	145	551	910	654	2,685	121	398	6,125
Annual pig slaughterings (000 head)	4,869	3,690	10,944	17,237	21,118	58,370	2,651	11,508	128,986
Pig meat production (000 tonnes)	463	335	1,335	1,719	1,976	5,180	253	1,033	12,559
Pig meat imports (000 tonnes cwe)*	219	83	1,081	357	793	169	88	823	535
Pig meat exports (000 tonnes cwe)*	199	256	144	1,450	500	2,862	23	258	3,189
Pig meat consumption (000 tonnes cwe)*	483	162	2,272	625	2,269	2,488	318	1,598	9,905
Pig meat consumption (kg per head)*	50.2	32	37.7	36.4	60.0	53.2	31.2	23.4	29.7

*Estimated figures

cwe = carcase weight equivalent

Sources: AHDB, USDA, Eurostat, Trade Data Monitor LLC

Additional tables and figures

Labels on bar charts are rounded and may indicate the same results when the bars do not appear equal.

Table 9. Ranking of EU production costs, 2016–2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% of EU AVE
Denmark	2	1	1	2	1	1	84.3
Belgium	3	3	3	3	4	2	90.3
Hungary	10	8	6	9	2	3	91.6
Spain	1	2	2	1	3	4	92.0
France	4	4	4	4	5	5	94.3
Germany	6	6	7	6	7	6	95.2
Netherlands	8	9	5	5	6	7	96.7
Finland	12	12	11	10	8	8	104.3
Austria	11	10	12	13	13	9	106.5
Ireland	9	11	10	11	12	10	106.6
Sweden	13	13	13	12	11	11	114.3
GB (IN)	5	5	8	7	9	12	118.8
GB (OUT)	7	7	9	8	10	13	121.7
Italy	14	14	14	14	14	14	123.8

Note: Rankings – 1 = lowest cost; 14 = highest cost

Figure 7. Exchange rate movements, 2015–2021

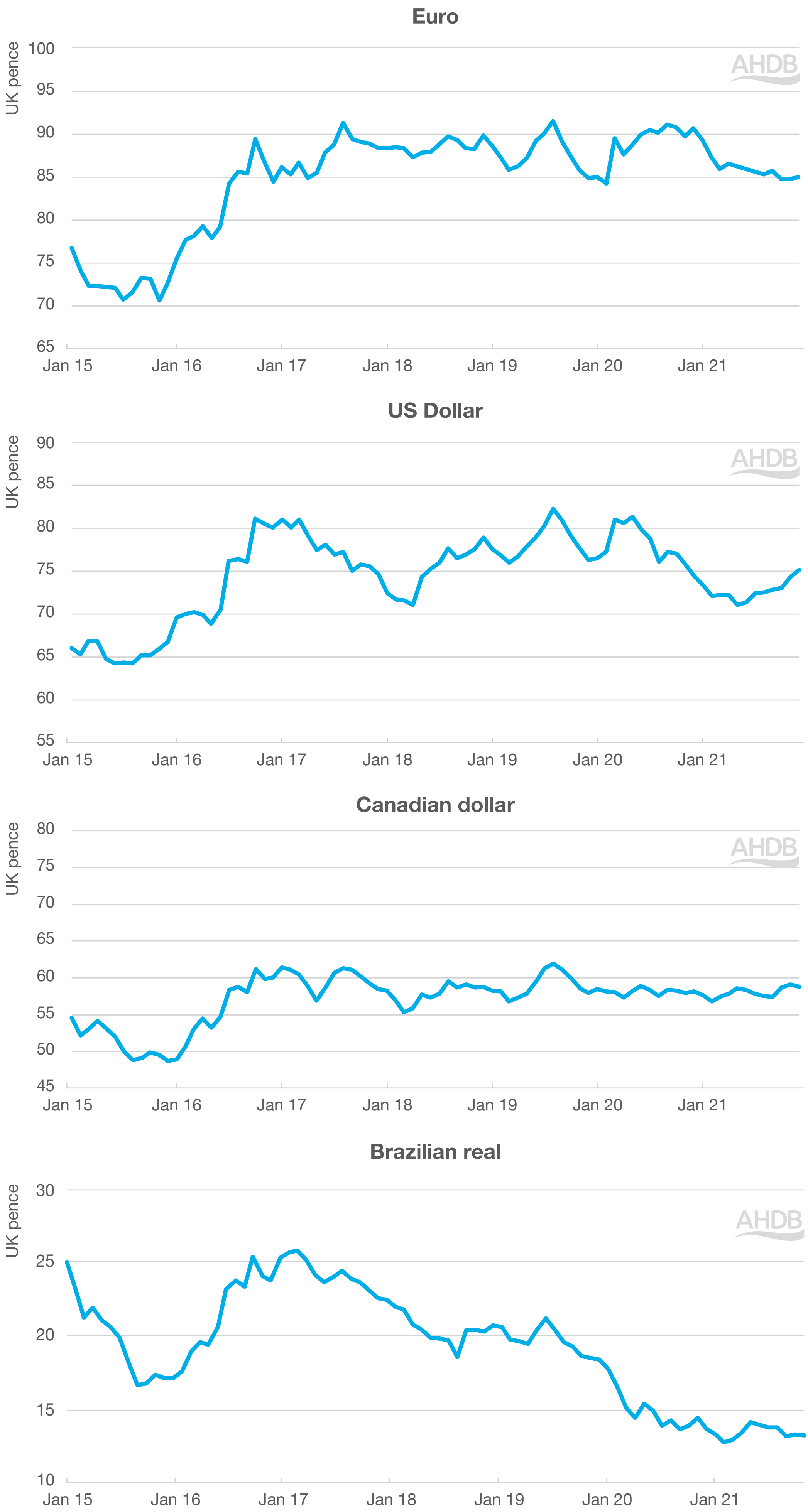


Table 10. Annual exchange rates

Year	1€ =	€ to £	$US to £	$C to £	Real to £
2016	81.9p	1.22	1.35	1.79	4.66
2017	87.6p	1.14	1.29	1.67	4.11
2018	88.5p	1.13	1.33	1.73	4.86
2019	87.7p	1.14	1.28	1.69	5.03
2020	88.9p	1.12	1.28	1.72	6.56
2021	86.0p	1.16	1.38	1.72	7.42

Figure 8. Depreciation and finance costs, 2020–2021

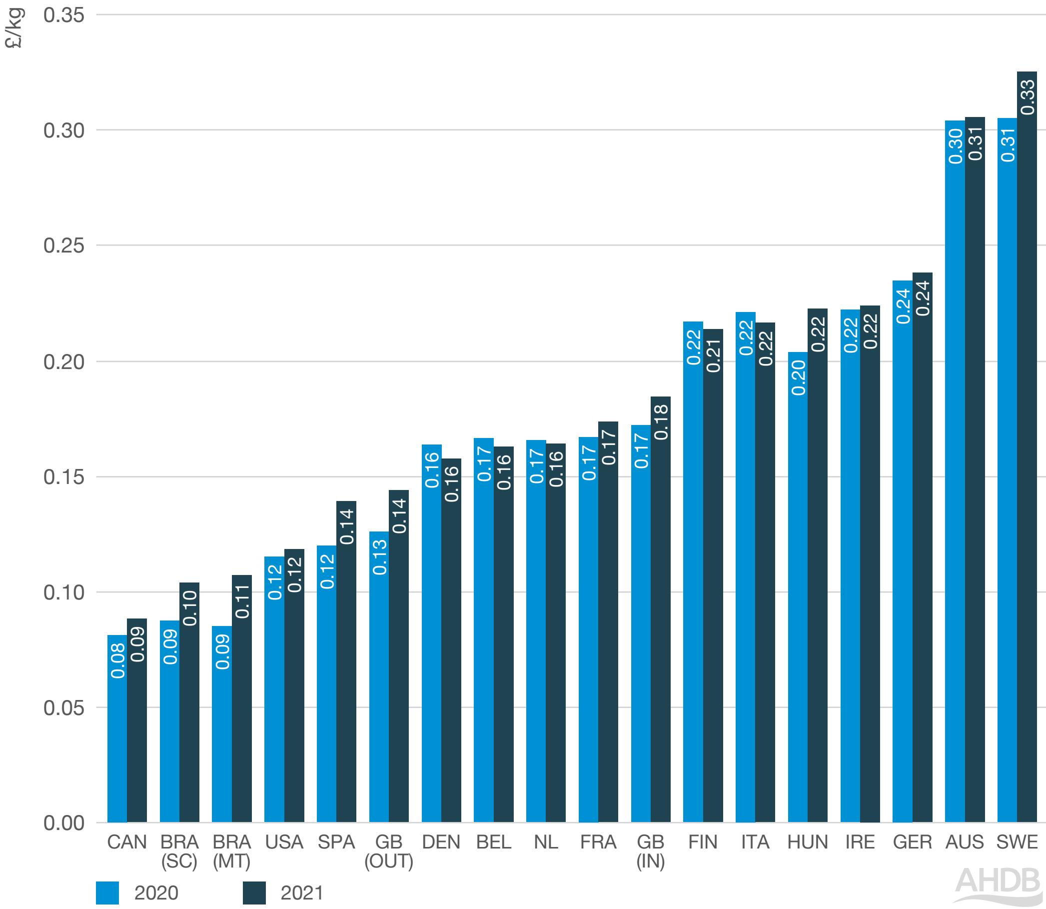
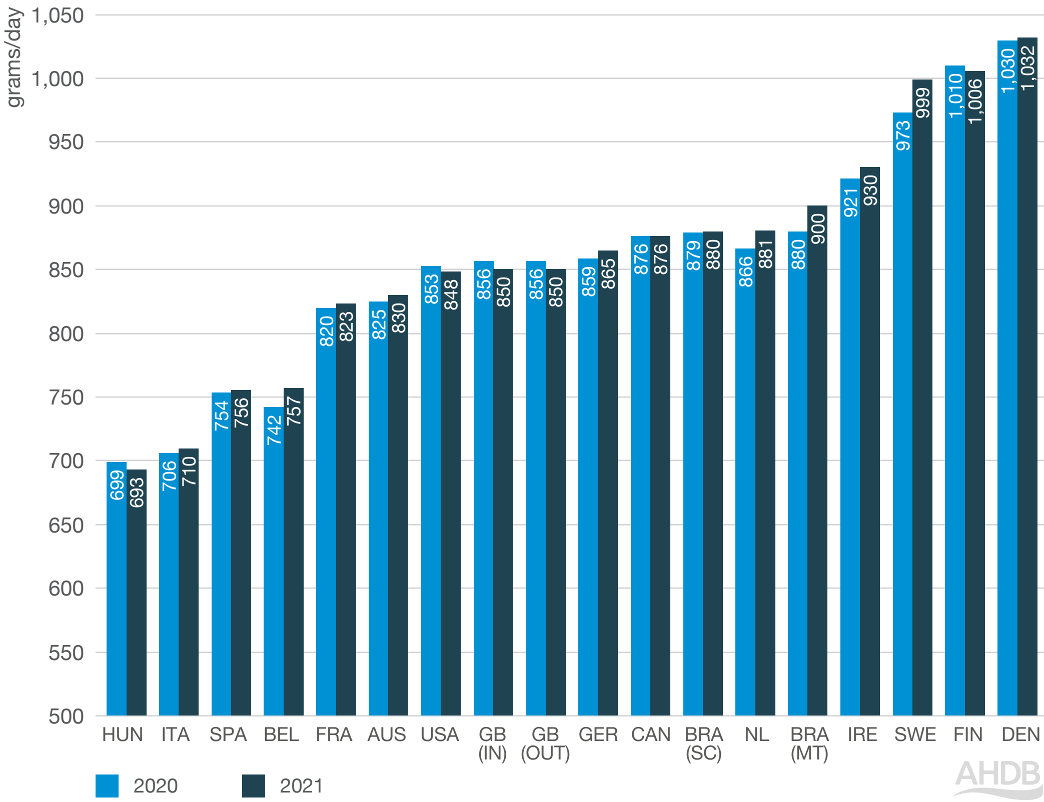


Figure 9. Daily liveweight gains (finishing herds), 2020–2021



The average daily liveweight gain (DLG) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) figures for indoor- and outdoor-bred piglets in Great Britain are the same because there is significant variation in the range of performance within various rearing and finishing systems (slatted, semi-slatted, straw barn, outdoor options). The available dataset has insufficient detail to split the data into multiple production systems and piglet backgrounds, so the average across the dataset has been used.

Figure 10. Feed conversion ratios (finishing herds), 2020–2021

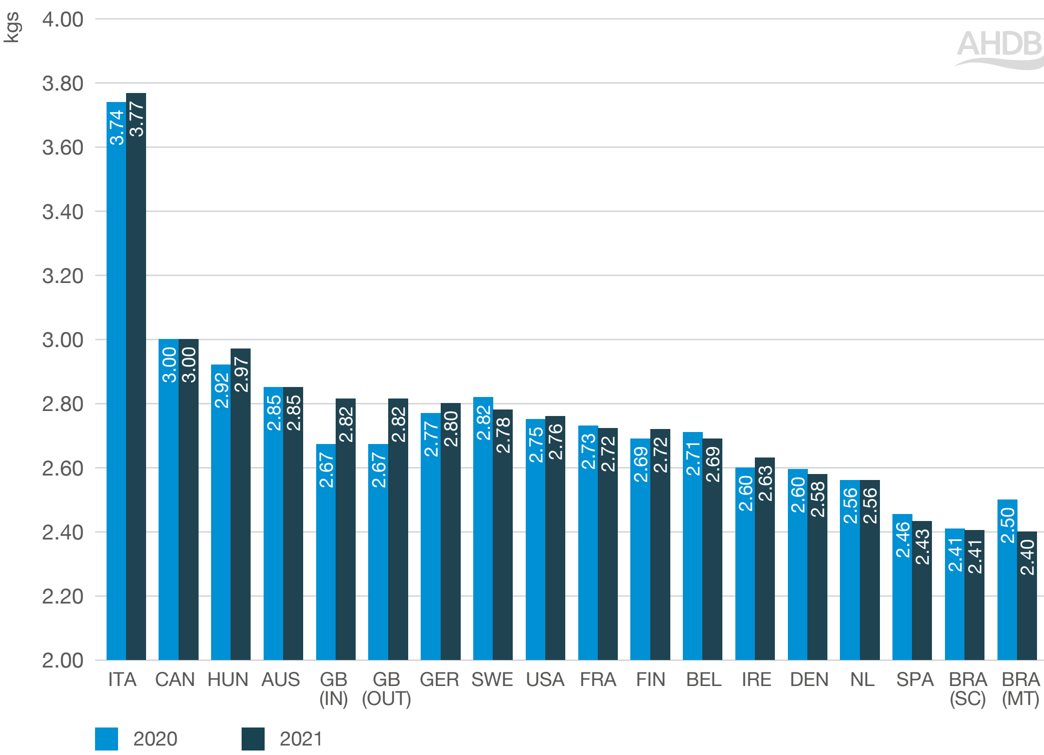
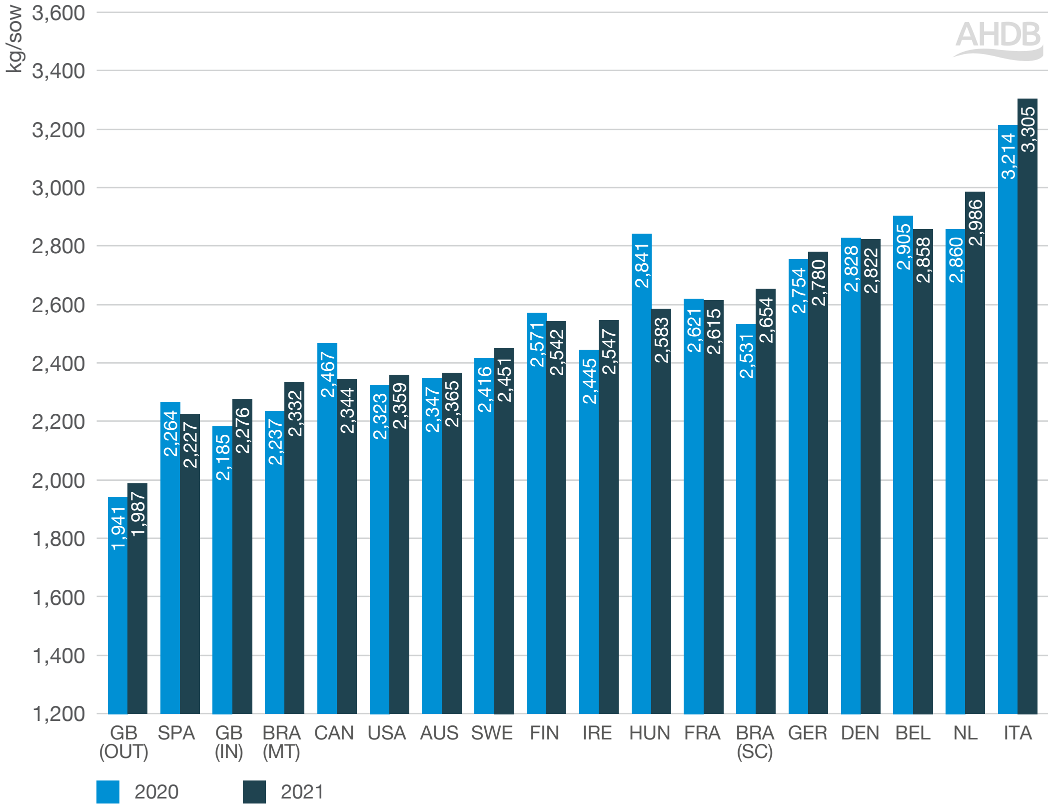


Figure 11. Carcase meat production per sow per year, 2020–2021



Standardising the physical results

Methodology

There is a wide variation in physical performance measures reported by InterPIG countries. Some of these variations could be due to differences between countries in the weight of animals produced. Other things being equal, an increase in slaughter weights and the length of time an animal is in the system will lead to a worsening in both the marginal daily liveweight gain (DLG) and the marginal feed conversion ratio (FCR).

Using methodology created by our French InterPIG partner ITP, the figures have been standardised on the basis of three weights:

- Transfer from breeding unit to rearing unit: 8 kg (GB (IN) = 7.2; GB (OUT) = 7.4 kg in 2021)
- Transfer from rearing unit to finishing unit: 30 kg (GB = 40.1 kg in 2021)
- Liveweight at slaughter: 120 kg (GB (IN) = 116.7; GB (OUT) = 116.4 kg in 2021)

This section examines the adjustments made to the finishing FCR and DLG figures in the European InterPIG countries, to exclude the differences caused by variations in national transfer and slaughter weights.

Figure 12. Standardised daily liveweight gains (finishing herds), 2021

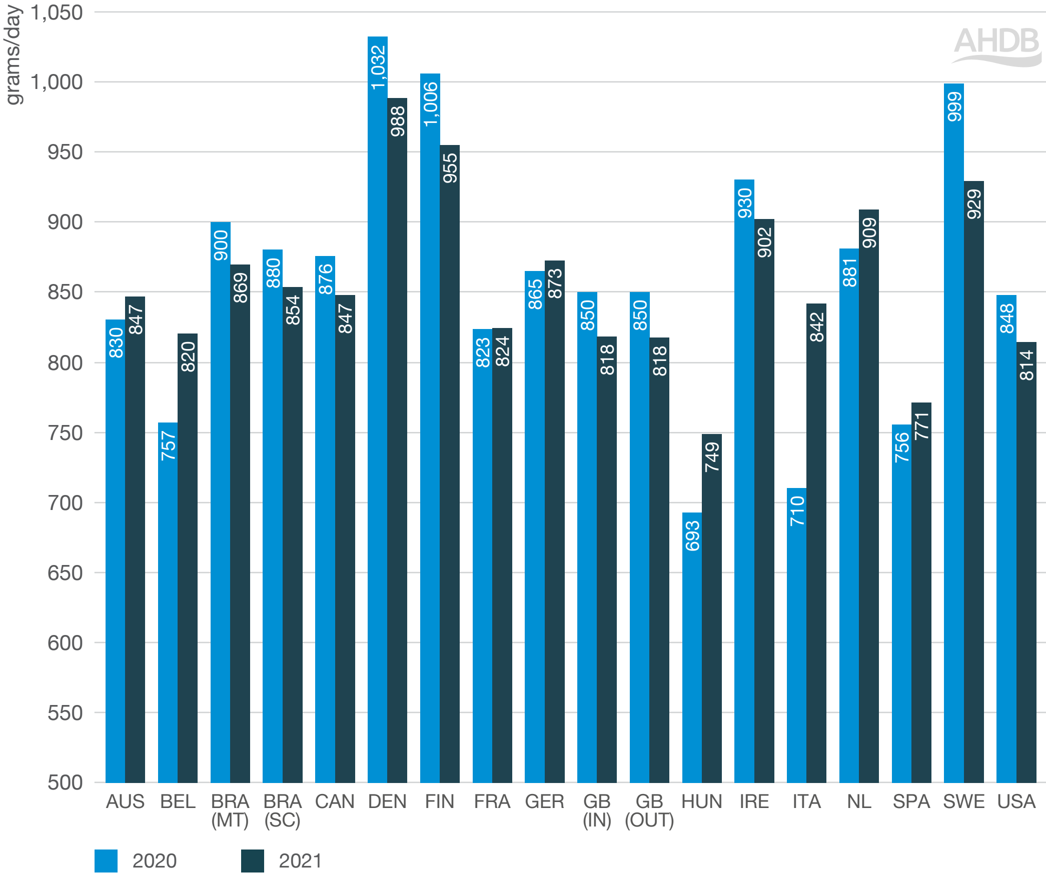


Figure 13. Standardised feed conversion ratios (finishing herds), 2021

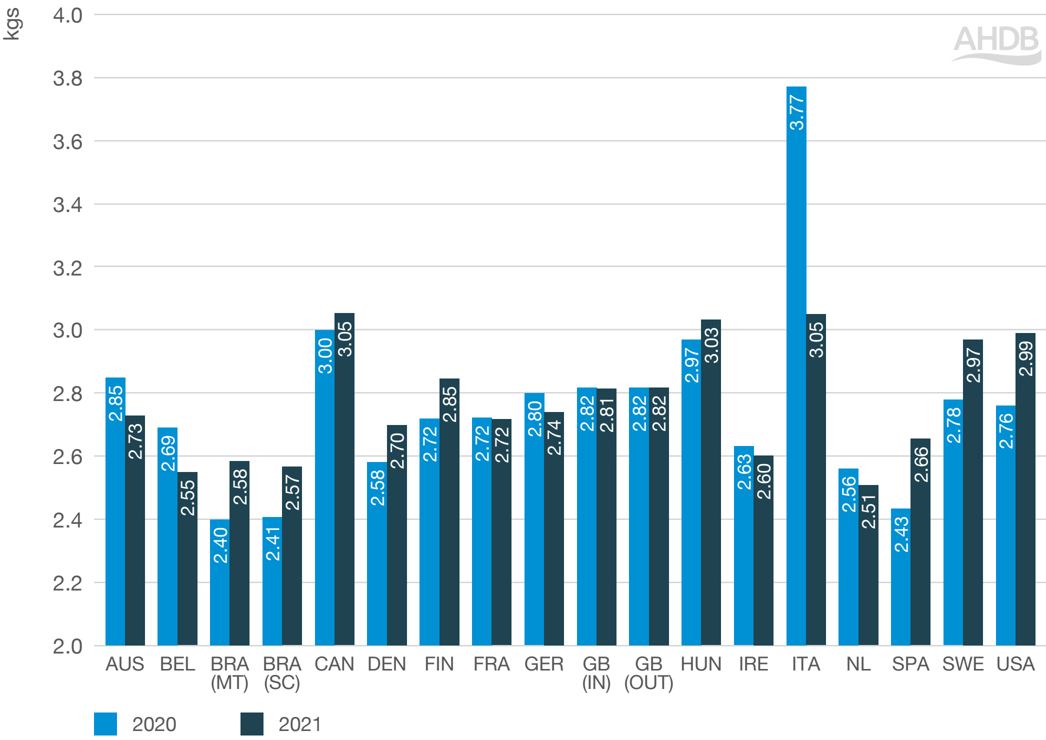


Table 11. GB and EU physical results, 2021

	GB indoor	GB outdoor	GB overall 60% indoor: 40% outdoor	EU average (ex GB)	GB overall difference with EU average %
Pigs weaned/sow/year	27.7	24.3	26.3	29.7	-11
Pigs reared/sow/year	26.6	23.3	25.3	28.8	-12
Pigs sold/sow/year	25.6	22.4	24.3	27.9	-13
Pigs born alive/litter	14.3	12.6	13.6	15.0	-9
Pigs weaned/litter	12.5	11.0	11.9	13.0	-8
Litters/sow/year	2.21	2.20	2.2	2.29	-4
Sow mortality	8.3%	5.1%	7.0%	8.0%	-12
Pre-weaning mortality	12.3%	12.5%	12.4%	13.7%	-9
Rearing mortality			4.1%	3.2%	+25
Finishing mortality			3.9%	2.8%	+37
Transfer weight from breeding to rearing unit (kg)	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	+3
Lactation period (days)	26.6	26.8	26.7	27.5	-3
Transfer weight from rearing to finishing unit (kg)	40.1	40.1	40.1	28.8	+39
Rearing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	485	485	485	420	+16
Rearing feed conversion ratio	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	+7
Finishing daily liveweight gain (g/day)	850	850	850	857	-1
Finishing feed conversion ratio	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	+1
Average number of days in rearing unit	68	67	68	51	+32
Average number of days in finishing unit	90	90	90	115	-22
Empty finishing unit days per cycle	7	7	7	9	-25
Pigs/pig place/year (finishing)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.1	+22
Average live weight at slaughter (kg)	116.7	116.4	116.6	124.6	-6
Average carcase weight – cold (kg)	89.0	88.8	88.9	96.2	-8
Killing-out percentage (cold weight)			76.3%	77.1%	-1
Carcase meat production/sow/year (kg)	2,276	1,987	2,160	2,673	-19
Sow feed/sow/year (kg)	1,390	1,504	1,436	1,355	+6
Weaner/rearer feed/reared pig (kg)	62	61	61	38	+60
Finishing pigs feed consumption/slaughter (kg)	219	218	218	274	-20

Appendix 2

List of tables and charts

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