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Unit L3 D(2009)

PRODUCTION COSTS AND MARGINS OF PIG FATTENING FARMS -2008 REPORT-

Executive summary

This report provides an **overview of production costs and margins of farms specialised in pig fattening**. The analysis is based on the latest Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data available (2006). The sample of farms covers 66% of the pigs fattened in the 19 EU Member States which are included in the analysis. Results for Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia are not included due to the small number of pig fattening specialists available in the sample.

In 2006, the average **gross margin** per fattened pig was €21 and the average **margin over operating costs** per fattened pig was €10. The average **margin over total inputs** - after remuneration of all production factors including own land, own capital and family labour - was negative (€-13 per fattened pig).

Total farm income measured in **Farm Net Value Added (FNVA)**, which also includes other farm activities and decoupled direct payments, amounted in 2006 to €19 000 / AWU. Average FNVA per farm was €32 200. With regard to these indicators, the income of pig fattening specialists was very close to the average of the whole FADN sample.

Average production costs and margins in EU-25 remained relatively stable during the period from 2004-2006. In 2005 margins increased slightly in comparison to 2004, but in 2006 they fell again. By contrast, income measured in **FNVA/AWU increased steadily from 2004 to 2006** by 37%. However, this is only true for the EU-25 average. At Member State level, different and sometimes opposing developments often took place.

The analysis revealed that **production costs and margins vary significantly between Member States**. The largest selling prices per fattened pig are achieved in Italy, at €192 per pig, while the lowest are observed in Poland (€98). Due to low costs the highest average gross margin and margin over operating costs are achieved in Estonia, while the highest margin over total inputs is achieved in Spain due to very low non-operating costs. Spain and Estonia are the only Member States that had a positive margin over total inputs. In 2006, FNVA/AWU was highest in Italy, with €92 400/AWU, and lowest in Slovenia with €1 100 /AWU. The analysis shows that farms in Member States with high margins do not necessarily have the largest income, because lower margins are often compensated by larger farm size.

The variation of production costs and margins differs between Member States. While in most Member States the population is very concentrated, the variation is comparatively large in Spain, Italy, Latvia and Slovenia. The latter can be seen as an indicator of the coexistence of different production systems. In Spain and Italy, for example, pigs are fattened in very extensive producing systems aiming at high quality and high revenue per pig, as well as by standard production techniques. This causes a wider variation of production costs and margins.

The analysis shows that gross margins and margins over operating costs per pig were higher in small farms than in large farms on average (EU-25). Economies of scale are only visible in the case of the margin over total inputs. It is shown, however, that this applies only for the EU-25 average. **At Member State level - with the exception of Spain - margins generally increased with increasing farm size.** In the EU-25 average, the economies of scale are hidden as it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the impact of Member State specific characteristics and farm size.

Income measured in FNVA is highest in the largest farms, while FNVA/AWU is highest in the mid-sized farms. The latter could only be shown for the EU-25 average as, at the Member State level, it was not possible to provide results for the biggest size class due to the small sample size.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this note is to analyse the production costs and margins of pig fattening farms in EU-25 in order to improve the insight into the economic situation of this sector. For the calculation of production costs and margins, a cost allocation model for pig fattening was developed by Unit L.3. The analysis is based on the most recent FADN data available¹.

In the first section the model and the methodology applied are presented. In the second section an overview of production costs and margins in the pig fattening sector is given by Member State (MS), year and size of farm. Finally, in the third section, income indicators are provided and compared to other farming sectors.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. General introduction to FADN

This analysis is based on FADN data. The **Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)** is a European system of sample surveys that take place each year and collect structural and accountancy data of farms, with the aim of monitoring the income and business activities of agricultural holdings and in order to be better able to evaluate the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The FADN² field of survey covers only the farms above a minimum economic size (threshold) in order to cover the most relevant part of the agricultural production of the EU Member States, i.e. at least 90% of the total Standard Gross Margin³ (SGM) covered in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS, EUROSTAT). For 2006, the sample includes approximately 75 000 holdings in the EU-25, which represent 4 million farms out of a total of about 10 million farms (40%) included in the FSS.

The rules applied seek to provide representative data in three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised, i.e. the accounting/bookkeeping principles are the same in all EU Member States.

¹ 2004-2006 FADN data

² For more information on FADN: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index.cfm>

³ The Standard Gross Margin (SGM) is the difference between the standardised monetary value of gross production and the standardised monetary value of certain special costs. This difference is calculated for the various crop and animal characteristics (per hectare or per animal), at the level of the survey district for each Member State and given in €. By multiplying the areas or the number of animals by the corresponding SGM and then adding the products together, the total SGM of the holding is obtained. By adding the total SGM of all holdings of a Member State, the total Member State SGM is obtained. The concept of SGM is used for the determination of the economic size and the type of farming in FADN and in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) organised by Eurostat.

The latest FADN data available for this report are 2006, owing to the time needed to collect, check and correct the data of all the EU Member States.

2.2. Estimation of production costs and margins

The FADN database contains information on output and subsidies per farm activity, but as regards costs it provides only information referring to the farm as a whole. In this context, the contribution of each farm activity to the total farm income is not directly available. Therefore, the production costs by farm activity have to be estimated. The EU FADN unit has developed several models to estimate costs and margins, for different products and activities: arable crops, milk and beef, permanent crops and pig fattening. They allocate the farm costs to a particular farm activity using different ratios. The methodology of the model used to estimate production costs and margins for pig fattening is presented in greater detail in the annex.

For the calculation of the **gross margins** only specific costs such as feed costs, costs for purchases or rearing of piglets and other specific costs are taken into account. In the calculation of the **margin over operating costs**, non-specific operating costs such as costs for machinery and building upkeep, energy (fuel, electricity), contract work and taxes and other dues are deducted. Finally, for the calculation of the **margins over total inputs**, all costs for land (own and rented), capital (other assets, livestock, circulation capital and interests), labour (family labour and paid labour), costs for the insurance of farm buildings, taxes on land and buildings and depreciation are taken into account.

The model used to estimate costs and margins for pig fattening farms was developed in December 2008 and is used in this report for the first time.

2.3. The sample of farms specialised in pig fattening

To obtain reliable estimates of production costs and margins, it is necessary to focus on **specialised farms**. Depending on the specific objectives of the analysis, different criteria of specialisation might be chosen. In this analysis, the following criteria have been used:

- The output from the pig sector must be greater than 50% of total output⁴.
- Livestock Units (LU) of pigs for fattening must be more than 50% of total pig LU.

Moreover, some precautions are needed in order to prevent problems in estimates:

- The total output and the total output plus coupled subsidies must be positive.
- The total output should be greater than the output from pig fattening.
- Certain figures which are very important for estimating the cost of pig fattening should be provided⁵.

Farms that do not observe these conditions are excluded from the sample.

⁴ Excluding crop and forage production used on the farm

⁵ E.g. data on costs for feedstuff, stock, livestock units and sales of pigs fattened or intended for fattening

Table 1 provides **structural information** on the sample of farms specialised in pig fattening. Results are published for 19 Member States only, as in the rest of the Member States the number of sample farms is too low to provide reliable results. The coverage of pig fattening in comparison to FSS 2005 shows significant differences. On average, the sample represents 66% of the stock of pigs intended for fattening. However, the coverage ranges from 12% in Lithuania to 99% in Finland. The Member States with the largest pig production are Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Poland.

Farm structure varies significantly among the Member States. Average total output ranges from about €20 000 in Poland and Slovenia to €670 000 in Italy. The average stock of pigs intended for fattening ranges from 48 in Poland to 1 624 in Italy. The number of pigs fattened per stable place and year (turnover) ranges from 1.9 in Slovenia to 3.6 in Denmark. The latter phenomenon can be explained by differences in the intensity of production as well as different weights of purchased piglets and sold pigs. If pigs are purchased at a high weight, the duration of the fattening period is shorter and more pigs can be fattened per year. The amount of agricultural area per farm ranges from 1 ha in Malta to 132 ha in Denmark. It has to be noted, however, that in some Member States farms have access to common land which is not recorded in the farm accounts. All this underlines the fact that the production systems differ to a high degree and thus comparisons between Member States should be approached with care.

Table 1: Structural information on sample of pig fattening farms by Member States (2006)

Member State	Farms re-presented	Pigs fattened	Coverage **	Stable places*	Turnover	Total farm output [€]	Share output pig fattening	Total LU	Share LU pig fattening	Land [ha]
	Sum	Sum		Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Belgium	3 955	9 071 275	89%	919	2.5	368 755	49.2%	387.1	71%	26
Czech Republic	671	1 713 237	35%	896	2.8	363 293	45.0%	394.0	68%	64
Denmark	3 784	17 261 772	61%	1 272	3.6	519 776	46.9%	472.7	81%	132
Germany	19 415	32 642 867	66%	587	2.9	214 304	51.8%	210.4	84%	62
Spain	9 426	16 664 155	42%	600	2.9	235 022	64.4%	249.0	72%	40
Estonia	267	495 013	92%	670	2.8	243 829	72.5%	264.9	76%	76
France	8 304	20 251 784	86%	841	2.9	367 046	51.7%	361.0	70%	61
Hungary	4 781	2 557 742	41%	231	2.3	87 760	47.4%	95.0	73%	33
Italy	2 771	9 909 980	71%	1 624	2.2	669 580	49.9%	594.9	82%	42
Lithuania	1 356	254 034	13%	78	2.4	29 984	50.9%	34.3	68%	38
Latvia	884	338 143	49%	152	2.5	53 446	50.1%	67.9	67%	44
Malta	90	76 527	84%	391	2.2	123 943	51.1%	170.2	69%	1
The Netherlands	3 510	13 903 647	83%	1 324	3.0	430 012	66.4%	489.8	81%	15
Austria	4 861	3 471 325	58%	248	2.9	104 825	46.9%	92.0	81%	30
Poland	131 246	16 420 030	63%	48	2.6	20 285	44.0%	21.3	67%	16
Finland	1 975	2 535 268	100%	391	3.3	118 061	54.0%	135.6	87%	64
Sweden	1 303	3 373 713	89%	744	3.5	315 277	39.6%	289.6	77%	119
Slovenia	984	119 875	22%	66	1.9	21 548	33.4%	25.0	79%	12
United Kingdom	1 715	4 901 377	55%	957	3.0	382 658	44.7%	426.4	67%	53
Total	203 227	159 576 462	66%	276	2.8	108 602	51.2%	109.8	75%	29

* Average number of pigs for fattening

** Stable places covered by the sample in comparison to FSS 2005

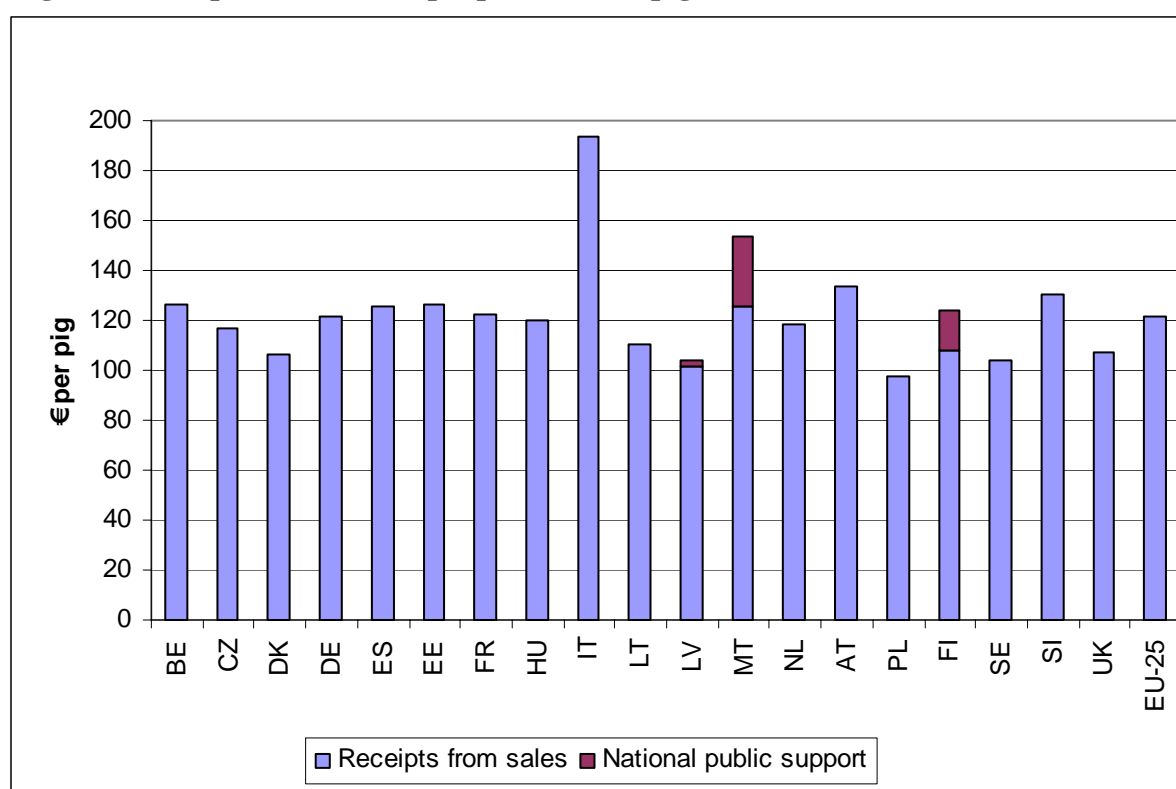
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI.

3. MARGINS

In this section, figures on receipts, production costs and margins are presented per Member State. Next, the impact of the farm structure on competitiveness is analysed. Finally, the distribution of margins within the Member States and the development of receipts, production costs and margins between 2004 and 2006 are provided. The results on receipts, costs and margins are presented in most cases in **€/fattened pig**. It should be noted that the averages used (called "global ratios") are obtained by dividing the average receipts, costs or margins in the Member State by the average number of pigs fattened per farm in each Member State.

3.1. Receipts, production costs and margins per fattened pig

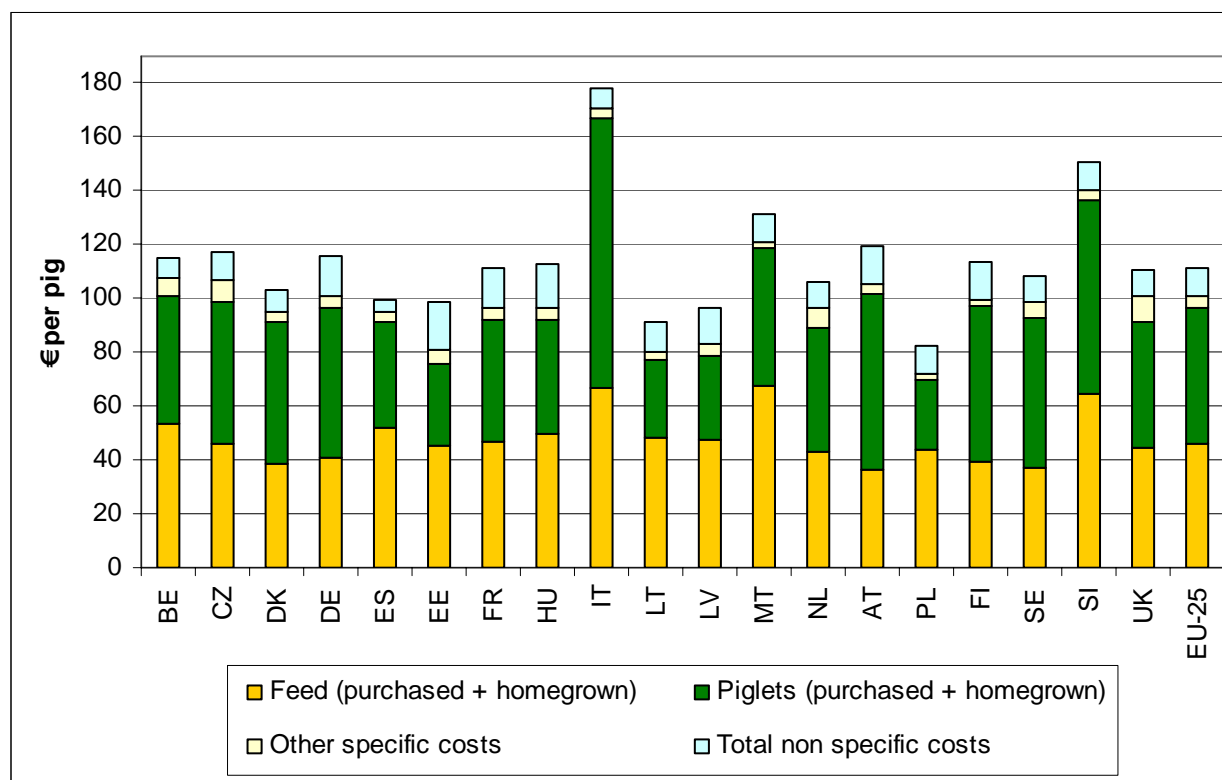
Figure 1: Composition of receipts per fattened pig and Member State 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 1 displays the composition of total receipts per fattened pig broken down by Member State. Total receipts are the sum of sales revenue per fattened pig plus national aids. The following were taken into account for the calculation of national aids: payments for piglets, pigs for fattening, the purchase of pigs, and the purchase of fodder. As there is no provision for direct support for pig fattening under the Common Agricultural Policy in most EU Member States, pig fattening does not benefit from direct public support. National public support is provided for pig fattening mainly in Finland, Malta and Latvia. In Finland, payments are granted to pig farmers based on the number of pig livestock units they have. It differs between regions and will be decoupled from 2009 onwards. In both Malta and Latvia, farmers receive transitional support for fattened pigs in the context of their accession into the EU.

Figure 2: Structure of operating costs per fattened pig and Member State in 2006

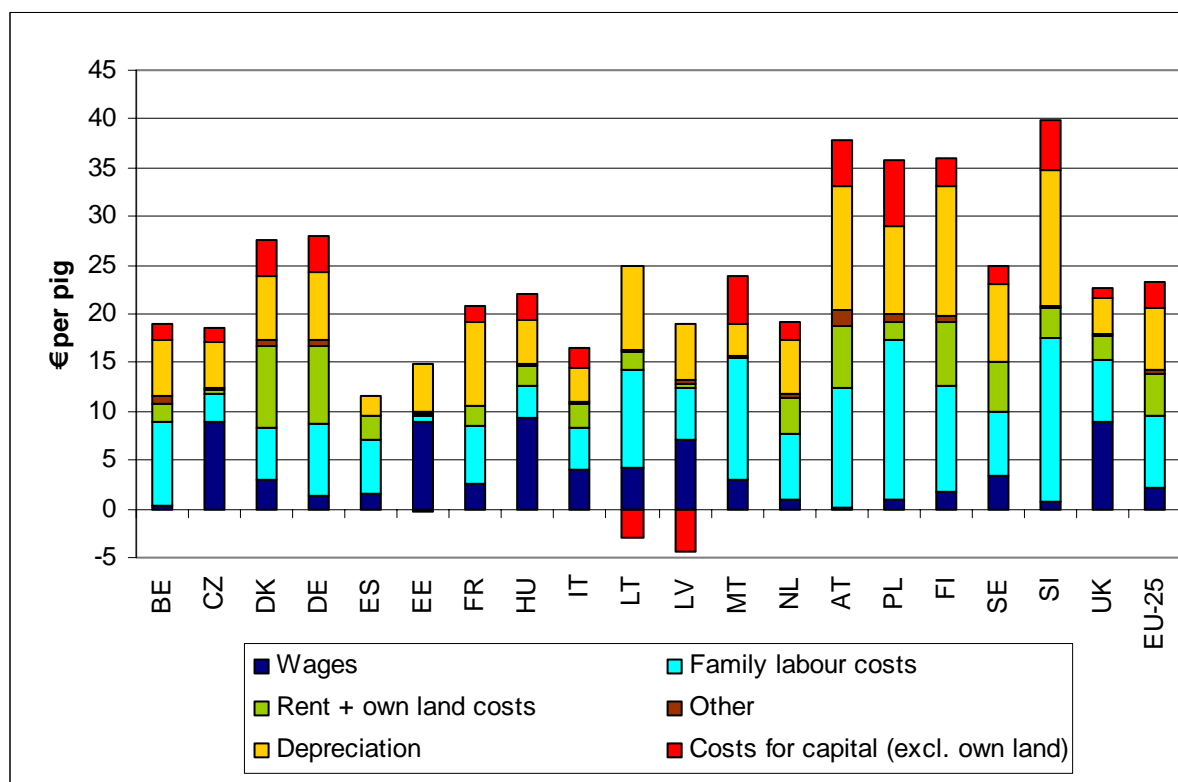


Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

The highest selling prices are observed in Italy, with €192 per pig, and the lowest in Poland (€98), Latvia (€102) and Sweden (€104). The average of the total sample is €121 per pig. Taking national government support into account, total receipts per pig are second highest in Malta (€153). In this context it has to be emphasised that no information is provided in FADN about the age, weight and quality of the pigs. Thus, the attributes of the pigs sold might differ from one Member State to another.

Figure 2 shows the average operating costs per fattened pig and by Member State. The highest operating costs are observed in Italy and Slovenia, with €178 and €151 respectively; the lowest are in Poland (€83). The average of the total sample is €111. In every Member State the two main cost factors are the costs for feed and for piglets. On average these account for 41 and 45% respectively of total operating costs. Non specific costs, such as costs for machinery and building upkeep, energy (fuel, electricity), contract work, taxes and other direct inputs (incl. water), are of lesser importance. It is noticeable that in Member States with high selling prices operating costs also tend to be higher.

Figure 3: Structure of non-operating costs per fattened pig and Member State in 2006

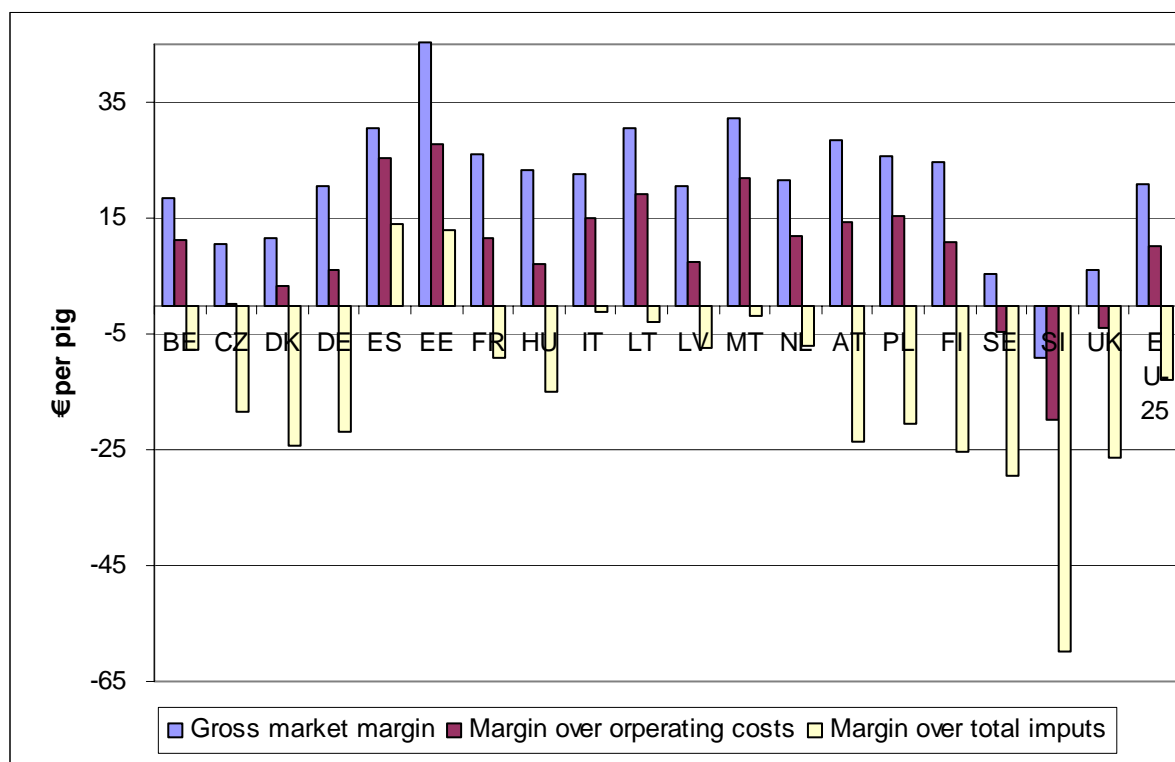


Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

In Figure 3 shows the breakdown of non-operating costs per fattened pig and Member State. The costs for family labour, capital and the costs for land are estimated as described in the annex. In the cases of Lithuania and Latvia the capital costs are negative. In estimating the capital costs, both inflation and opportunity costs for capital are taken into account. In 2006 the inflation rate in Lithuania and Latvia was higher than the assumed interest rate⁶. This caused the estimator of capital costs to be negative. Without taking depreciation into account, it was more lucrative to invest in agricultural assets than to invest in government bonds. In general, the variation of total non-operating costs is large. It ranges from slightly over €10 in Spain and around €15 in Estonia and Italy to €40 in Slovenia. On average, total non-operating costs amount to €23. The two biggest cost components are labour (wages and family labour) and depreciation. These amount to €10 and €6 per fattened pig, respectively.

⁶ It is based on the interest rate for 10-year government bonds

Figure 4: Average margins per fattened pig and Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 4 gives the **gross margins**, **margins over operating costs** and **margins over total inputs** by Member State. The average gross margin of EU-25 is €21. It is positive in every Member State except Slovenia. The highest gross margins are observed in Estonia, Malta, Spain, and Lithuania with €45, €32, €30 and €30, respectively. This suggests that total receipts in Slovenia are not sufficient to fully pay the specific variable costs, such as feed costs and costs for the purchase or rearing of piglets.

The average margin over operating costs of EU-25 is €10. The highest values are observed in Spain (26 €) and Estonia (28 €), while the margin is negative in Sweden (€-5), Slovenia (€-20) and the United Kingdom (€-4). This shows that on average in the latter Member States pig fattening was not sustainable under the market conditions in 2006.

The average margin over total inputs is €-13. The margin over total inputs is negative in every Member State except Spain (€14) and Estonia (€13). Slovenia records the lowest value, with €-60. This means that only in Spain and Estonia are all production factors fully remunerated. It has to be emphasised, however, that as long as farmers accept that their labour input, their own land and their own capital is not fully remunerated, production might still be viable - even in the long run.

3.2. Impact of farm structure

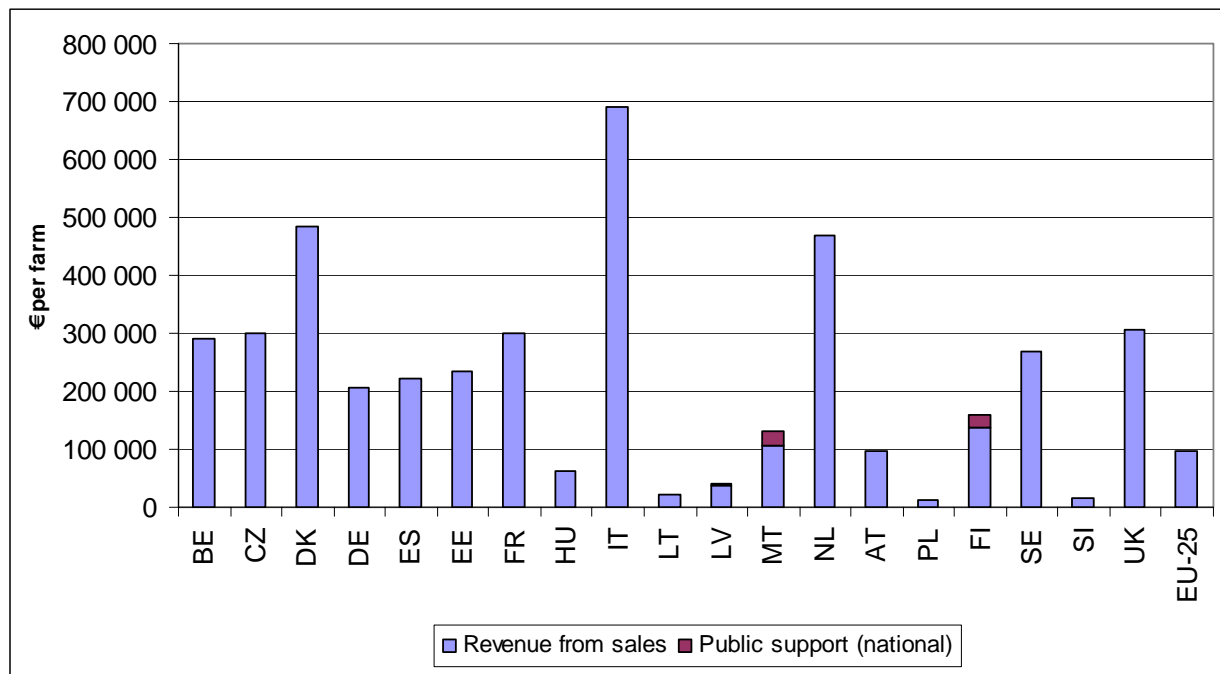
3.2.1. Aggregates of receipts and margins per farm

The structure of pig fattening farms differs very much between Member States. Focusing on margins per fattened pig alone might create a misleading picture of the competitiveness of pig fattening productions systems in the Member States. In order to visualise the impact of farm structure on competitiveness a number of indicators are given as aggregates of farm activity. These are the sum of total receipts per farm, the aggregate of gross margins per farm and the aggregate of margins over operating costs per farm (Figures 5 to 7). In each case only revenues and costs related to pig fattening are considered.

The highest total receipts are achieved in Italy, Denmark and the Netherlands - with €692 000, €484 000 and €468 000 respectively - while the lowest are found in Poland (€12 000), Slovenia (€16 000), Lithuania (€21 000) and Latvia (€39 000). The largest aggregates of gross margins and margins over operating costs are observed in Estonia, Italy and the Netherlands. The values for gross margins are positive in every Member State except Slovenia. As regards the margin over operating costs, negative values are observed for Sweden (€-12 000), Slovenia (€-2 000) and the United Kingdom (€-11 000).

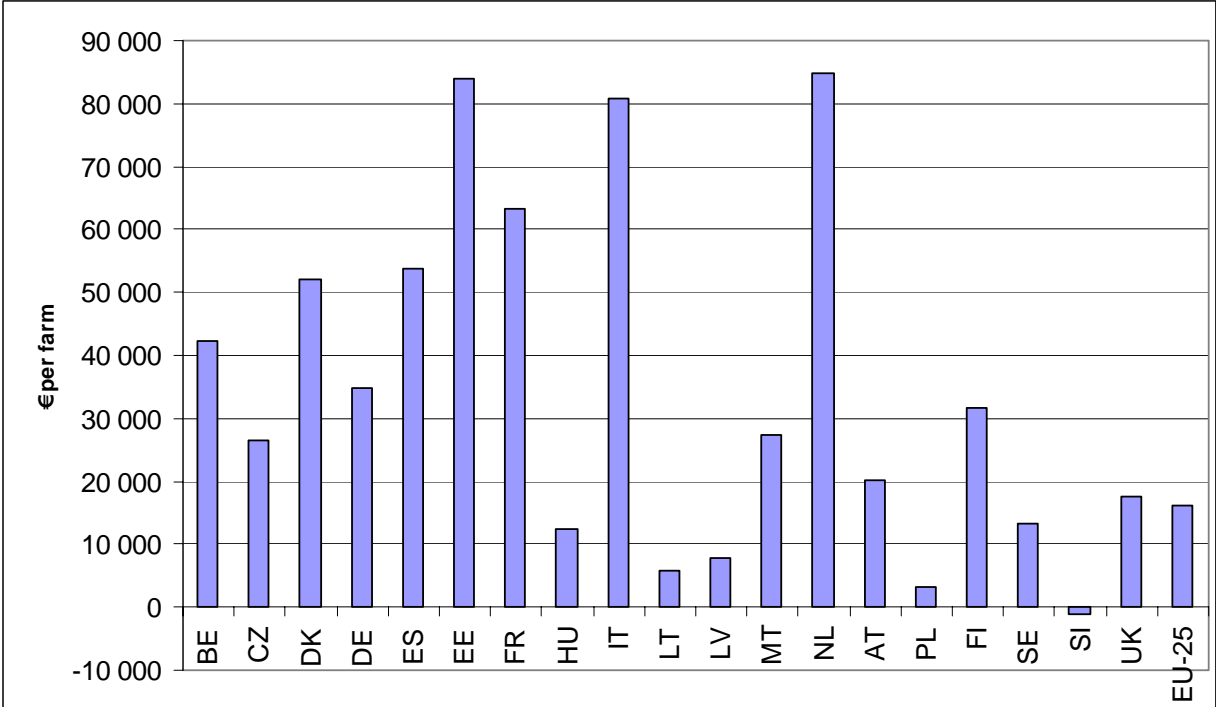
These values show that farms in Spain, Estonia, Italy and the Netherlands are very competitive due to their size, although the margins per fattened pig are not necessarily the highest.

Figure 5: Average total receipts from pig fattening per farm by Member State in 2006



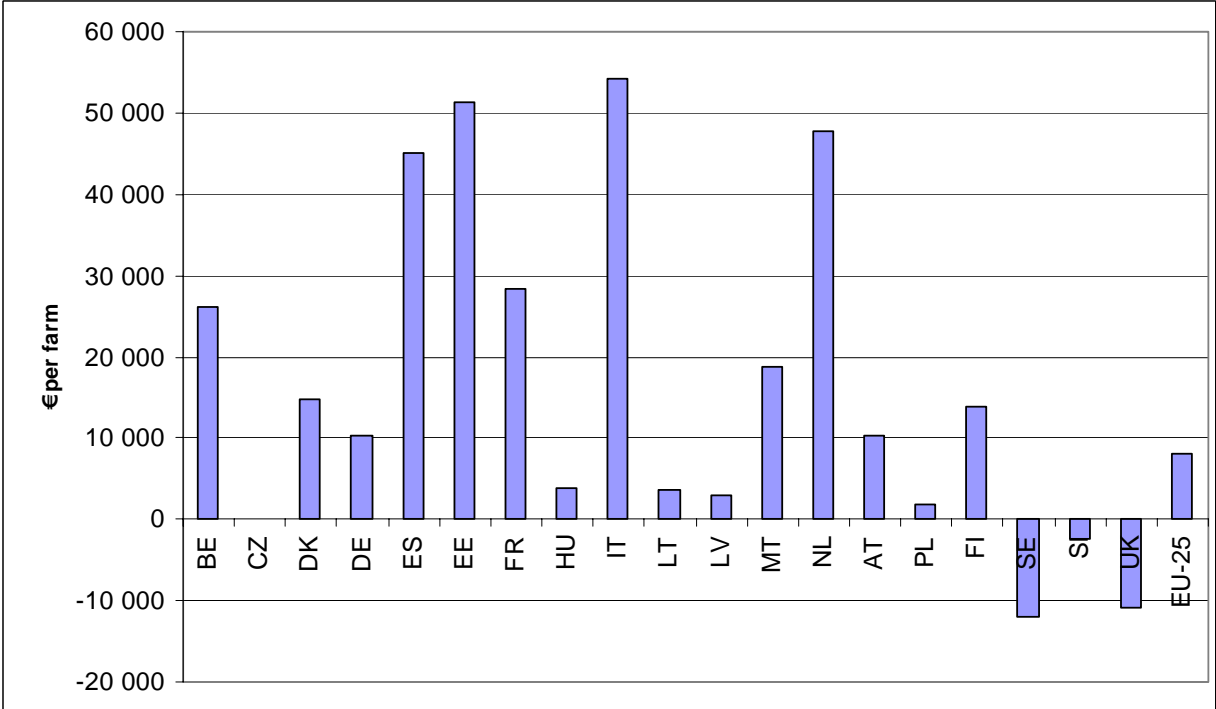
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 6: Average sum of gross margin from pig fattening per farm by Member State in 2006



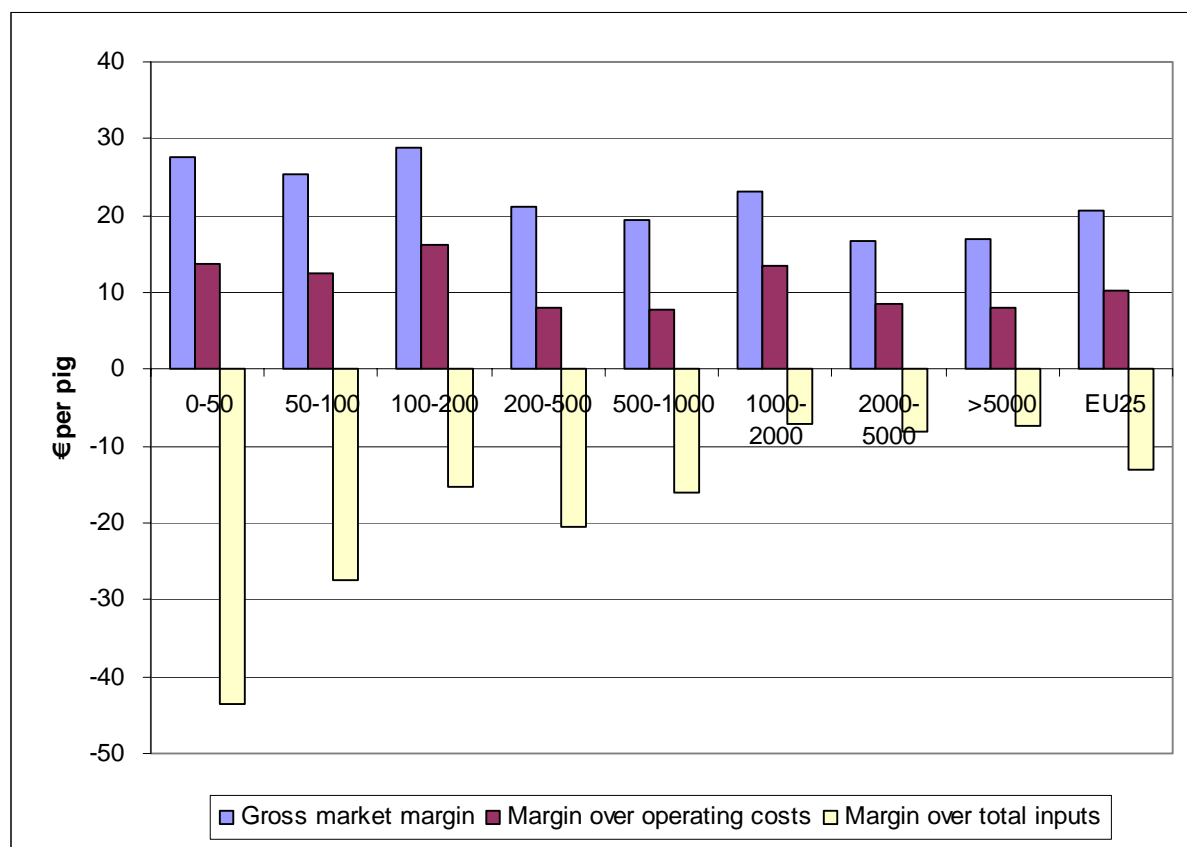
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 7: Average sum of the margin over operating costs from pig fattening per farm by Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 8: Average margins per fattened pig by size class in 2006

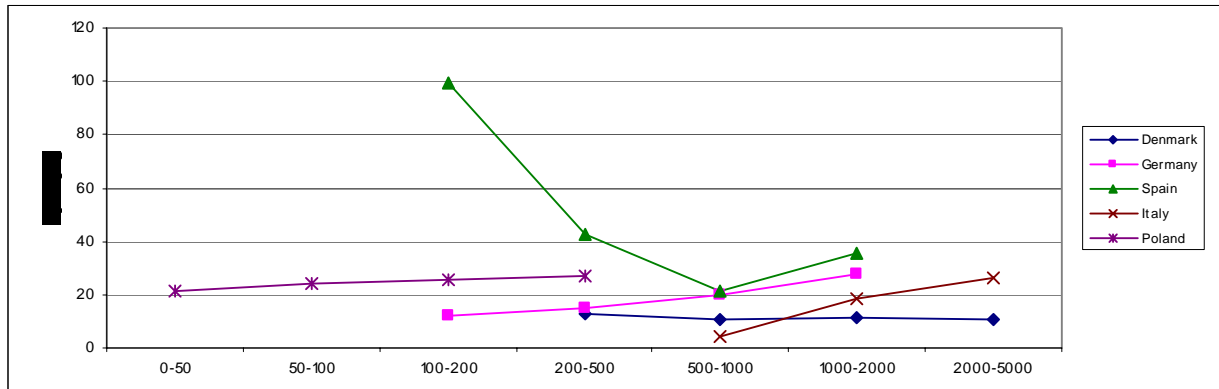


Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

3.2.2. Impact of herd size on average margins

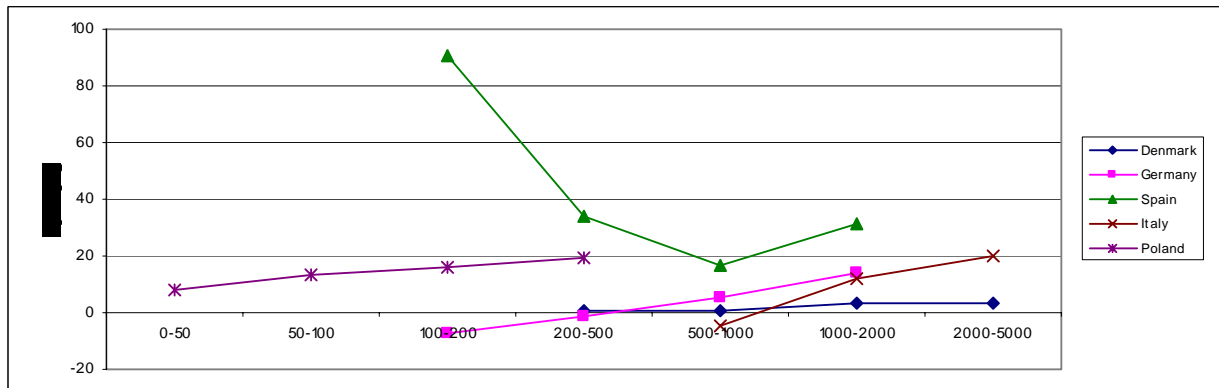
Figure 8 shows the average gross margin, margin over operating costs and margin over total inputs per fattened pig, differentiated by size class. The sample of specialised farms is grouped according to the average number of pigs for fattening on the farm. For the size classes of fewer than 200 fattened pigs, the gross margin per pig ranges from €25 to €29; for the three next biggest size classes up to 2000 pigs it is from €19 to €23, and for the two biggest size classes it is €17. The margin over operating costs also shows a decreasing trend, although this is less pronounced and not continuous. The margin over total inputs tends to increase with increasing size class. It shows a sharp decrease from the size class with 0-50 pigs up to the 1000-2000 pigs size class. For the remaining size classes it remains constant. This trend is more pronounced than the decrease of gross margin and margin over operating costs. However, the margin over total inputs is negative in all size classes, ranging from €-44 to €-7. In addition to the EU-25 average, production costs and margins were calculated for Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain and Poland. This was possible because these Member States provide a sufficient number of sample farms specialised in pig fattening. Figures 9-11 provide an overview of gross margins, margins over operating costs and margins over total inputs in these Member States. In every Member State except Spain economies of scale are clearly visible. In particular, margins over operating costs and margins over total inputs tend to increase with increasing farm size. Detailed tables are given in the annex.

Figure 9: Gross margin per pig by size class in the selected Member States



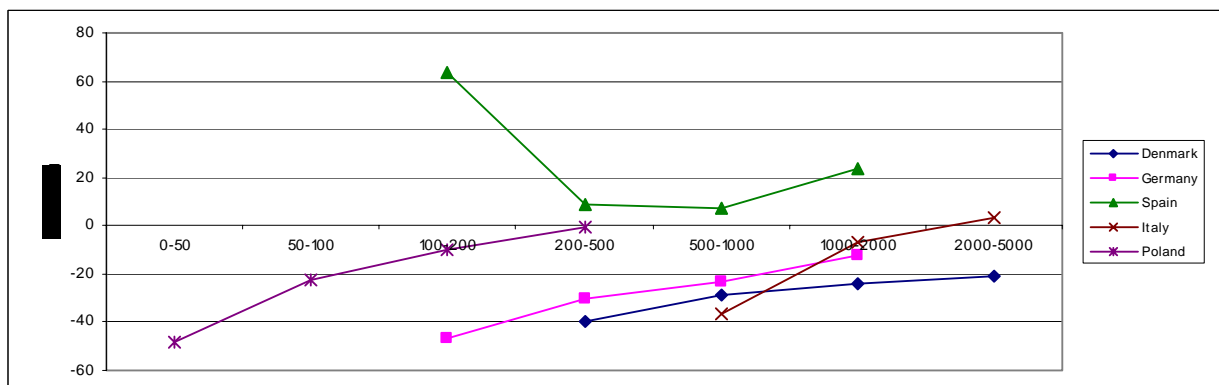
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 10: Margin over operating costs per pig by size class in selected Member States



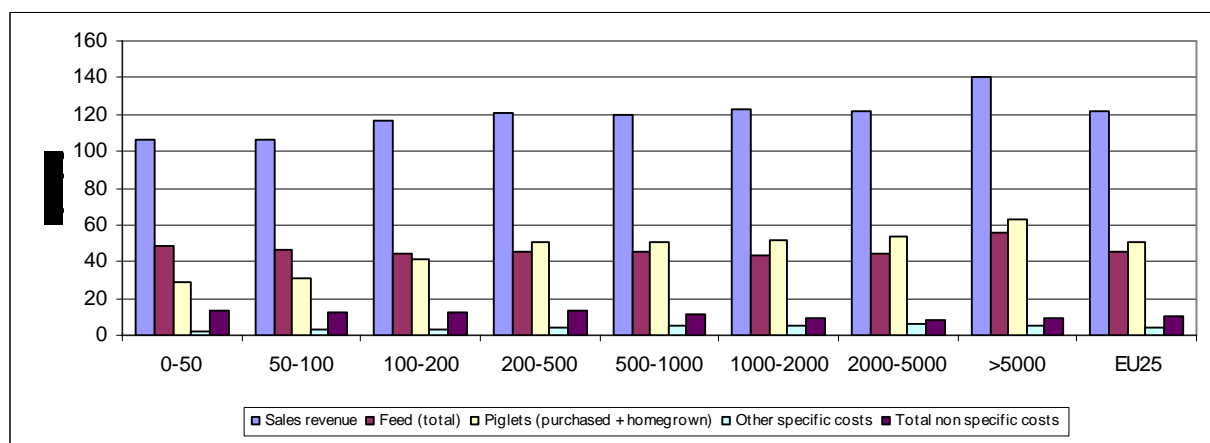
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 11: Margin over total inputs per pig by size class in selected Member States



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 12: EU-25 averages of receipts and operating costs per fattened pig by size class



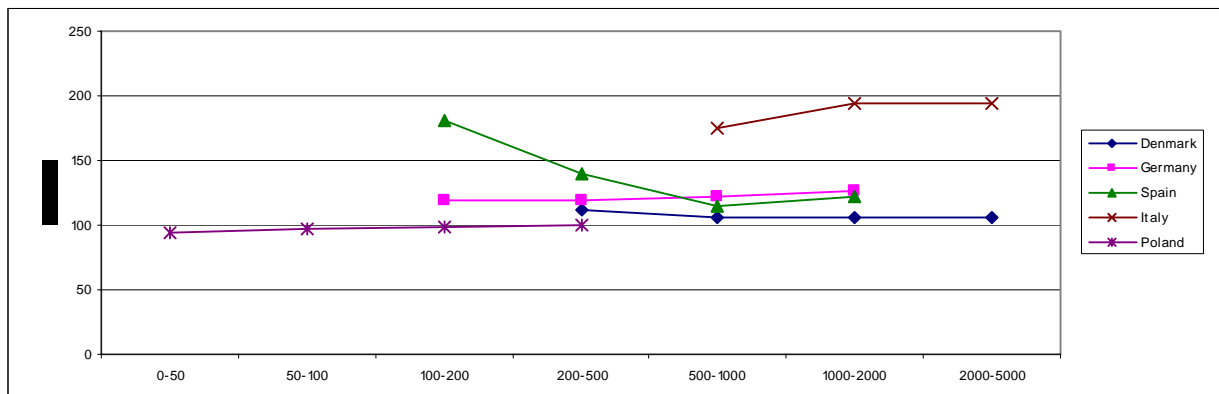
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

The figures given in Figure 12 for receipts and operating costs explain the trends of gross margins and margins over operating costs which were identified at EU-25 level. On average, receipts are lower in small farms than in large farms. For example, farms with less than 50 pigs on average received about €106 per pig and farms with more than 5000 pigs received €141. Total non-specific costs decrease with growing size class, whereas fodder costs are almost constant and other specific costs and the costs for piglets increase. As the increase of costs for piglets and other specific costs outweighs the decrease of non-specific costs and the increase of average receipts, gross margins and margins over operating costs show a tendency to decrease slightly with increasing farm size.

The trends observed in Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain and Poland differ from the EU-25 average. By contrast to the EU-25 average, revenues per pig in these countries do not display a clear trend. In Spain, revenues per pig are much larger in the small farms. This is the case in Andalusia and Extremadura in particular, where high quality pigs are fattened in small to medium sized farms. In Italy, on the other hand, the biggest revenues are realised in the largest farms. Operating costs tend to decrease with increasing farm size. This explains the increase of margins over operating costs observed in every Member State except Spain.

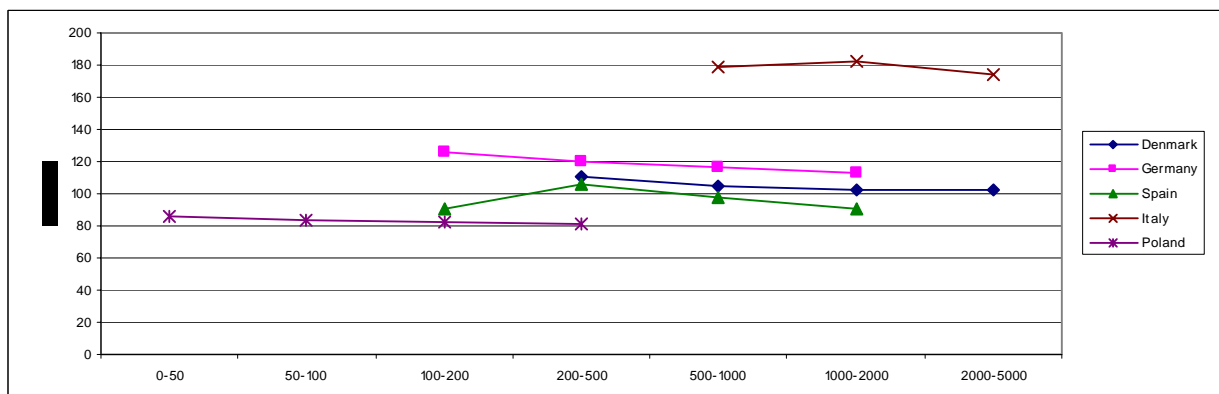
Figure 15 gives details of the non-operating costs per fattened pig, broken down by size class. On average in EU-25, costs for labour (own labour and wages), costs for land (rented land and own land) and costs for capital (including own land and depreciation) decrease with increasing size. The sum of family labour costs and wages, for example, decreases from over €33 per pig in the smallest size class to less than €7 in the largest size class. This causes the margin over total inputs to be higher for large pig fatteners and indicates that economies of scale can be achieved, particularly in non-operating costs.

Figure 13: Revenue per fattened pig by size class in selected Member States



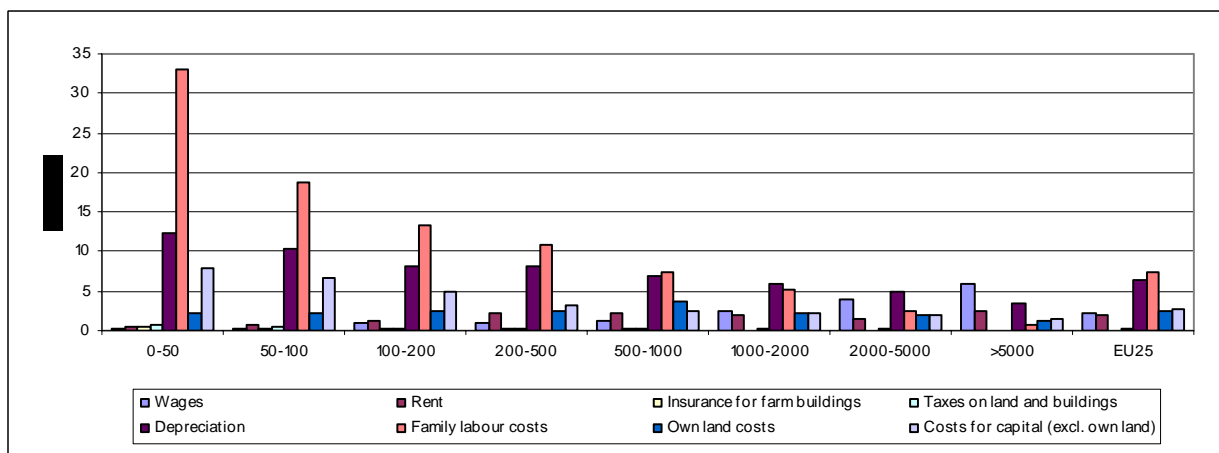
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 14: Operating costs per fattened pig by size class in selected Member States



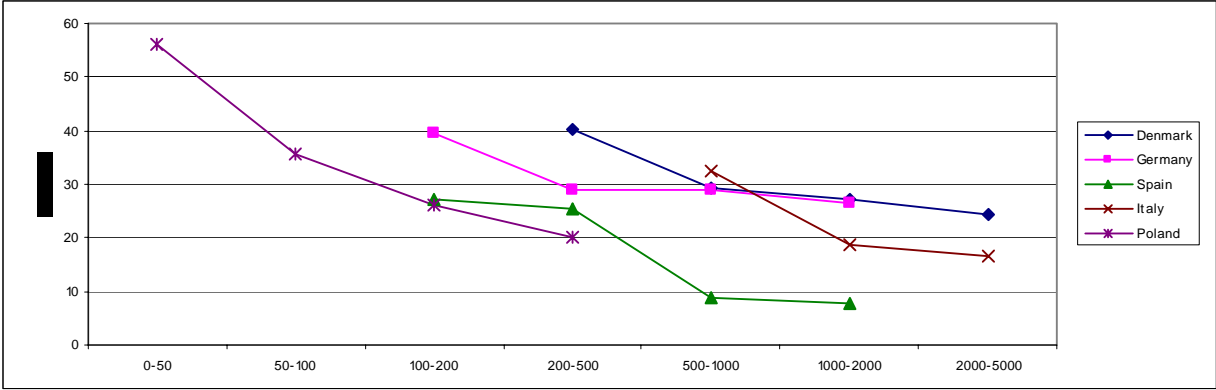
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 15: Composition of non-operating costs per fattened pig by size class in EU-25



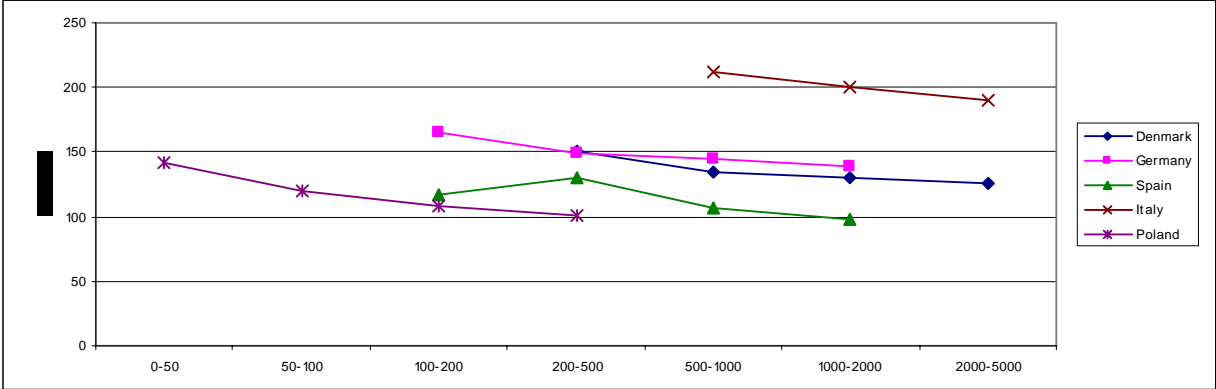
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 16: Total non-operating costs per fattened pig by size class in selected Member States



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 17: Total inputs per fattened pig by size class in selected Member States



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 16 shows the amount of total non-operating costs per fattened pig by size class in Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain and Poland. Information on total inputs is provided in Figure 17. In both cases the trends observed are in line with the results aggregated at EU-25 level. It should be emphasised, however, that trends at Member State level might have been more pronounced if results for all size classes could have been published (at Member State level there were not enough farms in the >5000 pigs class).

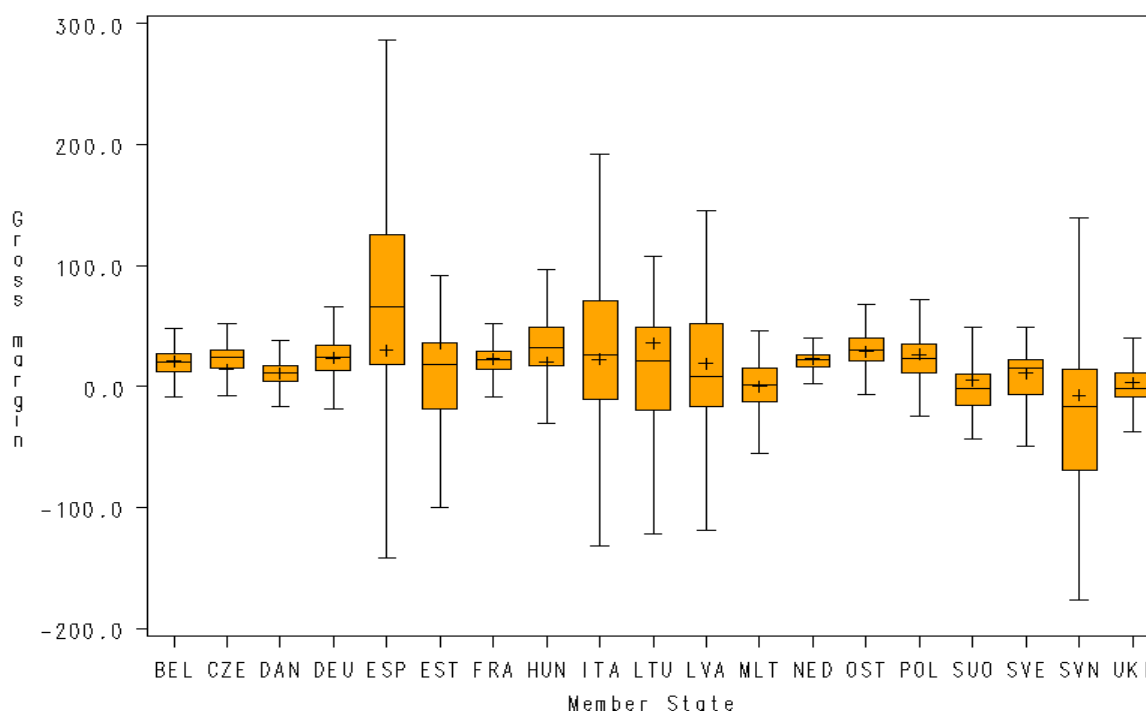
The results point out that the information value of averages is sometimes limited. Looking at the EU-25 average alone, the economies of scale might be underestimated because it cannot be clearly established whether the trends in costs and revenues are due to the size of the farms or due to other characteristics specific to the Member States. This is because Member States are not evenly represented in the size classes. Some countries such as Poland are much better represented in the smaller size classes, while other countries such as Italy are much better represented in the large size classes. Thus, the average of the small farm sizes, for example, is more influenced by the Polish farms than by the Italian farms.

3.3. Distribution analysis

Figures 18 and 19 display the distribution of gross margins and margins over operating costs, respectively. Both are differentiated by Member State. Extreme values are not shown. The whiskers represent the median \pm 1.5 times the interquartile range. The interquartile range is the difference between the value of the observation at P75 and the value at P25. However, the whiskers are never higher (lower) than the highest (lowest) value in the sample. The cross represents the mean, the line represents the median and the box represents the lower and upper quartiles.

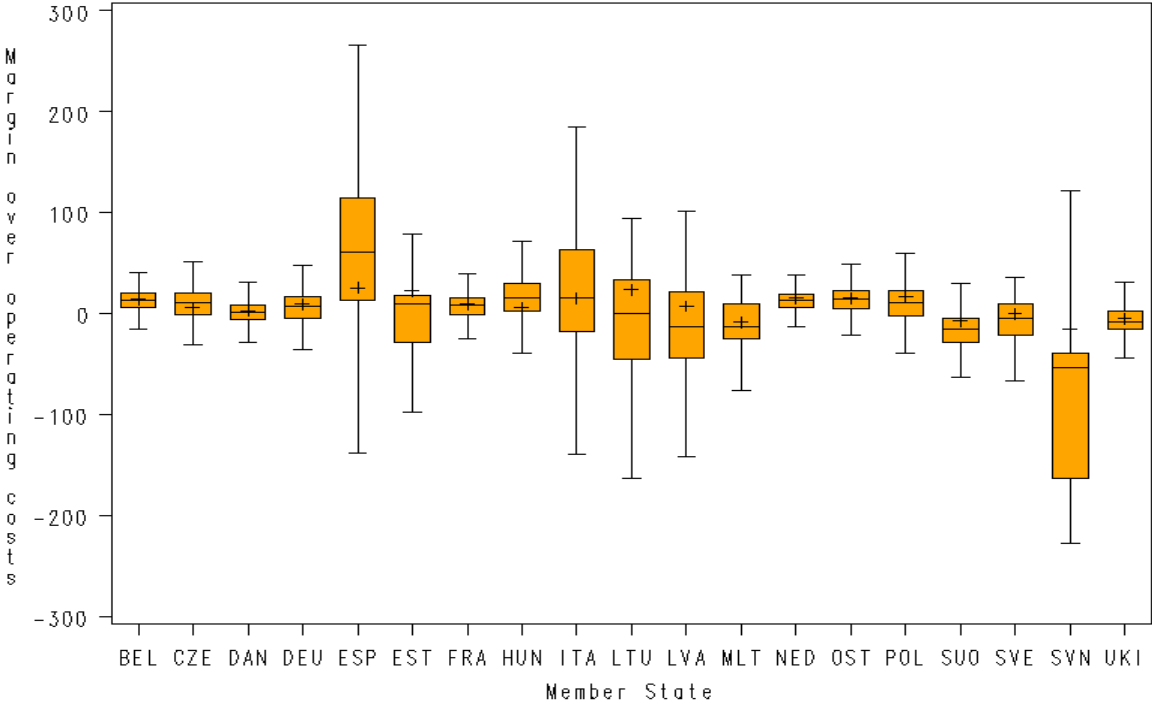
Both the distribution of gross margins and the distribution of margins over operating costs vary significantly between Member States. The population is highly concentrated around the median in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, France and the Netherlands, whereas the variation is very marked in Spain, Italy, Latvia and Slovenia. A large variation can be seen as an indicator for the coexistence of different production systems. For example, in Spain a part of the pigs are fattened in a very extensive manner to produce high quality meat. Both production costs and sales revenue are higher than the average, and the farms are often small in size. However, production systems with lower costs and revenues also exist. This causes a bigger variation in production costs and revenues as well a bigger variation in margins. Box plots for revenues and costs are shown in the annex. In some Member States such as Spain, Italy, Sweden and Slovenia, the sample mean differed significantly from the median. This indicates that the sample contains a few very big farms whose margins differ strongly from the median. These have a much higher impact on the mean than on the median.

Figure 18: Distribution of gross margins per fattened pig by Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 19: Distribution of margins over operating costs per fattened pig by Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

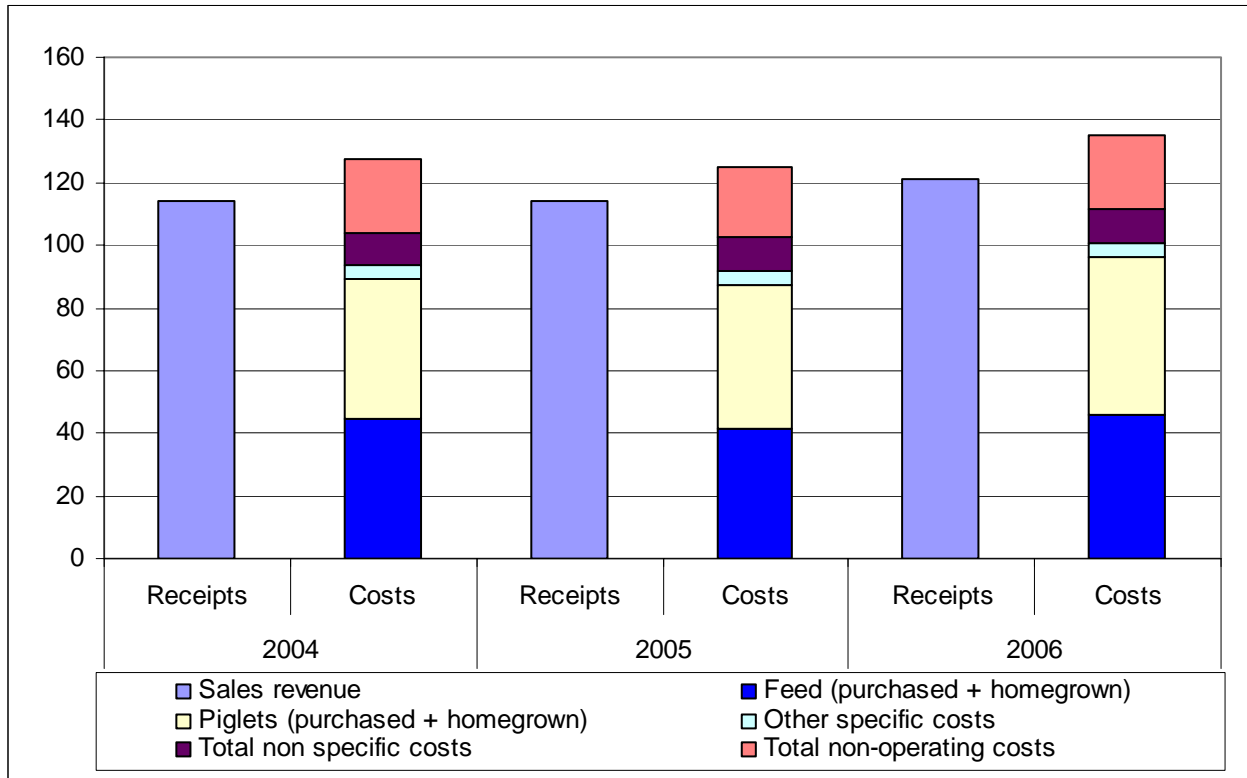
3.4. Trend 2004-2006

Figure 20 displays the development of receipts and costs per fattened pig in EU-25 from 2004 to 2006. Figure 21 shows the change of the average gross margin, the average margin over operating costs and the average margin over total inputs. The results show that, at EU-25 level, the variation of costs and margins between years was comparatively low. Total operating costs were slightly higher in 2006 and 2004 than in 2005, and margins were slightly better in 2005 than in 2004 and 2006. Compared to the volatility of pigmeat prices, which is regularly observed in the markets, the average margins seem relatively stable.

However, the EU-25 averages conceal a more complex pattern of results at Member State level. At Member State level, different and sometimes opposing trends can often be identified. For example, in Denmark, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland gross margins and margins over operating costs were lower in 2005 than in 2004 and 2006.

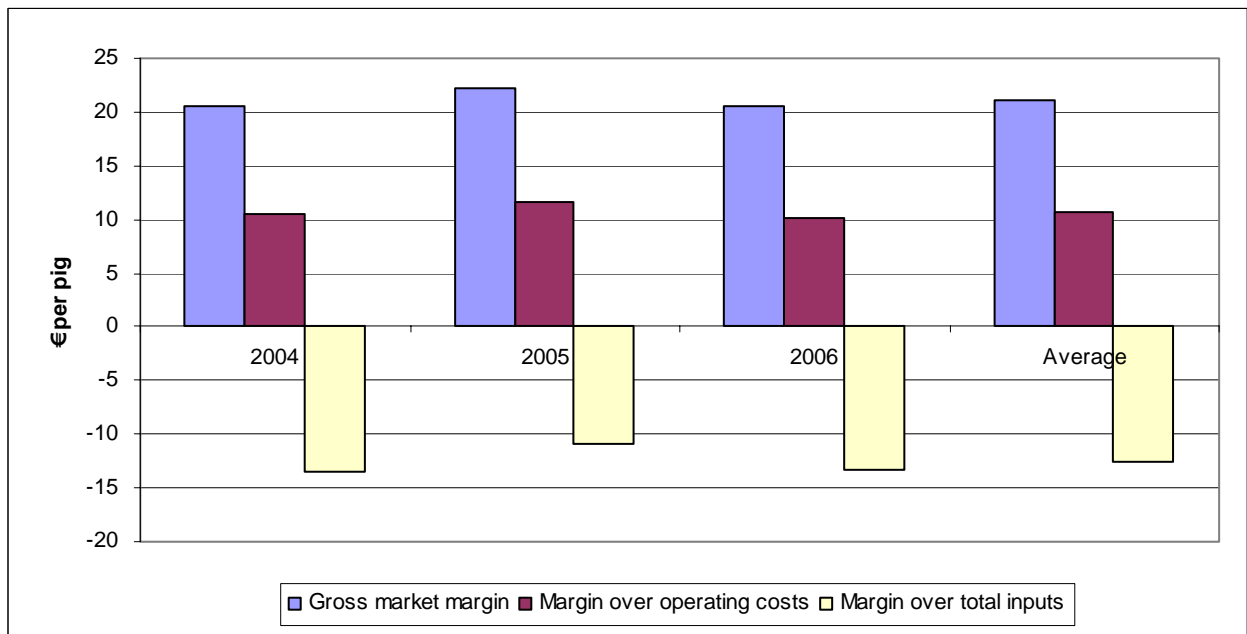
In addition, the results show only yearly averages. Thus, it is not unlikely that margins may also have changed during each year. However, this is beyond the scope of the analysis, as FADN contains only annual data. Tables with more detailed results are provided in the annex.

Figure 20: Development of receipts and costs per fattened pig from 2004-2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 21: Development of margins per fattened pig from 2004-2006

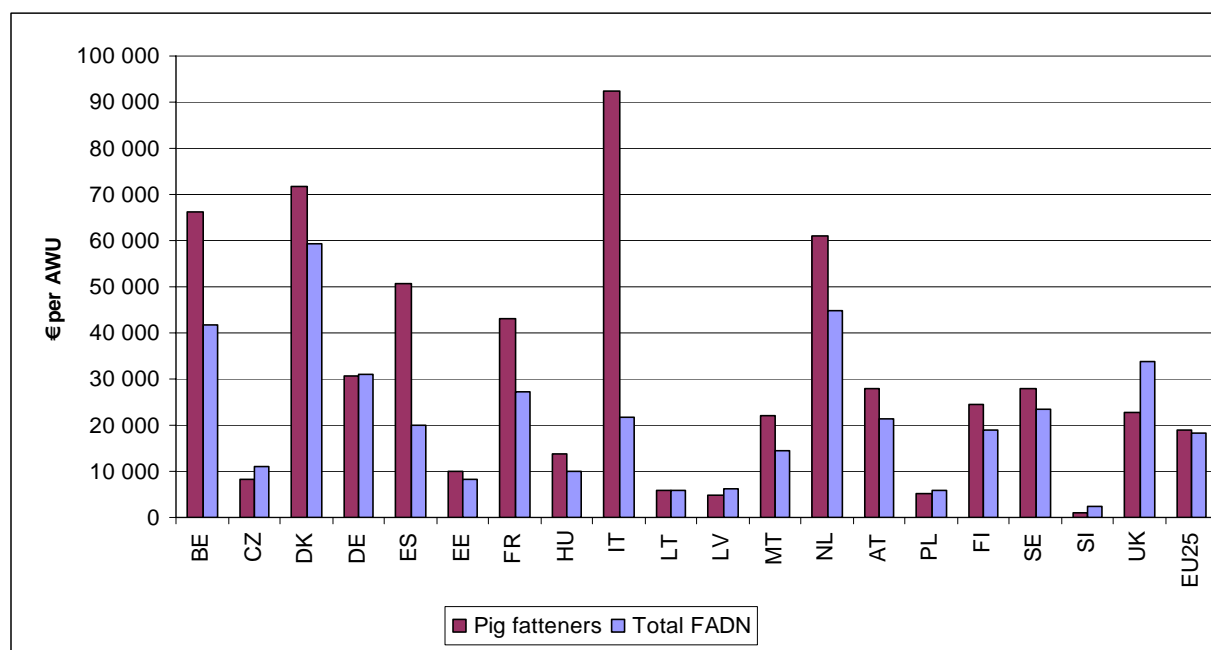


Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

4. INCOME

In this chapter the average income of the sample of pig fattening specialists is compared to the average and to the income realised by other farm types. The income indicator used in this analysis is the Farm Net Value Added (FNVA) per AWU. Results concerning FNVA per farm are provided in the annex. FNVA is a standard variable and is thus not calculated in the costs model. FNVA is defined as remuneration of fixed factors of production (work, land and capital), whether they are external or family factors.

Figure 22: Average FNVA/AWU of pig fattening specialists in comparison with average of total FADN sample differentiated by Member State in 2006.



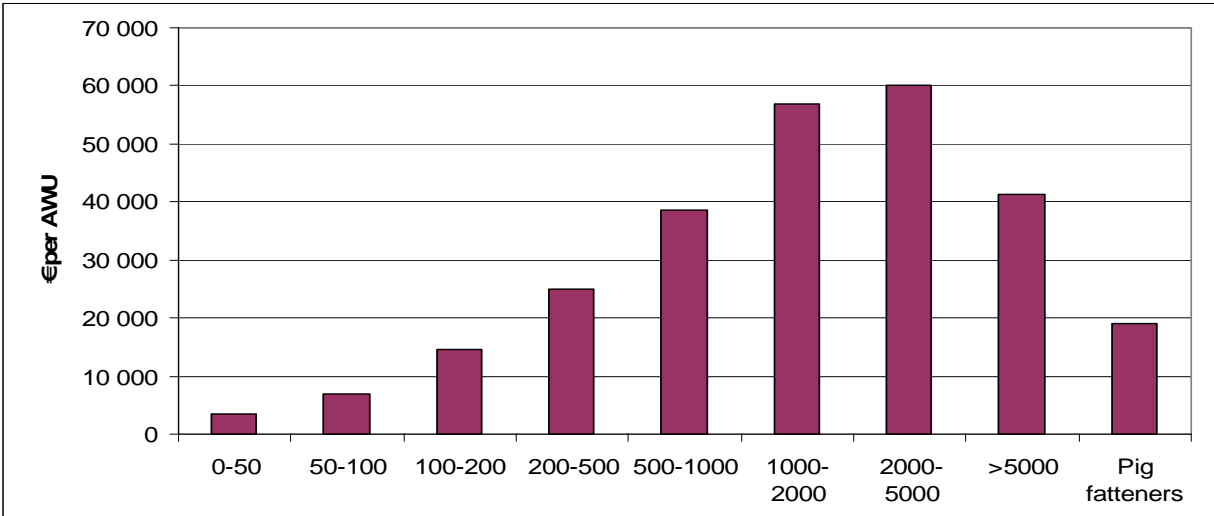
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

In Figure 22 the average FNVA/AWU of pig fattening specialists in each Member State is compared to the national averages of all farms. In most Member States, the FNVA/AWU of pig fattening specialists is higher than the national average. This is especially the case in Italy. However, in some Member States, such as the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia and the UK, the national average is higher.

In Figure 23 the average FNVA/AWU in EU-25 is given per size class. The highest FNVA/AWU is recorded for farms with an average number of pigs between 2 000 and 5 000. Farms with more than 5 000 pigs show a lower income per AWU, as do the smaller farms. Up to 2 000 pigs the graph shows a steady increase in FNVA/AWU.

In the Member States that were analysed in detail FNVA/AWU rises steadily with increasing farm size. However, it was not possible to verify at Member State level whether FNVA/AWU decreases in the size class >5 000 pigs - as is the case for the EU-25 average - because the sample was not sufficiently large to obtain reliable results in either of the Member States.

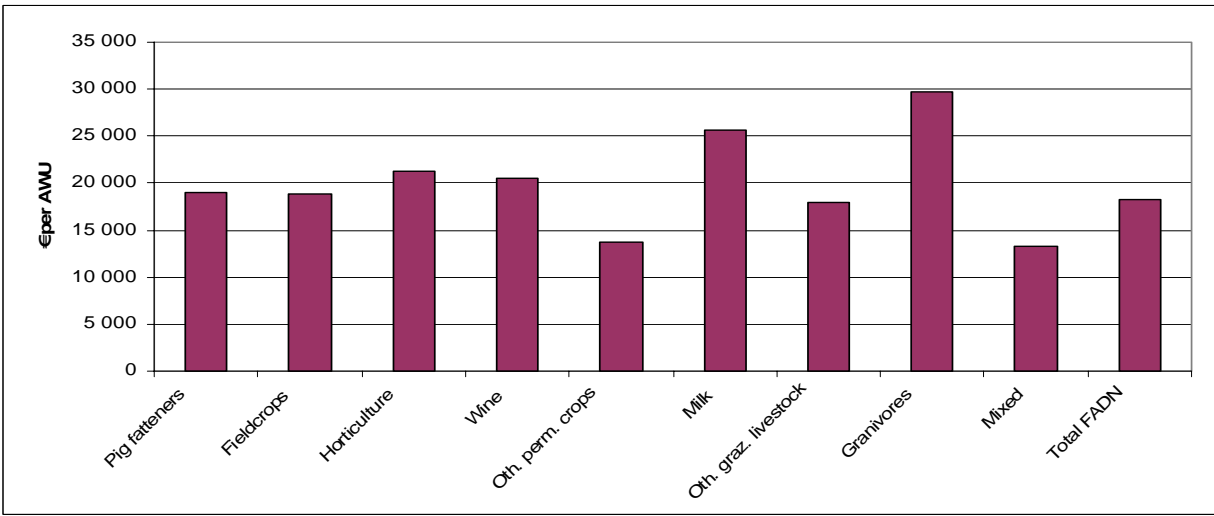
Figure 23: Average FNVA/AWU of selected pig fattening specialists by size classes



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

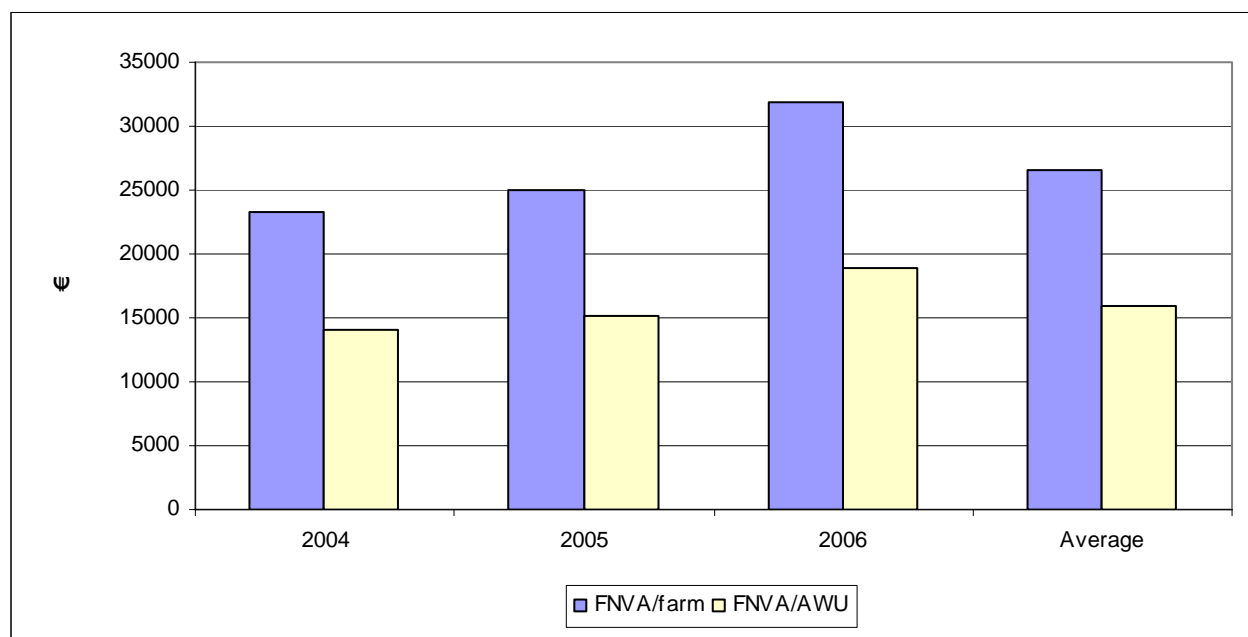
Figure 24 shows the average FNVA per AWU compared to the average of TF8. Horticulture, wine, milk and granivore farms have a higher FNVA per AWU than the sample of farms specialised in pig fattening. Other permanent crops, other grazing livestock and mixed farms have a lower FNVA / AWU. At first sight it might be surprising that granivores have a much higher FNVA than the sample of specialised pig fatteners. However, this is due to two effects. First, within the sample of farms classified as granivores, pig rearing farms and farms specialised in poultry production have a higher FNVA than pig fatteners. Second, a significant number of pigs are fattened in farms which are not classified as granivores. It was the aim of this analysis to include these farms as well. As the FNVA of these farms tends to be lower than that of granivores, the average FNVA of the sample of farms specialised in pig fattening is further reduced.

Figure 24: Average FNVA/AWU of selected sample of pig fattening specialists in comparison with TF8 (total FADN)



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 25: Development of FNVA /AWU and FNVA/farm from 2004-2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 25 shows the development of FNVA/AWU and FNVA/farm. FNVA/AWU rose from €14 000 in 2004 to €18 800 in 2006, an increase of 34 %. FNVA rose from €23 200 to €31 900, an increase of 37%. This is in contrast to the development of margins in pig fattening which declined slightly during the same period. The major factor which explains this phenomenon is the increase of the farm size. The average number of pigs produced per farm increased by 18 % during this period. Other farm activities increased in size too. This more than compensated for the decline of margins. Additionally, the average amount of AWU per farm decreased, which explains the more pronounced increase of FNVA/AWU. Moreover, the calculation of FNVA differs from the calculation of margins. In the calculation of FNVA, for example, decoupled payments and other farm activities are taken into account. This means that the trend in income and margins does not necessarily have to be identical.

As shown in the detailed tables in the annex, the development of FNVA differs significantly between Member States. As with other parts of the analysis, the complexity of the changes is not fully visible in the EU-25 average.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This note provides an overview of the production costs, margins and income of European farms specialised in pig production. It is shown that costs, margins and income differ significantly between Member States as well as between farms of different size.

One reason for this is the difference in farm structure. For example, the average stock of pigs intended for fattening ranges from 48 in Poland to 1 624 in Italy, and the number of pigs fattened per stable place and year ranges from 1.9 in Slovenia to 3.6 in Denmark. It is clear that this must have implications for revenues and costs.

Results at Member State level reveal that significant economies of scale are being achieved by large pig fatteners. Thus, in most cases, production costs decrease with increasing farm

size and margins tend to be high in those Member States which are characterised by a structure of large farms. However, in some Member States, although margins are comparatively high, the results indicate that the competitiveness of farms is limited due to the small size of the farms. This is the case in Lithuania, Poland and Austria, for example. Conversely, relatively low margins are compensated by the large size of farms in Italy and the Netherlands.

Income, measured in FNVA, tends to be higher in Member States characterised by a structure of large farms such as Denmark, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. Germany, as the Member State with the highest pork production, is characterised by medium-sized farms. Correspondingly, margins and income tend to be close to the average.

6. ANNEX

6.1. Model description

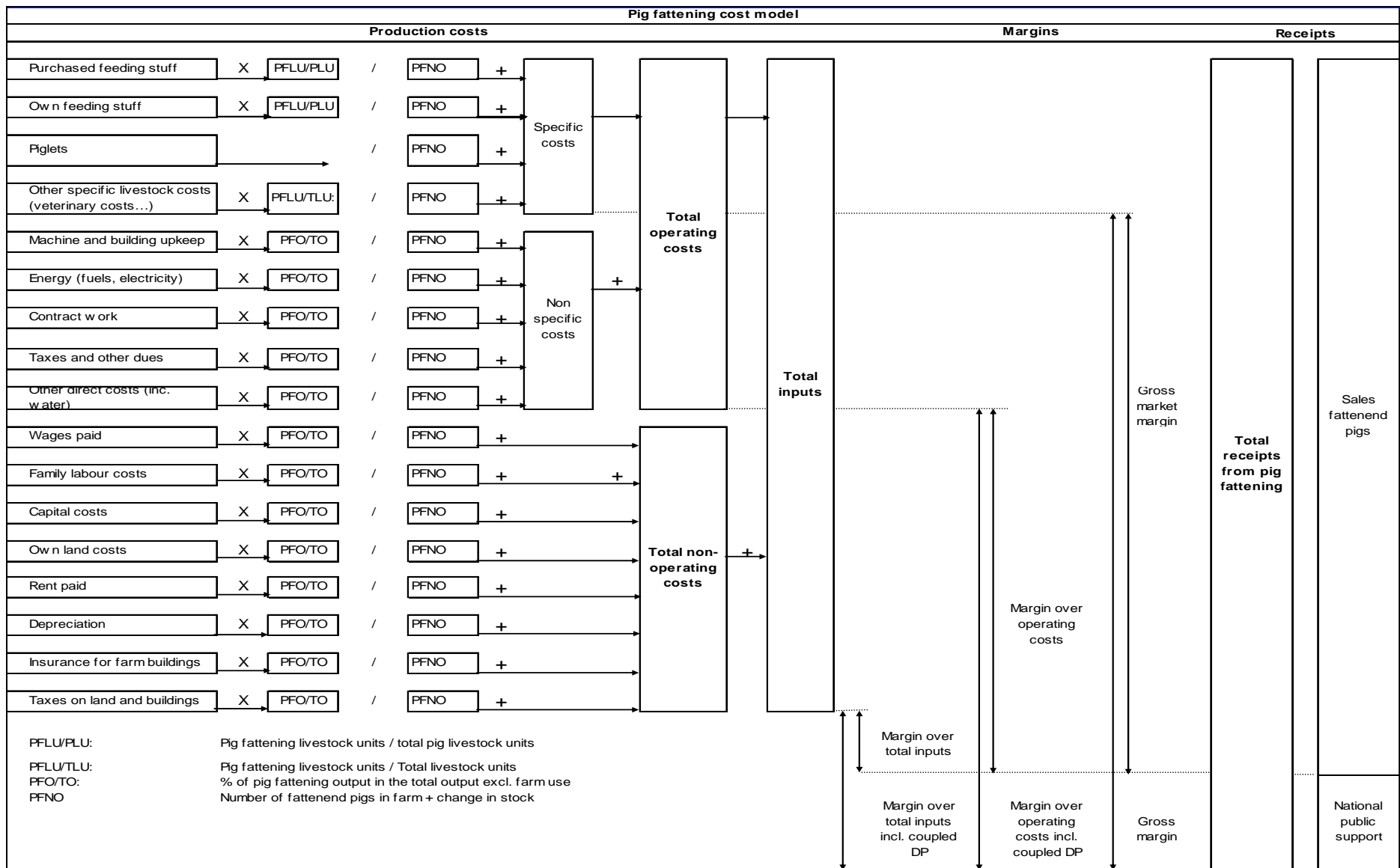
The FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network) database contains information on output and subsidies per enterprise, but when it comes to costs, it provides only information about the farm as a whole. In this context, the contribution of each enterprise to the farm income is not directly available. Therefore, the production costs by enterprise have to be estimated. The EU FADN unit has developed several models to estimate costs and margins, for different products and farm activities: arable crops, milk and beef, permanent crops and pig fattening. They allocate the farm costs to a particular farm activity using different ratios.

The allocation of costs

The following terminology is used with regard to costs:

- The **operating costs** cover:
 - The **specific costs**: for pig fattening; these cover the purchased feeding stuff, the own feeding stuff, the costs for piglets and the other specific livestock costs (veterinary etc.);
 - The operating **non-specific costs**: upkeep of machinery and buildings, energy (fuel and electricity), contract work, taxes and other dues, and other direct costs;
- The **non-operating costs** consist in:
 - The **cost of labour**: wages and family labour cost (estimated);
 - The **cost of land**: rent, taxes on land and buildings and own land cost (estimated);
 - The **cost of capital**: depreciation, insurance for farm buildings, own capital cost (estimated);

The allocation of costs is illustrated in the flow chart presented on the next page.



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI

The basis of the methodology is to allocate a share of the farm costs to pig fattening. Different **ratios** are used:

- The share of pig fattening livestock units in total pig livestock units (PFLU/PLU on the flow-chart) is used to allocate pig livestock feed costs;
- The share of pig fattening livestock units in the total livestock units (PFLU/TLU) is used to allocate the other livestock specific costs;
- The share of output from pig fattening in the total output (PFO/TO) is used to allocate the non-specific inputs and the non-operating costs.

The costs for the **piglets** used for fattening are calculated as follows: If data concerning piglet purchases are available on the farm, the price per piglet is calculated and, if it falls within a reasonable range, are used as an estimate of the piglet cost⁷. If no piglet purchases are recorded, e.g. if they are raised on the farm, the national average of piglet prices is used.

- **Family labour cost:** this is estimated on the basis of the wages the farm owner would have to pay if he were to hire employees to do the work carried out by the family members. It is estimated as the average regional hourly wage obtained in the FADN database⁸ multiplied by the number of hours worked by family workers on the farm. It should be mentioned that the wage recorded in FADN corresponds to the gross wage plus the social security costs. Moreover, it is commonly acknowledged that the hours of family workers are sometimes overestimated. Thus, the method uses a maximum of 3000 hours per Annual Work Unit (this is the equivalent of 8.2 hours a day, 365 days a year and corresponds more or less to the time farmers milking cows can spend on a farm)⁹.
- **Own land cost:** this is estimated on the basis of the rent the farm owner would have to pay if he rented the land he owns. It is estimated by multiplying the owned area by the rent paid per ha on the same farm or, if there is no rented land on the farm, by the average rent paid per ha in the same region and for the same type of farming¹⁰. One limit of this method is that often the rent may include part of the building costs which is already estimated in the own capital cost. Moreover, in Member States where renting of land is not a common practice, the rent calculated may not properly reflect the land "value".
- **Own capital cost:** the own capital (permanent crops, buildings, machinery and equipment, forest land, livestock and crop stocks) cost is estimated on the basis of the interest the owner would have to pay if he were to borrow all the money to buy his assets. The interest paid on the capital is not known, as this information is optional.

⁷ As data on piglet purchases is not always provided and might in some cases not be reliable, the national median is used if the value on the farm does deviate more than 50% from the national median.

⁸ If there are not enough farms (less than 20) with paid labour at regional level, the national average is taken into account.

⁹ A limit of the estimation method is that if a farmer would receive a salary he would probably work less.

¹⁰ If there are not enough farms (less than 20) in a given region for a type of farming, the national rent per ha for the given type of farming is used (the TF8 classification is used).

Nevertheless, to take into account the actual interest rate paid on the farm, a "weighted" interest rate is calculated as the weighted average of this interest rate for debts and the long term interest rate published by Eurostat for the net worth. The weighted interest rate is corrected by the rate of inflation. In the end, the own capital value is estimated as the average assets value (closing valuation plus opening valuation divided by 2) multiplied by the interest rate corrected for inflation.

An interest rate can be calculated in FADN (Total interests / Total debts at closing valuation) but it corresponds to a mix of short term and long term rates; it is therefore considered too high to value the capital. It is used only when the interest rate published by Eurostat is not available.

The total circulating capital is not valued owing to the lack of reliability of this variable in some MS. Nevertheless, the crop stocks value is taken into account.

Both costs and receipts per fattened pig are calculated. The sum of the costs is thus divided by an **estimate of the number of pigs fattened**. This takes into account the **number of pigs sold as well as the change of stock** (D45CN-D45BN). This might be inaccurate, as the age of the pigs in the closing and the opening valuation might be different. However, it would be a mistake not to account for stock change at all.

The receipts from pig fattening

The **receipts from pig fattening** take into account:

- The **sales value per fattened pig**;
- National public support for pig fattening. In some of the New Member States and in Finland, **national** support payments are granted for pig fatteners.

The margins

The following terminology is used with regard to margins:

- The **gross margin**: sales revenue of fattened pigs plus public coupled support for pigs minus specific costs;
- The **margin over operating costs**: sales revenue of fattened pigs plus public coupled support for pigs minus operating costs;
- The **margin over total inputs**: sales revenue of fattened pigs plus public coupled support for pigs minus operating costs and non-operating costs (including own labour, own land costs and capital costs);

The sample of farms

Given the estimation methodology, i.e. the necessity to allocate costs, and in order to obtain reliable estimates of production costs and margins, it is necessary to focus on **farms specialised in pig fattening**. Depending on the specific objectives of the analysis, different criteria of specialisation might be chosen. In general, the following criteria have been used:

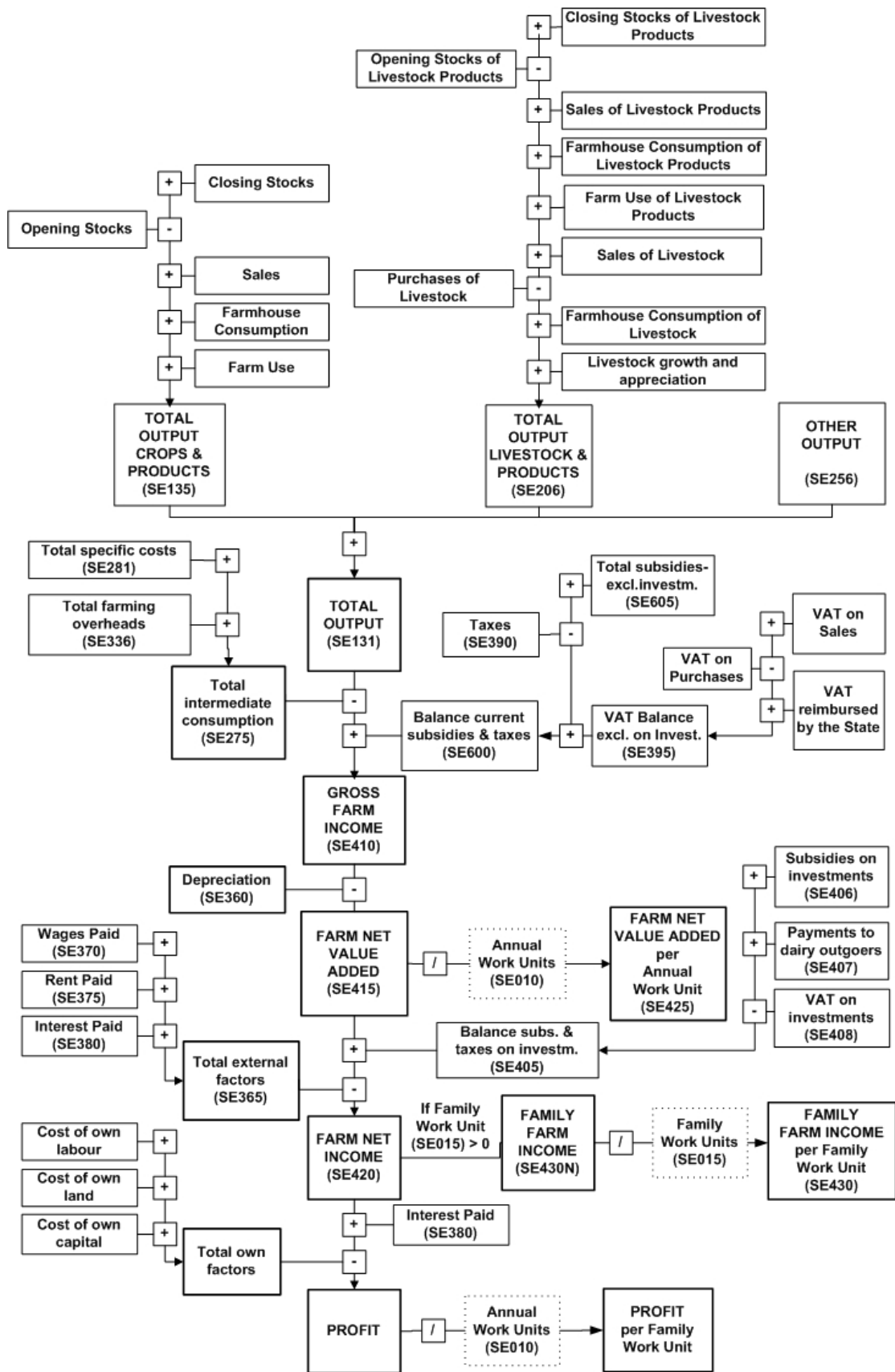
- The output from the pig sector must be > than 50% of total output excluding farm use.
- Livestock Units (LU) of pigs for fattening > than 50% of total pig LU

Moreover, some precautions are needed to prevent problems in estimates:

- The total output should be strictly positive,
- The total output should be greater than the output from pig fattening.
- Figures which are very important for estimating the cost of pig fattening should be provided¹¹.

¹¹ E.g. data on feedstuff, stock, livestock units, and sales of pigs fattened or intended for fattening

Figure 26: FADN standard results income indicators



6.2. Detailed tables on production costs, margins and income

Table 2: Development of production costs and margins in EU-25

EU25		2004	2005	2006	Change		
Year					2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	5 291	5 433	5 526	2.7%	4.4%	
	Farms represented	215 150	218 681	203 339	1.6%	-5.5%	
Structural information	Total output	87 230	88 980	108 389	2.0%	24.3%	
	Output pig fattening	46 073	46 484	55 423	0.9%	20.3%	
	Ratio	0.53	0.52	0.51	-1.1%	-3.2%	
	Total LU	94	95	110	1.3%	17.4%	
	Total pigs- LU	87	89	103	1.6%	18.1%	
	Pig fattening - LU	70	71	83	1.8%	18.5%	
	Pigs fattened - no	664	684	785	3.0%	18.2%	
	Turnover	2.68	2.83	2.76	5.3%	3.0%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	113.9	113.9	121.3	0.0%	6.5%	
	National support	0.3	0.3	0.3	-8.8%	-1.3%	
	Total specific costs	93.6	92.0	101.0	-1.7%	8.0%	
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	44.7	41.6	45.7	-6.9%	2.2%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	37.8	35.1	38.3	-7.2%	1.3%	
	<i>home grown</i>	6.9	6.5	7.4	-5.1%	7.0%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	44.5	46.0	50.7	3.2%	13.8%	
	Other specific costs	4.3	4.4	4.7	1.6%	7.0%	
	Total non specific costs	10.2	10.5	10.4	2.8%	2.2%	
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5%	1.4%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.8	3.1	3.1	10.9%	13.7%	
	Contract work	1.9	1.9	1.8	-3.5%	-8.3%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.2	0.2	0.2	-9.0%	-5.5%	
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.7	2.7	2.7	-0.6%	-0.7%	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	23.9	22.5	23.4	-5.9%	-1.8%	
	Wages	2.1	2.0	2.2	-5.9%	5.8%	
	Rent	1.9	1.7	1.9	-9.3%	-1.9%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.2	0.2	0.2	-4.3%	-1.9%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.8%	-7.1%	
	Depreciation	6.9	6.6	6.5	-4.0%	-5.5%	
	Family labour costs	7.8	7.6	7.3	-2.2%	-5.3%	
	Own land costs	2.0	2.1	2.5	8.3%	24.6%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	2.9	2.1	2.7	-28.7%	-6.6%	
	Total operating costs*	103.8	102.5	111.5	-1.2%	7.4%	
	Total non-operating costs**	23.9	22.5	23.4	-5.9%	-1.8%	
Total inputs	127.6	124.9	134.9	-2.1%	5.7%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	20.6	22.1	20.6	7.3%	-0.2%	
	Margin over operating costs	10.4	11.6	10.1	11.8%	-2.5%	
	Margin over total inputs	-13.5	-10.8	-13.3	-19.7%	-1.2%	
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	23 238	24 927	31 945	7.3%	37.5%	
	FNVA per AWU	14 005	15 158	18 835	8.2%	34.5%	
	Profit per farm	981	2 763	4 916	181.7%	401.3%	
	Profit per AWU	591	1 680	2 899	184.3%	390.5%	

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 3: Belgium

Belgium		Change				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	122	115	116	-5.7%	-4.9%
	Farms represented	4 146	3 985	3 955	-3.9%	-4.6%
Structural information	Total output	351 302	345 007	368 755	-1.8%	5.0%
	Output pig fattening	184 896	176 977	181 569	-4.3%	-1.8%
	Ratio	0.53	0.51	0.49	-2.5%	-6.4%
	Total LU	360	369	387	2.5%	7.5%
	Total pigs- LU	337	346	363	2.7%	7.8%
	Pig fattening - LU	249	263	276	5.4%	10.7%
	Pigs fattend - no	2 285	2 231	2 294	-2.4%	0.4%
Turnover	2.74	2.51	2.49	-8.6%	-9.2%	
Receipts						
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	124.5	124.4	126.4	0.0%	1.5%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	53.1	50.3	53.5	-5.3%	0.9%
	<i>Purchased</i>	51.5	48.7	52.0	-5.3%	1.0%
	<i>home grown</i>	1.6	1.5	1.6	-3.1%	-0.2%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	43.5	45.1	47.2	3.5%	8.4%
	Other specific costs	5.9	6.8	7.1	15.3%	20.1%
Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.5	1.7	1.7	14.0%	11.3%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.2	2.7	2.6	22.8%	21.4%
	Contract work	1.8	2.0	1.9	11.2%	7.2%
	Taxes and other dues	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.5%	-7.0%
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	0.8	0.7	0.7	-15.9%	-5.1%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	19.5	18.8	19.0	-3.3%	-2.5%
	Wages	0.2	0.1	0.3	-35.3%	21.5%
	Rent	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7%	8.6%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0%	5.8%
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.2%	4.1%
	Depreciation	6.1	5.8	5.8	-4.7%	-4.7%
	Family labour costs	9.1	9.2	8.7	1.3%	-4.5%
	Own land costs	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.9%	3.8%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	1.7	1.2	1.7	-29.2%	1.2%
	Total operating costs*	108.9	109.4	115.0	0.4%	5.6%
	Total non-operating costs**	19.5	18.8	19.0	-3.3%	-2.5%
	Total inputs	128.4	128.2	134.0	-0.2%	4.3%
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	21.9	22.2	18.5	1.3%	-15.7%
	Margin over operating costs	15.5	15.1	11.4	-3.1%	-26.7%
	Margin over total inputs	-4.0	-3.8	-7.6	-4.3%	92.7%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	98 720	105 423	110 415	6.8%	11.8%
	FNVA per AWU	59 520	63 169	66 140	6.1%	11.1%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 4: The Czech Republic

Czech Republic					Change	
Year		2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	38	76	74	100.0%	94.7%
	Farms represented	617	732	671	18.6%	8.8%
Structural information	Total output	461 100	345 005	363 293	-25.2%	-21.2%
	Output pig fattening	272 313	179 944	163 593	-33.9%	-39.9%
	Ratio	0.59	0.52	0.45	-11.7%	-23.8%
	Total LU	625	448	394	-28.3%	-36.9%
	Total pigs- LU	536	397	378	-26.1%	-29.6%
	Pig fattening - LU	451	296	269	-34.4%	-40.3%
	Pigs fattend - no	3 983	2 653	2 553	-33.4%	-35.9%
	Turnover	2.71	2.58	2.67	-4.7%	-1.7%
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts					
	Sales revenue	109.8	115.1	117.0	4.9%	6.6%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
	Total specific costs	94.7	98.0	106.6	3.4%	12.5%
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	47.9	46.4	45.7	-3.1%	-4.6%
	<i>Purchased</i>	46.3	44.7	42.6	-3.5%	-8.0%
	<i>home grown</i>	1.6	1.7	3.1	8.6%	96.1%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	41.4	47.3	52.9	14.3%	27.9%
	Other specific costs	5.5	4.3	8.0	-21.9%	45.1%
	Total non specific costs	8.1	10.3	10.4	27.0%	28.0%
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.6	2.5	2.0	53.2%	24.6%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.5	3.3	4.3	33.8%	72.6%
Contract work	0.3	0.5	0.6	58.6%	92.6%	
Taxes and other dues	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5%	18.4%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	3.6	3.9	3.3	9.4%	-6.1%	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)						
Total non-operating costs	9.1	19.1	18.6	110.7%	105.2%	
Wages	6.4	8.8	9.0	39.2%	41.6%	
Rent	0.2	0.3	0.3	52.1%	72.9%	
Insurance for farm buildings	0.2	0.1	0.1	-40.9%	-30.5%	
Taxes on land and buildings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-21.6%	-18.9%	
Depreciation	3.3	4.5	4.7	36.3%	44.1%	
Family labour costs	1.2	2.3	2.7	84.9%	118.9%	
Own land costs	0.1	0.1	0.1	96.0%	144.4%	
Costs for capital (excl. own land)	-2.4	2.9	1.5	-222.0%	-162.0%	
Total operating costs*	102.9	108.3	117.0	5.2%	13.7%	
Total non-operating costs**	9.1	19.1	18.6	110.7%	105.2%	
Total inputs	111.9	127.4	135.6	13.8%	21.1%	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	15.0	17.2	10.4	14.2%	-30.6%
	Margin over operating costs	6.9	6.8	0.0	-0.9%	-99.6%
	Margin over total inputs	-2.2	-12.3	-18.6	464.9%	755.4%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	68 785	63 994	63 786	-7.0%	-7.3%
	FNVA per AWU	7 277	8 832	8 362	21.4%	14.9%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 5: Denmark

Denmark					Change		
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	375	357	324	-4.8%	-13.6%	
	Farms represented	4 337	4 266	3 784	-1.6%	-12.8%	
Structural information	Total output	429 673	444 552	519 776	3.5%	21.0%	
	Output pig fattening	208 558	211 061	243 644	1.2%	16.8%	
	Ratio	0.49	0.47	0.47	-2.2%	-3.4%	
	Total LU	410	426	473	3.7%	15.2%	
	Total pigs- LU	405	420	465	3.6%	14.7%	
	Pig fattening - LU	328	343	382	4.7%	16.4%	
	Pigs fattend - no	3 992	4 104	4 562	2.8%	14.3%	
	Turnover	3.62	3.63	3.58	0.4%	-1.2%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	100.3	100.6	106.1	0.2%	5.8%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	37.8	37.9	38.4	0.2%	1.7%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	32.4	32.1	31.1	-1.0%	-4.0%	
	<i>home grown</i>	5.4	5.8	7.3	7.7%	35.4%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	48.1	49.1	52.7	2.2%	9.6%	
	Other specific costs	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7%	1.0%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.0%	-1.2%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	1.5	2.0	1.9	28.2%	26.7%	
	Contract work	1.6	1.3	1.3	-16.3%	-18.3%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3%	-2.1%	
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	1.8	1.9	1.8	4.3%	-1.2%	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.5%	-9.2%	
	Rent	2.0	2.2	2.8	12.3%	40.5%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	-	-	-	-	-	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.5	0.5	0.4	-10.7%	-16.4%	
	Depreciation	6.7	6.8	6.7	0.9%	-0.8%	
	Family labour costs	5.8	5.5	5.3	-5.1%	-8.9%	
	Own land costs	4.6	5.8	5.8	25.5%	27.0%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	3.7	1.7	3.6	-54.1%	-2.0%	
	Total operating costs*	97.5	99.1	102.8	1.6%	5.5%	
Total non-operating costs**	26.5	25.7	27.5	-3.3%	3.8%		
Total inputs	124.1	124.8	130.4	0.6%	5.1%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	10.9	9.9	11.4	-9.5%	4.7%	
	Margin over operating costs	2.8	1.5	3.3	-47.8%	16.1%	
	Margin over total inputs	-23.7	-24.2	-24.3	2.0%	2.3%	
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	109 391	109 263	148 606	-0.1%	35.8%	
	FNVA per AWU	53 211	53 260	71 728	0.1%	34.8%	

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 6: Germany

Germany					Change	
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	670	723	826	7.9%	23.3%
	Farms represented	18 939	19 610	19 415	3.5%	2.5%
Structural information	Total output	201 082	206 798	214 304	2.8%	6.6%
	Output pig fattening	106 630	106 154	111 076	-0.4%	4.2%
	Ratio	0.53	0.51	0.52	-3.2%	-2.3%
	Total LU	207	202	210	-2.4%	1.6%
	Total pigs- LU	198	193	200	-2.3%	1.4%
	Pig fattening - LU	173	169	176	-2.4%	1.5%
	Pigs fattend - no	1 599	1 598	1 681	-0.1%	5.1%
	Turnover	2.79	2.84	2.93	1.6%	4.7%
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts					
	Sales revenue	124.4	123.7	121.8	-0.6%	-2.1%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
	Total specific costs	99.7	98.2	101.1	-1.4%	1.5%
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	38.1	36.9	41.0	-3.4%	7.5%
	<i>Purchased</i>	28.7	27.6	30.2	-4.0%	5.0%
	<i>home grown</i>	9.4	9.3	10.8	-1.5%	15.1%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	57.7	57.3	55.7	-0.7%	-3.5%
	Other specific costs	3.8	4.1	4.4	7.8%	16.2%
	Total non specific costs	14.7	14.7	14.5	0.1%	-1.3%
	Machinery and building upkeep	3.6	3.4	3.5	-4.4%	-2.3%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	4.3	4.7	4.5	9.3%	2.7%
	Contract work	2.5	2.4	2.4	-4.6%	-5.5%
Taxes and other dues	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9%	4.2%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	4.0	3.9	3.9	-2.8%	-2.6%	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)						
Total non-operating costs	28.0	26.2	28.1	-6.3%	0.2%	
Wages	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.1%	2.9%	
Rent	4.0	3.5	3.6	-11.5%	-9.1%	
Insurance for farm buildings	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7%	5.1%	
Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.2	0.2	-4.0%	-5.2%	
Depreciation	7.5	7.0	7.1	-5.9%	-5.6%	
Family labour costs	8.1	7.9	7.5	-2.8%	-7.8%	
Own land costs	2.8	2.9	4.3	1.3%	51.1%	
Costs for capital (excl. own land)	3.7	3.0	3.7	-19.0%	0.2%	
Total operating costs*	114.4	113.0	115.6	-1.2%	1.1%	
Total non-operating costs**	28.0	26.2	28.1	-6.3%	0.2%	
Total inputs	142.4	139.2	143.7	-2.2%	0.9%	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	24.7	25.5	20.7	3.0%	-16.5%
	Margin over operating costs	10.0	10.8	6.1	7.2%	-38.8%
	Margin over total inputs	-18.0	-15.5	-21.9	-13.8%	22.0%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	59 353	56 206	53 213	-5.3%	-10.3%
	FNVA per AWU	34 950	32 608	30 672	-6.7%	-12.2%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 7: Spain

Spain					Change	
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	185	258	210	39.5%	13.5%
	Farms represented	10 648	10 566	9 538	-0.8%	-10.4%
Structural information	Total output	139 222	176 454	229 007	26.7%	64.5%
	Output pig fattening	96 402	116 733	146 942	21.1%	52.4%
	Ratio	0.69	0.66	0.64	-4.5%	-7.3%
	Total LU	177	222	249	25.4%	40.2%
	Total pigs- LU	167	210	233	25.8%	39.4%
	Pig fattening - LU	135	165	179	22.1%	32.5%
	Pigs fattend - no	1 093	1 505	1 749	37.8%	60.0%
	Turnover	3.18	3.09	3.25	-2.9%	2.2%
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts					
	Sales revenue	125.2	111.4	123.8	-11.0%	-1.1%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
	Total specific costs	93.5	81.8	94.9	-12.5%	1.5%
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	52.4	44.4	51.7	-15.3%	-1.3%
	<i>Purchased</i>	52.1	44.3	51.5	-14.9%	-1.2%
	<i>home grown</i>	0.3	0.1	0.2	-74.5%	-21.7%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	36.9	33.8	39.7	-8.4%	7.6%
	Other specific costs	4.2	3.6	3.5	-13.7%	-16.8%
	Total non specific costs	3.9	4.9	4.9	24.8%	26.5%
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.1	1.4	1.3	26.4%	16.4%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	1.4	1.6	1.6	11.5%	12.0%
	Contract work	0.2	0.8	0.9	266.6%	289.5%
Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.7%	111.7%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	1.1	1.1	1.1	-7.8%	0.8%	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)						
Total non-operating costs	14.2	11.7	12.7	-17.9%	-10.8%	
Wages	2.7	1.2	1.6	-55.7%	-41.0%	
Rent	1.7	0.9	1.7	-44.7%	1.0%	
Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	-44.3%	-3.6%	
Taxes on land and buildings	0.1	0.0	0.1	-25.9%	-12.4%	
Depreciation	1.7	2.1	3.0	19.1%	73.3%	
Family labour costs	7.2	6.6	5.5	-8.6%	-23.4%	
Own land costs	0.7	1.4	0.8	95.8%	20.6%	
Costs for capital (excl. own land)	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-590.6%	-164.3%	
Total operating costs*	97.4	86.7	99.8	-11.0%	2.5%	
Total non-operating costs**	14.2	11.7	12.7	-17.9%	-10.8%	
Total inputs	111.6	98.3	112.5	-11.9%	0.8%	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	31.7	29.6	28.9	-6.6%	-8.8%
	Margin over operating costs	27.8	24.7	23.9	-11.0%	-13.8%
	Margin over total inputs	13.6	13.1	11.3	-3.8%	-16.8%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	51 502	65 237	76 166	26.7%	47.9%
	FNVA per AWU	37 659	43 321	46 136	15.0%	22.5%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 8: Estonia

Estonia		2005	2006	2006/2005
	Year			
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	20	21	5.0%
	Farms represented	224	267	19.2%
Structural information	Total output	241 156	243 829	1.1%
	Output pig fattening	146 682	176 713	20.5%
	Ratio	0.61	0.72	19.2%
	Total LU	314	265	-15.5%
	Total pigs- LU	313	264	-15.7%
	Pig fattening - LU	245	201	-18.1%
	Pigs fattend - no	1 722	1 854	7.6%
	Turnover	2.56	2.13	-16.8%
Receipts				
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	111.5	126.2	13.2%
	National support	0.0	0.0	-
Total specific costs				
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	46.5	45.2	-2.9%
	<i>Purchased</i>	42.5	42.7	0.3%
	<i>home grown</i>	4.0	2.5	-36.9%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	26.3	30.9	17.3%
	Other specific costs	5.0	4.8	-3.4%
Total non specific costs				
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.2	1.9	-14.5%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	5.0	4.9	-2.4%
	Contract work	0.9	1.5	63.0%
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	32.6%
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	8.0	9.4	17.2%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	13.6	14.6	7.2%
	Wages	8.9	8.9	-0.2%
	Rent	0.1	0.1	-38.3%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.0	5.2%
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.0	0.0	-18.5%
	Depreciation	5.8	4.9	-14.9%
	Family labour costs	1.2	0.7	-37.5%
	Own land costs	0.1	0.1	23.6%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	-2.5	-0.2	-92.1%
	Total operating costs*	94.0	98.5	4.8%
	Total non-operating costs**	13.6	14.6	7.2%
Total inputs	107.6	113.1	5.1%	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	33.6	45.3	34.7%
	Margin over operating costs	17.5	27.7	58.0%
	Margin over total inputs	3.9	13.1	234.9%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	50 182	55 399	10.4%
	FNVA per AWU	8 364	10 067	20.4%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 9: France

France					Change		
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	221	214	213	-3.2%	-3.6%	
	Farms represented	9 567	8 934	8 304	-6.6%	-13.2%	
Structural information	Total output	334 033	339 949	367 046	1.8%	9.9%	
	Output pig fattening	174 481	184 550	189 619	5.8%	8.7%	
	Ratio	0.52	0.54	0.52	3.9%	-1.1%	
	Total LU	359	358	361	-0.5%	0.4%	
	Total pigs- LU	330	325	326	-1.3%	-1.0%	
	Pig fattening - LU	254	253	252	-0.1%	-0.5%	
	Pigs fattend - no	2 409	2 419	2 439	0.4%	1.2%	
	Turnover	2.98	3.06	2.97	2.9%	-0.3%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	113.5	117.2	122.6	3.2%	8.0%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	50.2	45.8	47.0	-8.8%	-6.3%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	46.5	42.9	43.4	-7.7%	-6.7%	
	<i>home grown</i>	3.7	2.8	3.6	-22.3%	-2.0%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	41.1	40.9	44.9	-0.5%	9.2%	
	Other specific costs	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.9%	-2.0%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.5	2.8	3.0	10.5%	18.5%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.1	2.3	2.4	8.3%	13.0%	
	Contract work	3.6	3.7	4.0	2.2%	8.5%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.4	0.5	0.4	17.2%	-0.6%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	4.6	4.9	4.5	7.4%	-1.8%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	2.4	2.1	2.5	-11.2%	4.1%	
	Rent	1.7	1.5	1.7	-12.4%	-3.2%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	-	-	-	-	-	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-7.2%	-14.4%	
	Depreciation	8.5	8.7	8.7	2.1%	1.7%	
	Family labour costs	6.1	6.3	6.1	3.6%	-0.4%	
	Own land costs	0.3	0.3	0.3	-12.4%	-16.3%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	2.0	1.9	1.6	-7.1%	-21.2%	
	Total operating costs*						
		109.5	105.8	111.0	-3.3%	1.3%	
Total non-operating costs**							
	21.2	20.9	20.8	-1.3%	-1.5%		
Total inputs							
	130.7	126.7	131.8	-3.0%	0.9%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		17.3	25.5	25.9	47.7%	49.8%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	4.0	11.4	11.7	181.3%	189.2%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-17.1	-9.5	-9.2	-44.3%	-46.4%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		57 145	73 286	89 378	28.2%	56.4%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	27 070	37 092	42 943	37.0%	58.6%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 10: Hungary

Hungary					Change		
Year		2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	95	113	118	18.9%	24.2%	
	Farms represented	3 448	5 260	4 781	52.6%	38.7%	
Structural information	Total output	80 504	60 027	87 760	-25.4%	9.0%	
	Output pig fattening	45 924	29 918	41 621	-34.9%	-9.4%	
	Ratio	0.57	0.50	0.47	-12.6%	-16.9%	
	Total LU	95	68	95	-27.7%	0.4%	
	Total pigs- LU	94	67	90	-28.9%	-3.6%	
	Pig fattening - LU	73	53	69	-27.6%	-4.8%	
	Pigs fattend - no	541	405	535	-25.1%	-1.1%	
	Turnover	1.90	2.27	2.38	19.7%	25.6%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	116.7	120.4	119.6	3.2%	2.5%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	60.7	49.9	49.9	-17.8%	-17.9%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	54.5	42.6	41.4	-21.9%	-24.1%	
	<i>home grown</i>	6.2	7.3	8.4	18.6%	37.1%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	31.8	46.6	41.8	46.5%	31.6%	
	Other specific costs	6.5	4.9	4.8	-25.4%	-26.2%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.7	1.5	2.1	-11.9%	23.4%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	5.1	5.1	6.0	1.5%	18.0%	
	Contract work	1.8	2.4	1.7	30.9%	-7.6%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.8	0.7	0.7	-13.2%	-9.2%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	5.8	5.3	5.6	-7.9%	-3.4%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	9.8	8.3	9.3	-15.8%	-4.6%	
	Rent	1.0	1.2	1.2	12.6%	13.9%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-55.7%	-41.7%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.4%	-67.7%	
	Depreciation	4.7	4.8	4.6	1.2%	-2.4%	
	Family labour costs	3.9	3.7	3.4	-6.6%	-13.9%	
	Own land costs	0.5	1.0	0.8	87.5%	57.1%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	4.0	3.9	2.7	-3.3%	-34.1%	
	Total operating costs*						
		114.2	116.4	112.6	1.9%	-1.4%	
Total non-operating costs**							
	24.2	22.8	22.1	-5.6%	-8.7%		
Total inputs							
	138.4	139.2	134.6	0.6%	-2.7%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		17.7	19.1	23.1	8.1%	30.8%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	2.5	4.1	7.1	61.7%	181.4%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-21.7	-18.8	-15.0	-13.4%	-30.7%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		17 117	18 487	28 854	8.0%	68.6%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	8 506	12 145	13 718	42.8%	61.3%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 11: Italy

Italy		Year	2006
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms		145
	Farms represented		2 771
Structural information	Total output		669 580
	Output pig fattening		334 132
	Ratio		0.50
	Total LU		595
	Total pigs- LU		581
	Pig fattening - LU		487
	Pigs fattend - no		3 576
	Turnover		2.41
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts		
	Sales revenue		193.4
	National support		0.0
	Total specific costs		
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)		66.8
		<i>Purchased</i>	59.4
		<i>home grown</i>	7.5
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)		100.0
	Other specific costs		4.0
	Total non specific costs		
	Machinery and building upkeep		1.2
	Energy (fuel, electricity)		3.2
	Contract work		0.5
	Taxes and other dues		0.4
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)		2.1
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs		
	Wages		4.0
	Rent		1.0
	Insurance for farm buildings		0.0
	Taxes on land and buildings		0.2
	Depreciation		3.5
	Family labour costs		4.2
	Own land costs		1.5
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)		2.0
	Total operating costs*		
			178.3
	Total non-operating costs**		
		16.5	
Total inputs			
		194.7	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin		
			22.6
	Margin over operating costs		
		15.2	
Margin over total inputs			
		-1.3	
Income (€)	FNVA per farm		
			282 200
	FNVA per AWU		
			92 385

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 12: Lithuania

Lithuania		2005	2006	Change 2006/2005
	Year			
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	28	52	85.7%
	Farms represented	841	1 356	61.2%
Structural information	Total output	39 774	29 984	-24.6%
	Output pig fattening	21 797	15 275	-29.9%
	Ratio	0.55	0.51	-7.0%
	Total LU	64	34	-46.7%
	Total pigs- LU	61	30	-50.2%
	Pig fattening - LU	53	23	-55.9%
	Pigs fattend - no	197	187	-5.1%
	Turnover	1.70	1.58	-6.9%
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts			
	Sales revenue	139.3	110.5	-20.7%
	National support	1.1	0.1	-90.5%
	Total specific costs	103.1	80.2	-22.2%
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	71.0	47.9	-32.6%
	<i>Purchased</i>	53.3	28.6	-46.3%
	<i>home grown</i>	17.8	19.3	8.8%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	29.0	29.0	0.0%
	Other specific costs	3.1	3.3	8.1%
	Total non specific costs	9.8	11.3	15.7%
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.2	1.8	-17.7%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	4.0	5.3	33.4%
	Contract work	0.8	0.4	-50.5%
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	1390.0%
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.8	3.8	35.9%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	20.2	22.0	8.7%
	Wages	6.7	4.1	-38.1%
	Rent	0.6	0.9	52.5%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.1	0.0	-35.4%
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.2	0.2	-18.2%
	Depreciation	5.7	8.7	53.4%
	Family labour costs	9.1	10.2	12.3%
	Own land costs	0.8	0.9	9.4%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	-2.8	-3.0	5.0%
	Total operating costs*	112.8	91.5	-18.9%
	Total non-operating costs**	20.2	22.0	8.7%
	Total inputs	133.1	113.5	-14.7%
	Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	37.4	30.4
Margin over operating costs		27.6	19.1	-30.8%
Margin over total inputs		7.3	-2.9	-139.9%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	14 620	10 957	-25.1%
	FNVA per AWU	6 531	5 882	-9.9%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 13: Latvia

Latvia					Change		
Year		2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	54	54	70	0.0%	29.6%	
	Farms represented	1 009	733	884	-27.4%	-12.4%	
Structural information	Total output	47 079	63 145	53 446	34.1%	13.5%	
	Output pig fattening	24 279	31 192	26 789	28.5%	10.3%	
	Ratio	0.52	0.49	0.50	-4.2%	-2.8%	
	Total LU	62	79	68	28.5%	10.1%	
	Total pigs- LU	58	76	65	32.0%	12.5%	
	Pig fattening - LU	40	53	46	35.1%	15.6%	
	Pigs fattend - no	353	453	383	28.3%	8.4%	
	Turnover	1.43	1.52	1.64	6.3%	14.7%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	98.9	97.6	101.6	-1.3%	2.8%	
	National support	0.0	0.7	2.2	-	-	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	45.0	46.4	47.2	3.0%	4.9%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	37.4	38.3	40.0	2.4%	7.0%	
	<i>home grown</i>	7.6	8.1	7.2	5.9%	-5.4%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	30.1	28.7	31.6	-4.5%	5.1%	
	Other specific costs	3.2	4.2	4.5	32.7%	41.7%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.7	2.7	2.2	59.6%	29.4%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	4.6	5.0	5.2	8.8%	13.7%	
Contract work	1.3	1.4	1.1	8.8%	-14.0%		
Taxes and other dues	0.1	0.0	0.0	-30.9%	-21.8%		
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.9	2.7	4.5	-5.4%	55.9%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	6.3	6.1	7.1	-3.6%	11.6%	
	Rent	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.8%	1.4%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.1%	-18.5%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.2	0.2	-19.9%	-37.3%	
	Depreciation	5.2	5.0	5.9	-3.5%	12.3%	
	Family labour costs	5.1	3.5	5.3	-32.6%	3.5%	
	Own land costs	0.3	0.2	0.4	-21.5%	40.9%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	-1.4	-4.6	-4.3	219.8%	198.5%	
	Total operating costs*						
		88.8	91.2	96.4	2.7%	8.6%	
	Total non-operating costs**						
	16.0	10.6	14.7	-33.6%	-8.3%		
Total inputs							
	104.8	101.8	111.1	-2.8%	6.0%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		20.6	19.0	20.5	-8.0%	-0.6%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	10.1	7.1	7.4	-29.6%	-26.5%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-5.9	-3.5	-7.2	-40.4%	23.0%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		10 830	14 216	13 180	31.3%	21.7%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	3 654	4 504	4 982	23.3%	36.4%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 14: Malta

Malta		Change		
	Year	2005	2006	2006/2005
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	36	40	11.1%
	Farms represented	91	90	-1.1%
Structural information	Total output	134 404	123 943	-7.8%
	Output pig fattening	68 309	63 374	-7.2%
	Ratio	0.51	0.51	0.6%
	Total LU	186	170	-8.3%
	Total pigs- LU	170	154	-9.2%
	Pig fattening - LU	136	117	-13.7%
	Pigs fattend - no	916	850	-7.2%
	Turnover	2.17	2.36	8.8%
Receipts				
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	129.3	125.8	-2.7%
	National support	29.7	27.6	-6.8%
Total specific costs				
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	76.2	67.6	-11.4%
	<i>Purchased</i>	76.2	67.6	-11.4%
	<i>home grown</i> -	-	-	-
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	54.7	51.3	-6.2%
	Other specific costs	2.3	2.4	0.9%
Total non specific costs				
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.8	2.8	2.6%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	3.8	4.8	26.0%
	Contract work	0.2	0.4	55.2%
	Taxes and other dues	0.1	0.2	137.4%
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	1.6	2.0	29.2%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	18.7	23.9	27.9%
	Wages	3.6	3.1	-13.4%
	Rent	0.1	0.1	-36.3%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.1	97.1%
	Taxes on land and buildings	-	-	-
	Depreciation	2.4	3.4	41.4%
	Family labour costs	8.1	12.4	52.7%
	Own land costs	0.0	0.0	-35.8%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	4.4	4.9	10.0%
	Total operating costs*	141.7	131.4	-7.3%
	Total non-operating costs**	18.7	23.9	27.9%
Total inputs	160.4	155.3	-3.2%	
Gross market margin				
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Margin over operating costs	17.2	22.0	27.9%
	Margin over total inputs	-1.5	-1.9	27.0%
	Income (€)			
	FNVA per farm	46 212	41 319	-10.6%
	FNVA per AWU	21 992	21 923	-0.3%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 15: The Netherlands

The Netherlands					Change		
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	105	104	108	-1.0%	2.9%	
	Farms represented	3 194	2 995	3 510	-6.2%	9.9%	
Structural information	Total output	444 031	470 911	430 012	6.1%	-3.2%	
	Output pig fattening	302 760	312 320	285 400	3.2%	-5.7%	
	Ratio	0.68	0.66	0.66	-2.7%	-2.7%	
	Total LU	471	538	490	14.3%	4.0%	
	Total pigs- LU	452	515	467	13.9%	3.2%	
	Pig fattening - LU	379	436	397	15.1%	4.9%	
	Pigs fattend - no	3 950	4 555	3 961	15.3%	0.3%	
	Turnover	3.16	3.15	2.92	-0.3%	-7.6%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	116.5	112.8	118.1	-3.2%	1.4%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	45.1	40.1	43.1	-11.1%	-4.3%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	44.9	39.8	43.0	-11.3%	-4.3%	
	<i>home grown</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	51.7%	6.8%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	39.8	44.2	46.1	11.1%	15.7%	
	Other specific costs	5.9	5.5	7.5	-6.8%	26.0%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.4	2.5	2.4	5.9%	1.3%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.4%	19.1%	
	Contract work	1.0	0.8	0.9	-18.0%	-6.0%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.4	0.1	0.1	-70.0%	-70.3%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.4%	19.1%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	1.4	1.0	1.0	-24.3%	-27.3%	
	Rent	1.2	0.9	0.9	-19.5%	-21.3%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-52.4%	-38.8%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.2	0.2	0.3	52.8%	83.2%	
	Depreciation	5.7	5.3	5.5	-6.9%	-4.4%	
	Family labour costs	7.0	5.8	6.6	-16.6%	-4.7%	
	Own land costs	2.2	1.9	2.9	-11.8%	31.8%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	3.1	1.1	1.9	-65.3%	-38.3%	
	Total operating costs*						
		99.6	98.2	106.1	-1.3%	6.5%	
Total non-operating costs**							
	20.9	16.5	19.2	-21.1%	-7.8%		
Total inputs							
	120.4	114.7	125.3	-4.7%	4.1%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		25.6	22.9	21.4	-10.4%	-16.5%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	16.9	14.5	12.0	-14.1%	-28.8%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-4.0	-1.9	-7.2	-51.0%	82.2%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		101 303	110 565	85 864	9.1%	-15.2%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	62 684	71 484	61 087	14.0%	-2.5%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 16: Austria

Austria					Change		
Year		2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	155	164	159	5.8%	2.6%	
	Farms represented	4 740	4 950	4 861	4.4%	2.6%	
Structural information	Total output	91 437	93 564	104 825	2.3%	14.6%	
	Output pig fattening	44 998	46 827	49 122	4.1%	9.2%	
	Ratio	0.49	0.50	0.47	1.7%	-4.8%	
	Total LU	84	87	92	3.3%	9.8%	
	Total pigs- LU	82	85	90	3.2%	10.2%	
	Pig fattening - LU	67	71	74	6.0%	11.0%	
	Pigs fattend - no	636	660	714	3.7%	12.2%	
	Turnover	2.92	2.91	2.89	-0.3%	-0.8%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	126.8	134.5	133.8	6.1%	5.5%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.7%	-9.6%	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	97.9	104.2	105.5	6.4%	7.8%	
		38.4	37.3	36.5	-2.8%	-4.8%	
		28.4	27.9	26.6	-1.8%	-6.3%	
		10.0	9.4	9.9	-5.8%	-0.7%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	56.1	63.5	65.0	13.2%	15.9%	
	Other specific costs	3.4	3.4	4.0	-0.6%	17.4%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	13.9	14.9	14.0	7.0%	1.2%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9%	-3.1%	
	Contract work	3.3	3.9	3.8	17.3%	13.5%	
Taxes and other dues	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9%	-4.7%		
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.8%	-3.1%		
	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6%	-0.7%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	41.4	39.6	37.7	-4.3%	-8.8%	
	Rent	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0%	-7.9%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	2.3	2.6	2.2	13.1%	-3.5%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	1.1	1.2	1.1	7.5%	1.0%	
	Depreciation	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.6%	-8.3%	
	Family labour costs	12.9	13.5	12.6	4.3%	-2.5%	
	Own land costs	13.7	13.5	12.3	-1.2%	-10.1%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	4.3	4.4	4.0	1.0%	-7.8%	
		6.2	3.5	4.7	-42.4%	-23.6%	
	Total operating costs*						
		111.7	119.0	119.5	6.5%	7.0%	
	Total non-operating costs**						
		41.4	39.6	37.7	-4.3%	-8.8%	
Total inputs							
	153.1	158.6	157.3	3.6%	2.7%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		29.0	30.4	28.3	4.7%	-2.3%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	15.1	15.5	14.3	2.6%	-5.5%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-26.3	-24.1	-23.5	-8.3%	-10.7%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		32 370	34 328	38 535	6.0%	19.0%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	22 802	25 092	28 003	10.0%	22.8%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 17: Poland

Poland					Change		
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	2 974	2 906	2 780	-2.3%	-6.5%	
	Farms represented	145 710	147 858	131 246	1.5%	-9.9%	
Structural information	Total output	19 022	18 486	20 285	-2.8%	6.6%	
	Output pig fattening	8 470	7 774	8 922	-8.2%	5.3%	
	Ratio	0.45	0.42	0.44	-5.6%	-1.2%	
	Total LU	20	20	21	-1.0%	5.8%	
	Total pigs- LU	17	17	19	0.4%	9.3%	
	Pig fattening - LU	13	13	14	-0.4%	9.4%	
	Pigs fattend - no	113	116	125	2.4%	10.9%	
	Turnover	2.58	2.79	2.70	7.9%	4.5%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	100.1	98.8	97.7	-1.2%	-2.3%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-49.9%	206.0%	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	44.0	40.7	43.5	-7.5%	-1.1%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	21.3	18.8	20.1	-11.9%	-5.7%	
	<i>home grown</i>	22.7	22.0	23.4	-3.4%	3.2%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	25.0	31.5	26.4	26.3%	5.8%	
	Other specific costs	1.7	2.0	2.2	15.0%	27.8%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.5	3.0	3.0	20.4%	21.3%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	4.0	4.5	4.8	14.1%	20.9%	
	Contract work	1.7	1.3	1.3	-20.9%	-20.1%	
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7%	6.0%	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	1.1	1.2	1.3	10.3%	19.3%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	0.6	0.7	0.9	30.5%	65.5%	
	Rent	0.3	0.3	0.4	6.1%	22.6%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.6%	7.5%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.4%	-6.7%	
	Depreciation	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.5%	0.9%	
	Family labour costs	13.6	15.1	16.4	11.0%	20.7%	
	Own land costs	1.5	1.4	1.6	-9.3%	2.5%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	5.0	4.7	6.7	-6.8%	33.5%	
	Total operating costs*						
		79.9	84.2	82.6	5.4%	3.3%	
	Total non-operating costs**						
		30.7	32.0	35.7	4.3%	16.4%	
Total inputs							
	110.6	116.2	118.3	5.1%	6.9%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		29.4	24.6	25.6	-16.1%	-12.8%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	20.2	14.6	15.2	-27.6%	-24.7%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-10.5	-17.4	-20.5	65.2%	94.9%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		6 455	6 293	7 992	-2.5%	23.8%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	4 165	4 079	5 171	-2.1%	24.2%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 18: Finland

Finland					Change		
Year		2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	47	46	47	-2.1%	0.0%	
	Farms represented	1 686	1 669	1 975	-1.0%	17.1%	
Structural information	Total output	104 228	117 741	118 061	13.0%	13.3%	
	Output pig fattening	50 367	62 842	63 758	24.8%	26.6%	
	Ratio	0.48	0.53	0.54	10.4%	11.8%	
	Total LU	128	147	136	14.5%	5.8%	
	Total pigs- LU	127	147	135	15.4%	5.9%	
	Pig fattening - LU	109	125	117	14.1%	7.4%	
	Pigs fattend - no	1 175	1 322	1 284	12.5%	9.2%	
	Turnover	3.24	3.23	3.32	-0.3%	2.4%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts						
	Sales revenue	101.8	109.2	108.0	7.3%	6.1%	
	National support	20.1	16.0	16.2	-20.6%	-19.8%	
	Total specific costs						
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	42.5	38.3	39.1	-10.0%	-8.1%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	30.4	27.2	27.7	-10.3%	-9.0%	
	<i>home grown</i>	12.2	11.0	11.4	-9.3%	-5.9%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	58.9	61.7	58.3	4.7%	-1.0%	
	Other specific costs	2.1	1.9	2.0	-10.4%	-5.2%	
	Total non specific costs						
	Machinery and building upkeep	4.0	4.1	4.9	1.4%	21.2%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	3.5	4.0	3.9	14.4%	9.5%	
	Contract work	1.0	1.2	1.1	19.8%	3.8%	
	Taxes and other dues	-	-	-	-	-	
Other direct inputs (incl. water)	3.9	4.1	4.1	5.2%	3.6%		
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs						
	Wages	1.0	1.0	1.7	4.6%	78.5%	
	Rent	2.2	2.1	1.9	-6.2%	-12.0%	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.4%	27.1%	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.1	0.1	0.1	-24.0%	-3.6%	
	Depreciation	11.8	12.9	13.3	9.6%	13.0%	
	Family labour costs	11.1	10.2	10.8	-8.4%	-2.6%	
	Own land costs	4.6	4.6	4.7	-0.7%	1.3%	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	3.5	3.4	3.0	-2.6%	-14.1%	
	Total operating costs*						
		116.1	115.3	113.3	-0.6%	-2.4%	
	Total non-operating costs**						
		34.7	34.6	36.1	-0.1%	4.0%	
Total inputs							
	150.7	150.0	149.4	-0.5%	-0.9%		
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin						
		18.3	23.4	24.7	27.4%	34.7%	
	Margin over operating costs						
	5.8	9.9	10.8	69.4%	85.7%		
Margin over total inputs							
	-28.8	-24.8	-25.2	-14.1%	-12.5%		
Income (€)	FNVA per farm						
		34 560	43 641	36 520	26.3%	5.7%	
	FNVA per AWU						
	22 239	29 178	24 318	31.2%	9.3%		

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 19: Sweden

Sweden					Change	
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	90	89	88	-1.1%	-2.2%
	Farms represented	1 496	1 492	1 303	-0.3%	-12.9%
Structural information	Total output	228 119	290 990	315 277	27.6%	38.2%
	Output pig fattening	121 179	129 572	124 858	6.9%	3.0%
	Ratio	0.53	0.45	0.40	-16.2%	-25.4%
	Total LU	195	256	290	31.5%	48.8%
	Total pigs- LU	185	243	279	31.1%	50.7%
	Pig fattening - LU	158	202	223	28.0%	41.1%
	Pigs fattend - no	1 784	2 098	2 589	17.6%	45.2%
	Turnover	3.58	2.95	3.36	-17.6%	-6.1%
Receipts						
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	111.8	115.1	103.8	2.9%	-7.2%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Total specific costs		98.4	100.2	98.6	1.9%	0.2%
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	46.6	41.5	37.1	-10.8%	-20.3%
	<i>Purchased</i>	35.5	31.0	29.2	-12.8%	-17.8%
	<i>home grown</i>	11.1	10.5	7.9	-4.6%	-28.2%
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	43.9	53.3	55.6	21.5%	26.7%
	Other specific costs	8.0	5.4	5.9	-32.3%	-25.8%
Total non specific costs		12.6	12.7	9.8	0.4%	-22.1%
	Machinery and building upkeep	3.4	3.2	2.4	-5.1%	-29.8%
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	4.2	4.5	3.4	7.4%	-18.5%
	Contract work	2.4	2.6	2.2	5.8%	-10.0%
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5%	238.4%
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.6	2.4	1.9	-8.5%	-29.4%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	39.3	32.1	24.8	-18.5%	-36.9%
	Wages	3.0	3.9	3.3	28.9%	11.3%
	Rent	2.8	3.5	2.9	24.3%	3.6%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.9%	186.3%
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0%	-27.8%
	Depreciation	12.6	10.4	8.0	-17.6%	-36.4%
	Family labour costs	12.4	8.4	6.5	-32.1%	-47.0%
	Own land costs	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.0%	-18.9%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	5.7	3.0	1.7	-47.4%	-70.4%
	Total operating costs*	111.1	112.9	108.5	1.7%	-2.3%
	Total non-operating costs**	39.3	32.1	24.8	-18.5%	-36.9%
	Total inputs	150.4	145.0	133.3	-3.6%	-11.4%
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	13.4	14.8	5.2	10.7%	-61.3%
	Margin over operating costs	0.7	2.1	-4.7	187.1%	-731.9%
	Margin over total inputs	-38.6	-30.0	-29.5	-22.4%	-23.6%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	34 283	60 092	56 974	75.3%	66.2%
	FNVA per AWU	21 674	32 162	27 926	48.4%	28.8%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 20: Slovenia

Slovenia		Change			
	Year	2005	2006	2006/2005	
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	23	23	0.0%	
	Farms represented	972	984	1.2%	
Structural information	Total output	26 217	21 548	-17.8%	
	Output pig fattening	7 518	7 197	-4.3%	
	Ratio	0.29	0.33	16.5%	
	Total LU	32	25	-22.2%	
	Total pigs- LU	31	23	-24.6%	
	Pig fattening - LU	25	20	-19.8%	
	Pigs fattend - no	172	122	-29.0%	
	Turnover	1.95	1.63	-16.6%	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts				
	Sales revenue	112.1	130.8	16.7%	
	National support	0.0	0.0	-	
	Total specific costs				
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	54.7	64.8	18.6%	
	<i>Purchased</i>	28.3	32.8	16.2%	
	<i>home grown</i>	26.4	32.0	21.2%	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	68.3	71.7	5.1%	
	Other specific costs	3.1	3.5	13.2%	
	Total non specific costs				
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.6	4.7	81.4%	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	3.5	3.8	9.3%	
	Contract work	1.1	1.4	23.4%	
	Taxes and other dues	-	-	-	
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	0.6	0.7	10.1%	
	Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs			
		Wages	1.1	0.8	-29.0%
Rent		0.7	1.8	139.5%	
Insurance for farm buildings		0.0	0.1	129.8%	
Taxes on land and buildings		0.0	0.0	-2449.5%	
Depreciation		9.0	14.0	54.6%	
Family labour costs		8.1	16.8	108.7%	
Own land costs		0.8	1.3	61.2%	
Costs for capital (excl. own land)		4.9	5.2	5.0%	
Total operating costs*					
Total non-operating costs**					
Total inputs					
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin				
	Margin over operating costs				
	Margin over total inputs				
Income (€)	FNVA per farm				
	FNVA per AWU				

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 21: The United Kingdom

United Kingdom					Change	
	Year	2004	2005	2006	2005/2004	2006/2004
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	68	61	58	-10.3%	-14.7%
	Farms represented	1 942	1 582	1 715	-18.5%	-11.7%
Structural information	Total output	376 060	446 426	382 658	18.7%	1.8%
	Output pig fattening	144 953	215 863	171 102	48.9%	18.0%
	Ratio	0.39	0.48	0.45	25.4%	16.0%
	Total LU	418	491	426	17.4%	2.0%
	Total pigs- LU	396	468	395	18.1%	-0.2%
	Pig fattening - LU	291	355	287	21.9%	-1.4%
	Pigs fattend - no	3 030	3 851	2 858	27.1%	-5.7%
	Turnover	3.35	3.62	3.29	8.0%	-1.8%
Receipts						
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	103.9	107.0	107.1	2.9%	3.0%
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Total specific costs		106.4	101.8	101.0	-4.3%	-5.1%
Feed (purchased + homegrown)		42.5	41.6	44.3	-2.1%	4.2%
<i>Purchased</i>		40.2	40.1	42.4	-0.1%	5.7%
<i>home grown</i>		2.3	1.5	1.9	-36.4%	-20.7%
Piglets (purchased + homegrown)		56.1	50.9	47.2	-9.2%	-15.8%
Other specific costs		7.8	9.2	9.5	18.5%	21.2%
Total non specific costs		7.2	7.3	10.0	1.4%	38.2%
Machinery and building upkeep		2.4	2.1	3.1	-11.8%	31.3%
Energy (fuel, electricity)		1.6	1.6	2.8	0.1%	72.9%
Contract work		1.0	1.3	1.0	31.3%	3.2%
Taxes and other dues		0.1	0.0	0.1	-40.3%	-4.0%
Other direct inputs (incl. water)		2.2	2.3	2.9	4.6%	36.7%
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	18.3	17.2	22.6	-6.1%	23.5%
	Wages	6.9	6.7	9.0	-2.5%	29.7%
	Rent	0.7	0.8	0.5	6.3%	-33.0%
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.2	0.1	0.2	-23.0%	2.1%
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.3%	20.8%
	Depreciation	3.4	2.9	3.6	-15.1%	7.1%
	Family labour costs	4.4	4.1	6.2	-6.8%	42.3%
	Own land costs	1.8	1.6	2.0	-11.5%	14.0%
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	0.9	0.9	1.0	5.7%	15.6%
	Total operating costs*	113.6	109.1	110.9	-4.0%	-2.4%
	Total non-operating costs**	18.3	17.2	22.6	-6.1%	23.5%
	Total inputs	131.9	126.2	133.5	-4.3%	1.2%
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	-2.4	5.2	6.1	-312.2%	-350.2%
	Margin over operating costs	-9.7	-2.1	-3.8	-78.2%	-60.4%
	Margin over total inputs	-27.9	-19.3	-26.4	-31.0%	-5.4%
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	72 242	98 491	74 714	36.3%	3.4%
	FNVA per AWU	20 600	28 244	22 652	37.1%	10.0%

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 22: Production costs and margins of pig fattening specialists by size classes (2006 data)

		0-50	50-100	100-200	200-500	500-1000	1000-2000	2000-5000	>5000	EU25
Representativeness of the sample	Sample farms	1 169	856	838	1 007	813	505	280	58	5 526
	Farms represented	110 912	22 066	15 742	20 981	19 382	10 066	3 593	596	203 339
Structural information	Total output	11 937	32 596	66 142	144 505	280 629	490 705	1 021 341	3 146 873	108 389
	Output pig fattening	4 446	13 634	29 976	68 640	143 888	283 355	531 441	1 700 408	55 423
	Ratio	0.37	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.58	0.52	0.54	0.51
	Total LU	11	32	62	140	284	509	1 072	3 353	110
	Total pigs- LU	9	28	57	127	266	494	1 040	3 263	103
	Pig fattening - LU	6	21	43	102	214	410	840	2 637	83
	Pigs fattened - no	57	181	400	984	2 100	3 967	7 909	22 262	785
Turnover	2.72	2.59	2.77	2.91	2.94	2.92	2.82	2.61	2.76	
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts									
	Sales revenue	106.7	106.2	116.3	120.3	119.1	122.8	121.3	139.5	121.3
	National support	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Total specific costs	79.1	80.8	89.3	100.0	100.4	99.8	104.6	122.9	101.0
	Feed (total)	48.4	46.9	44.7	45.5	45.1	43.6	44.6	54.7	45.7
	<i>Purchased</i>	20.0	22.5	27.7	36.3	38.9	38.6	41.0	51.9	38.3
	<i>home grown</i>	28.4	24.4	17.0	9.2	6.3	5.1	3.7	2.8	7.4
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	28.7	31.0	41.4	50.5	50.5	51.4	54.1	63.1	50.7
	Other specific costs	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.1	4.7
	Total non specific costs	13.8	12.8	12.7	13.2	11.6	9.7	8.1	8.8	10.4
	Machinery and building upkeep	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.6
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.1
	Contract work	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.8
	Taxes and other dues	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.7
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non operating costs	57.2	40.3	31.8	29.0	24.0	20.8	16.9	15.3	23.4
	Wages	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.5	3.9	6.0	2.2
	Rent	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.9
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Depreciation	12.1	10.4	8.2	8.5	6.9	6.2	4.9	3.3	6.5
	Family labour costs	33.0	18.9	13.4	10.9	7.3	5.3	2.6	0.7	7.3
	Own land costs	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.5
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	8.0	6.6	4.9	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.7
	Total operating costs*	92.9	93.7	102.1	113.2	112.0	109.5	112.8	131.6	111.5
	Total non operating costs**	57.2	40.3	31.8	29.0	24.0	20.8	16.9	15.3	23.4
Total inputs	150.1	133.9	133.9	142.2	136.0	130.2	129.6	146.9	134.9	
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	27.6	25.4	27.8	21.2	18.9	23.3	16.7	16.6	20.6
	Margin over operating costs	13.8	12.6	15.1	8.0	7.3	13.6	8.5	7.9	10.1
	Margin over total inputs	-43.4	-27.7	-16.8	-21.0	-16.8	-7.2	-8.3	-7.4	-13.3
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	4 830	11 666	23 866	40 498	70 714	144 413	316 212	867 054	31 945
	FNVA per AWU	3 496	7 015	14 113	24 441	37 644	56 528	59 756	41 619	18 835
	Profit per farm	-2 132	-547	3 265	347	3 456	46 264	126 027	342 387	4 916
	Profit perAWU	-1 543	-329	1 931	209	1 840	18 109	23 816	16 435	2 899

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 23: Production costs, margins and income of pig fattening specialists in Denmark differentiated by size class (2006 data)

Denmark		200-500	500-1000	1000-2000	2000-5000
	Size class				
Representative-ness of the sample	Sample farms	31	58	115	106
	Farms represented	726	944	1 207	693
Structural information	Total output	160 861	285 509	561 946	1 129 970
	Output pig fattening	73 909	141 728	270 046	507 209
	Ratio	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.45
	Total LU	140	262	515	1 023
	Total pigs- LU	134	258	506	1 012
	Pig fattening - LU	106	216	427	817
	Pigs fattend - no	1 256	2 665	5 117	9 621
	Turnover	3.51	3.72	3.59	3.53
Receipts from pork fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	111.5	105.9	105.5	105.4
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total specific costs	98.7	95.3	94.1	94.7
	Feed (total)	42.3	39.2	38.1	38.3
		<i>Purchased</i>	36.0	30.9	30.1
		<i>home grown</i>	6.3	8.3	8.0
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.7
	Other specific costs	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8
	Total non specific costs	12.0	9.9	8.0	7.1
	Machinery and building upkeep	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.5
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0
	Contract work	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.0
	Taxes and other dues	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.4
	Total non operating costs	40.2	29.2	27.3	24.5
	Wages	1.6	1.1	2.4	3.9
	Rent	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.9
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
	Depreciation	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.3
	Family labour costs	14.0	8.7	5.7	2.8
	Own land costs	7.8	6.0	5.8	5.0
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	6.1	4.1	3.5	3.4
	Total operating costs*	110.7	105.2	102.1	101.8
	Total non operating costs**	40.2	29.2	27.3	24.5
	Total inputs	150.9	134.5	129.4	126.3
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	12.8	10.5	11.3	10.7
	Margin over operating costs	0.8	0.6	3.4	3.6
	Margin over total inputs	-39.3	-28.6	-23.9	-20.9
Income	FNVA/farm	35 913	66 796	159 484	350 227
	FNVA/AWU	33 296	50 128	72 502	89 714

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 24: Production costs, margins and income of pig fattening specialists in Germany differentiated by size class (2006 data)

Germany		100-200	200-500	500-1000	1000-2000
	Size class				
Representative-ness of the sample	Sample farms	70	258	333	125
	Farms represented	2 520	6 502	6 975	2 308
Structural information	Total output	74 291	150 455	259 011	372 431
	Output pig fattening	26 665	64 819	136 585	243 261
	Ratio	0.36	0.43	0.53	0.65
	Total LU	63	134	259	403
	Total pigs- LU	60	128	244	394
	Pig fattening - LU	45	105	213	381
	Pigs fattend - no	420	1 033	2 078	3 422
	Turnover	2.75	3.01	2.94	2.70
Receipts from pork fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	119.2	118.4	121.5	126.8
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total specific costs	107.5	103.8	101.7	99.0
	Feed (total)	48.0	43.8	41.8	39.8
	<i>Purchased</i>	30.4	30.5	31.4	29.2
	<i>home grown</i>	17.6	13.3	10.5	10.6
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7
	Other specific costs	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.5
	Total non specific costs	19.0	15.7	14.2	14.1
	Machinery and building upkeep	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.5
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.4
	Contract work	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
	Taxes and other dues	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.5
	Total non operating costs	39.4	28.9	29.0	26.3
	Wages	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1
	Rent	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.3
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Depreciation	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.8
	Family labour costs	18.0	10.2	7.0	5.9
	Own land costs	3.5	2.7	6.3	3.1
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	5.7	4.0	3.7	3.7
	Total operating costs*	126.4	119.5	115.9	113.1
	Total non operating costs**	39.4	28.9	29.0	26.3
	Total inputs	165.8	148.4	144.9	139.4
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	11.7	14.6	19.8	27.8
	Margin over operating costs	-7.2	-1.1	5.6	13.7
	Margin over total inputs	-46.6	-30.0	-23.4	-12.6
Income	FNVA/farm	17 016	34 391	61 595	103 395
	FNVA/AWU	13 089	23 687	34 551	47 811

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 25: Production costs, margins and income of pig fattening specialists in Spain differentiated by size class (2006 data)

Spain		100-200	200-500	500-1000	1000-2000
	Size class				
Representative-ness of the sample	Sample farms	22	45	46	49
	Farms represented	824	1 850	1 522	1 398
Structural information	Total output	130 072	153 532	279 668	481 847
	Output pig fattening	82 061	95 625	170 204	336 925
	Ratio	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.70
	Total LU	97	148	307	520
	Total pigs- LU	73	132	287	512
	Pig fattening - LU	47	104	210	393
	Pigs fattened - no	580	956	2 292	4 105
	Turnover	3.65	2.82	3.31	3.25
Receipts from pork fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	181.2	139.7	114.0	121.8
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total specific costs	81.8	97.0	92.6	86.5
	Feed (total)	39.1	53.9	49.9	43.7
	<i>Purchased</i>	39.1	52.2	49.8	43.6
	<i>home grown</i>	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
	Other specific costs	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.1
	Total non specific costs	8.6	8.4	5.0	3.8
	Machinery and building upkeep	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.0
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.3
	Contract work	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.5
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.8
	Total non operating costs	27.1	25.3	8.7	7.9
	Wages	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.4
	Rent	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Depreciation	2.7	7.5	2.8	2.8
	Family labour costs	18.3	13.4	4.6	3.0
	Own land costs	3.1	1.6	0.6	0.4
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
	Total operating costs*	90.4	105.4	97.6	90.3
	Total non operating costs**	27.1	25.3	8.7	7.9
	Total inputs	117.5	130.7	106.4	98.2
	Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	99.4	42.7	21.4
Margin over operating costs		90.8	34.3	16.4	31.5
Margin over total inputs		63.7	9.1	7.6	23.7
Income	FNVA/farm	77 850	56 196	69 864	188 937
	FNVA/AWU	46 084	34 062	41 740	84 505

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 26: Production costs, margins and income of pig fattening specialists in Italy differentiated by size class (2006 data)

Italy		500-1000	1000-2000	2000-5000
	Size class			
Representative-ness of the sample	Sample farms	24	33	27
	Farms represented	434	537	467
	Total output	219 375	630 021	1 256 844
	Output pig fattening	89 278	309 018	586 259
	Ratio	0.41	0.49	0.47
Structural information	Total LU	244	587	1 164
	Total pigs- LU	241	561	1 138
	Pig fattening - LU	200	473	986
	Pigs fattened - no	1 195	3 282	6 240
	Turnover	1.74	2.03	1.92
Receipts from pork fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	174.7	194.1	194.0
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total specific costs	170.3	175.6	167.4
	Feed (total)	65.8	72.0	63.5
	<i>Purchased</i>	57.7	64.3	53.7
	<i>home grown</i>	8.1	7.8	9.8
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other specific costs	4.5	3.5	3.9
	Total non specific costs	8.9	6.7	6.8
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.7	0.8	1.1
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.9	3.8	2.7
	Contract work	0.5	0.5	0.3
	Taxes and other dues	0.2	0.2	0.3
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	3.5	1.3	2.4
	Total non operating costs	32.4	18.6	16.6
	Wages	6.5	1.6	4.3
	Rent	0.7	1.5	1.3
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Depreciation	7.0	5.0	3.2
	Family labour costs	13.2	6.3	3.1
	Own land costs	1.2	1.5	2.4
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	3.4	2.5	2.0
	Total operating costs*	179.2	182.3	174.1
	Total non operating costs**	32.4	18.6	16.6
	Total inputs	211.6	200.9	190.7
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	4.4	18.6	26.6
	Margin over operating costs	-4.5	11.9	19.8
	Margin over total inputs	-36.9	-6.7	3.3
Income	FNVA/farm	84 888	242 116	684 670
	FNVA/AWU	35 146	87 083	138 538

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 27: Production costs, margins and income of pig fattening specialists in Poland differentiated by size class (2006 data)

Poland		0-50	50-100	100-200	200-500	500-1000	
	Size class						
Representative-ness of the sample	Sample farms	1 052	737	582	334	54	
	Farms represented	100 509	18 427	8 641	2 951	518	
	Total output	10 849	29 757	54 304	97 656	203 639	
	Output pig fattening	3 758	12 564	25 458	57 037	136 817	
	Ratio	0.35	0.42	0.47	0.58	0.67	
Structural information	Total LU	11	31	57	114	250	
	Total pigs- LU	8	27	54	111	250	
	Pig fattening - LU	6	21	41	88	200	
	Pigs fattend - no	55	179	355	771	1 855	
	Turnover	2.73	2.60	2.58	2.60	2.80	
Receipts from pork fattening (€/pig)	Sales revenue	94.2	96.6	98.2	100.4	100.2	
	National support	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total specific costs	73.1	72.7	72.9	73.5	70.8	
	Feed (total)	45.0	44.5	44.2	44.4	41.2	
	<i>Purchased</i>	14.5	18.5	21.5	27.8	28.9	
	<i>home grown</i>	30.5	26.0	22.7	16.6	12.3	
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	
	Other specific costs	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	
	Total non specific costs	13.4	10.7	9.0	7.5	7.1	
	Machinery and building upkeep	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	5.8	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.6	
	Contract work	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	
	Taxes and other dues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	
	Total non operating costs	56.1	35.8	26.3	20.0	15.6	
	Wages	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.0	
	Rent	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	
	Depreciation	12.5	9.7	7.8	6.2	4.5	
	Family labour costs	31.1	15.8	9.5	5.3	2.2	
	Own land costs	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	8.8	7.0	6.0	5.3	4.4	
		Total operating costs*	86.4	83.4	81.9	81.0	77.9
		Total non operating costs**	56.1	35.8	26.3	20.0	15.6
		Total inputs	142.5	119.2	108.2	101.0	93.5
	Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	21.2	23.9	25.3	26.9	29.4
		Margin over operating costs	7.8	13.2	16.3	19.3	22.3
Margin over total inputs		-48.3	-22.6	-10.0	-0.6	6.7	
Income	FNVA/farm	4 330	11 403	22 018	36 456	77 768	
	FNVA/AWU	3 055	6 550	11 322	15 662	18 794	

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Table 28: Overview on production costs, margins and income by Member State in 2006

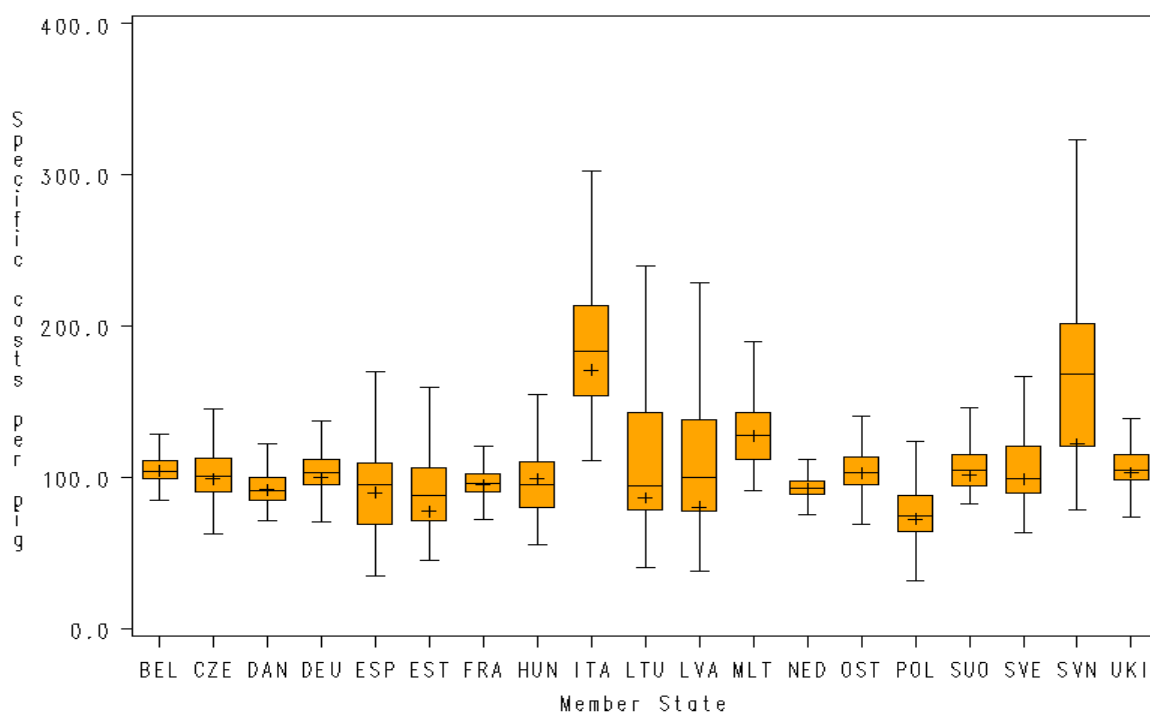
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	ES	EE	FR	HU	IT	LT	LV	MT	NL	AT	PL	FI	SE	SI	UK	EU-25
Representativeness of the sample	Year	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
	Sample farms	116	74	324	826	210	21	213	118	145	52	70	40	108	159	2 780	47	88	23	58
	Farms represented	3 955	671	3 784	19 415	9 538	267	8 304	4 781	2 771	1 356	884	90	3 510	4 861	131 246	1 975	1 303	984	1 715
Structural information	Total output	368 755	363 293	519 776	214 304	229 007	243 829	367 046	87 760	669 580	29 984	53 446	123 943	430 012	104 825	20 285	118 061	315 277	21 548	382 658
	Output pig fattening	181 569	163 593	243 644	111 076	146 942	176 713	189 619	41 621	334 132	15 275	26 789	63 374	285 400	49 122	8 922	63 758	124 858	7 197	171 102
	Ratio	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.52	0.64	0.72	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.66	0.47	0.44	0.54	0.40	0.33	0.45
	Total LU	387	394	473	210	249	265	361	95	595	34	68	170	490	92	21	136	290	25	426
	Total pigs- LU	363	378	465	200	233	264	326	90	581	30	65	154	467	90	19	135	279	23	395
	Pig fattening - LU	276	269	382	176	179	201	252	69	487	23	46	117	397	74	14	117	223	20	287
	Pigs fattend - no	2 294	2 553	4 562	1 681	1 749	1 854	2 439	535	3 576	187	383	850	3 961	714	125	1 284	2 589	122	2 858
	Turnover	2.49	2.67	3.58	2.93	3.25	2.13	2.97	2.38	2.41	1.58	1.64	2.36	2.92	2.89	2.70	3.32	3.36	1.63	3.29
Receipts from pig fattening (€/pig)	Receipts																			
	Sales revenue	126.4	117.0	106.1	121.8	123.8	126.2	122.6	119.6	193.4	110.5	101.6	125.8	118.1	133.8	97.7	108.0	103.8	130.8	107.1
	National support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total specific costs	107.9	106.6	94.7	101.1	94.9	80.9	96.7	96.5	170.9	80.2	83.4	121.2	96.7	105.5	72.1	99.4	98.6	140.0	101.0
	Feed (purchased + homegrown)	53.5	45.7	38.4	41.0	51.7	45.2	47.0	49.9	66.8	47.9	47.2	67.6	43.1	36.5	43.5	39.1	37.1	64.8	44.3
	Purchased	52.0	42.6	31.1	30.2	51.5	42.7	43.4	41.4	59.4	28.6	40.0	67.6	43.0	26.6	20.1	27.7	29.2	32.8	42.4
	home grown	1.6	3.1	7.3	10.8	0.2	2.5	3.6	8.4	7.5	19.3	7.2	0.0	0.2	9.9	23.4	11.4	7.9	32.0	1.9
	Piglets (purchased + homegrown)	47.2	52.9	52.7	55.7	39.7	30.9	44.9	41.8	100.0	29.0	31.6	51.3	46.1	65.0	26.4	58.3	55.6	71.7	47.2
	Other specific costs	7.1	8.0	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.3	4.5	2.4	7.5	4.0	2.2	2.0	5.9	3.5	9.5
	Total non specific costs	7.1	10.4	8.2	14.5	4.9	17.6	14.2	16.1	7.4	11.3	13.1	10.3	9.4	14.0	10.4	13.9	9.8	10.5	10.0
	Machinery and building upkeep	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.5	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.0	4.9	2.4	4.7	3.1
	Energy (fuel, electricity)	2.6	4.3	1.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	6.0	3.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	2.7	3.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	2.8
	Contract work	1.9	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	4.0	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.0
	Taxes and other dues	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Other direct inputs (incl. water)	0.7	3.3	1.8	3.9	1.1	9.4	4.5	5.6	2.1	3.8	4.5	2.0	3.2	3.9	1.3	4.1	1.9	0.7	2.9
Pig fattening production costs (€/pig)	Total non-operating costs	19.0	18.6	27.5	28.1	12.7	14.6	20.8	22.1	16.5	22.0	14.7	23.9	19.2	37.7	35.7	36.1	24.8	39.9	22.6
	Wages	0.3	9.0	2.9	1.3	1.6	8.9	2.5	9.3	4.0	4.1	7.1	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.3	0.8	9.0
	Rent	1.2	0.3	2.8	3.6	1.7	0.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.8	0.5
	Insurance for farm buildings	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Taxes on land and buildings	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Depreciation	5.8	4.7	6.7	7.1	3.0	4.9	8.7	4.6	3.5	8.7	5.9	3.4	5.5	12.6	9.1	13.3	8.0	14.0	3.6
	Family labour costs	8.7	2.7	5.3	7.5	5.5	0.7	6.1	3.4	4.2	10.2	5.3	12.4	6.6	12.3	16.4	10.8	6.5	16.8	6.2
	Own land costs	0.8	0.1	5.8	4.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	4.7	2.2	1.3	2.0
	Costs for capital (excl. own land)	1.7	1.5	3.6	3.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.6	2.7	2.0	-3.0	-4.3	4.9	1.9	4.7	6.7	3.0	1.7	5.2	1.0
	Total operating costs*	115.0	117.0	102.8	115.6	99.8	98.5	111.0	112.6	178.3	91.5	96.4	131.4	106.1	119.5	82.6	113.3	108.5	150.6	110.9
	Total non-operating costs**	19.0	18.6	27.5	28.1	12.7	14.6	20.8	22.1	16.5	22.0	14.7	23.9	19.2	37.7	35.7	36.1	24.8	39.9	22.6
	Total inputs	134.0	135.6	130.4	143.7	112.5	113.1	131.8	134.6	194.7	113.5	111.1	155.3	125.3	157.3	118.3	149.4	133.3	190.5	133.5
Pig fattening margins (€/pig)	Gross market margin	18.5	10.4	11.4	20.7	28.9	45.3	25.9	23.1	22.6	30.4	20.5	32.3	21.4	28.3	25.6	24.7	5.2	-9.2	6.1
	Margin over operating costs	11.4	0.0	3.3	6.1	23.9	27.7	11.7	7.1	15.2	19.1	7.4	22.0	12.0	14.3	15.2	10.8	-4.7	-19.8	-3.8
	Margin over total inputs	-7.6	-18.6	-24.3	-21.9	11.3	13.1	-9.2	-15.0	-1.3	-2.9	-7.2	-1.9	-7.2	-23.5	-20.5	-25.2	-29.5	-59.7	-26.4
Income (€)	FNVA per farm	110 415	63 786	148 606	53 213	76 166	55 399	89 378	28 854	282 200	10 957	13 180	41 319	85 864	38 535	7 992	36 520	56 974	1 615	74 714
	FNVA per AWU	66 140	8 362	71 728	30 672	46 136	10 067	42 943	13 718	92 385	5 882	4 982	21 923	61 087	28 003	5 171	24 318	27 926	1 073	22 652
	Profit per farm	51 026	-15 674	-48 383	-10 758	49 130	26 921	29 555	8 274	181 093	2 250	3 774	8 435	4 843	5 242	-43	-18 380	-54 651	-10 192	-42 810
	Profit per AWU	30 566	-2 055	-23 353	-6 201	29 760	4 892	14 200	3 934	59 285	1 208	1 426	4 475	3 446	3 809	-28	-12 239	-26 787	-6 772	-12 979

*specific + non specific costs, **external factors + own factors costs

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

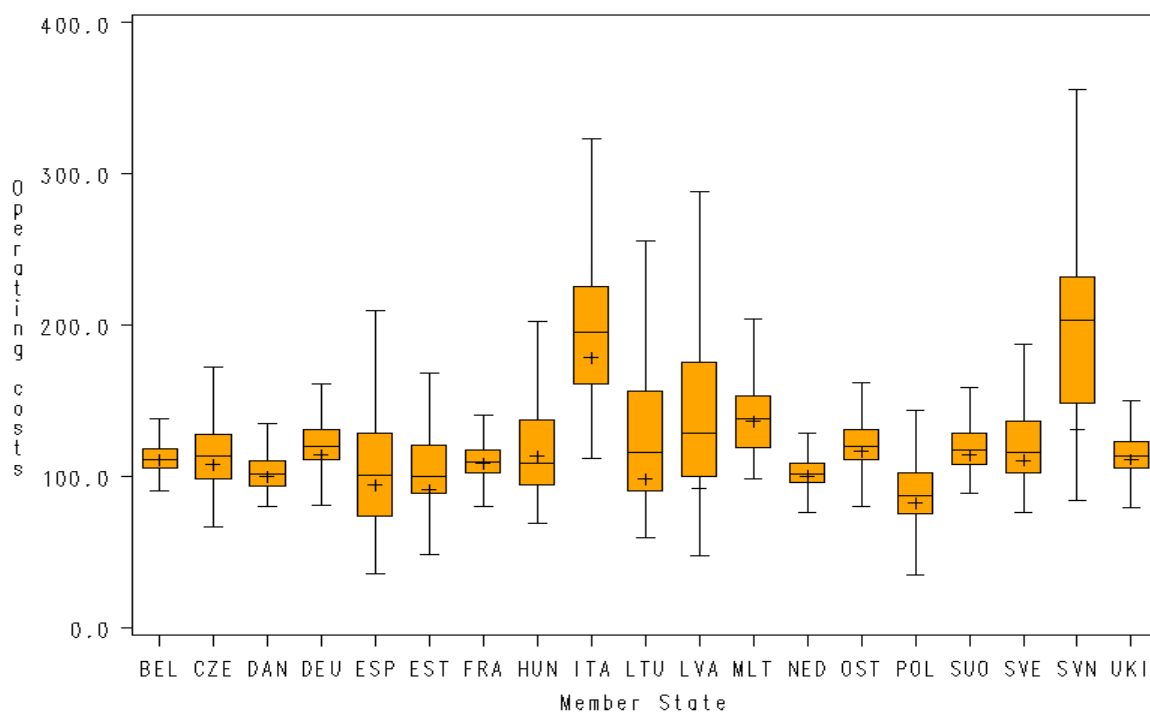
6.3. Figures on the distribution of production costs

Figure 27: Distribution of specific costs per fattened pig by Member State in 2006



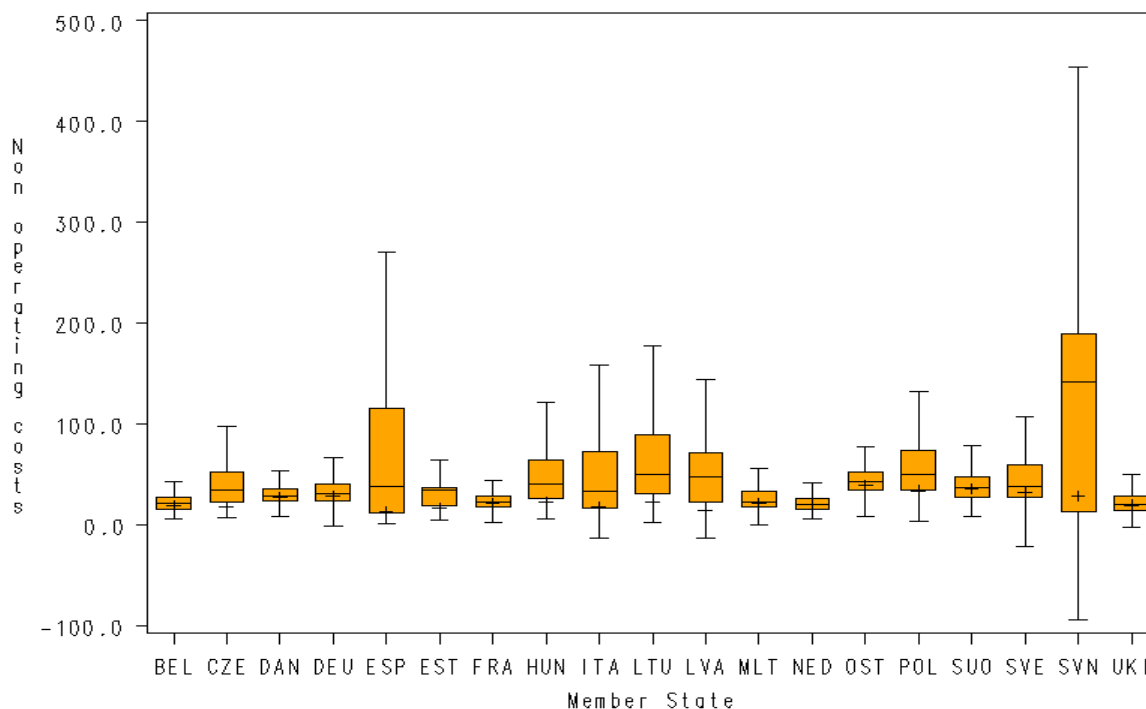
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 28: Distribution of operating costs per fattened pig by Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

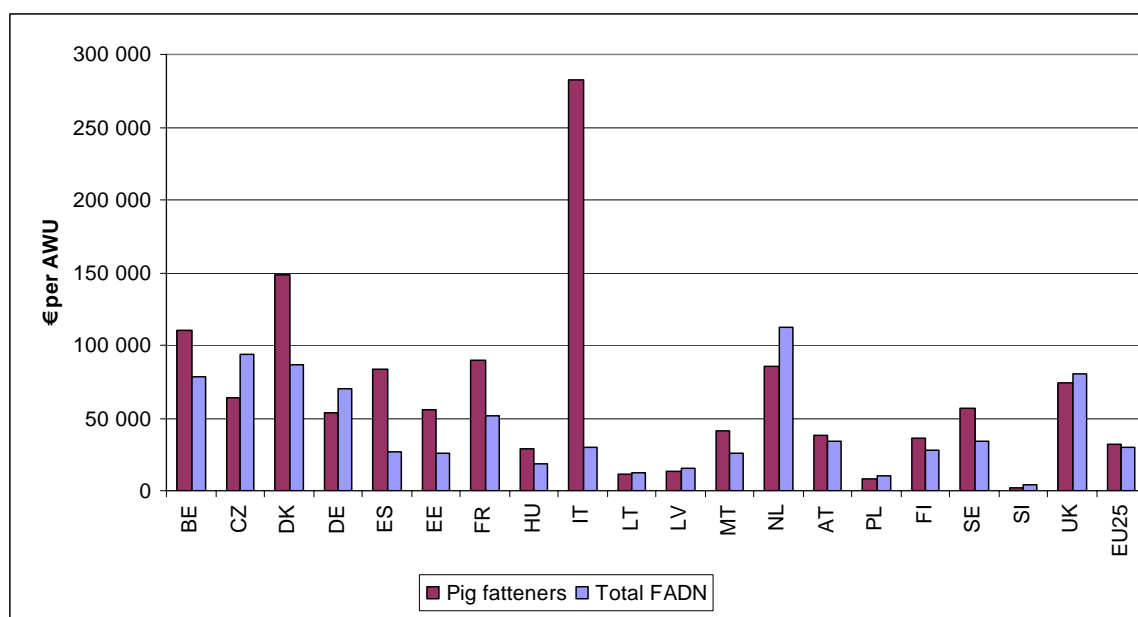
Figure 29: Distribution of non-operating costs per fattened pig by Member State in 2006



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

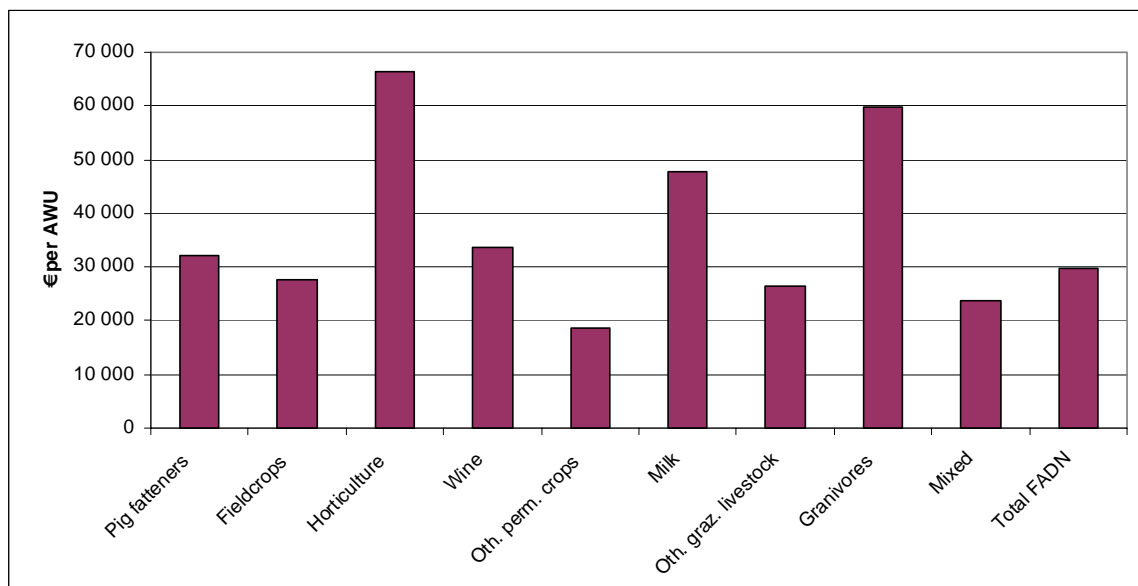
6.4. Figures on income measured in FNVA per farm

Figure 30: Average FNVA per farm of pig fattening specialists in comparison with average of total FADN sample differentiated by Member State in 2006.



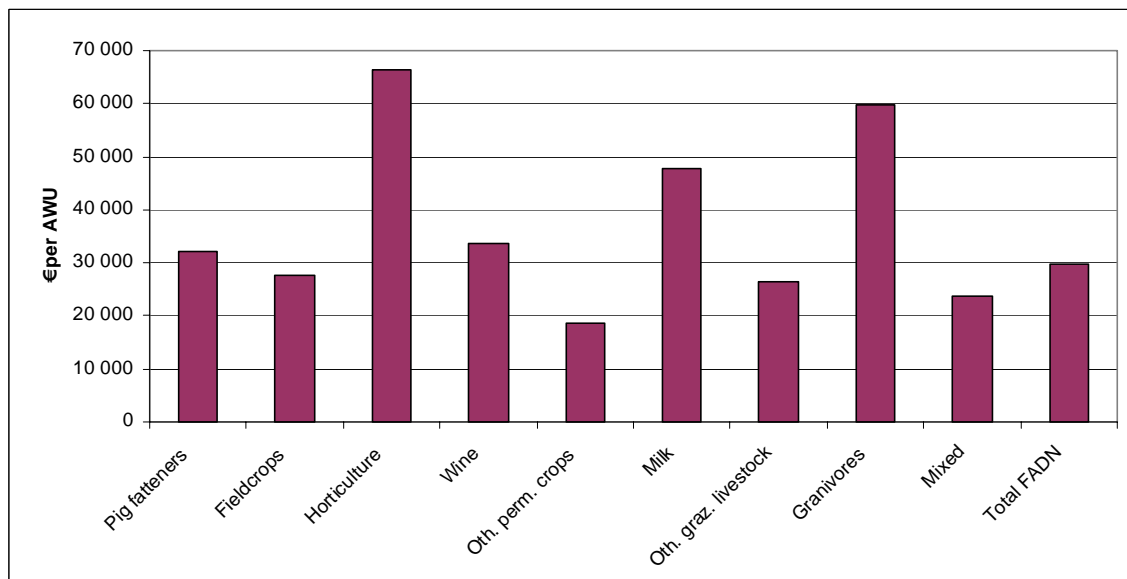
Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 31: Average FNVA per farm of selected pig fattening specialists by size classes



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.

Figure 32: Average FNVA per farm of selected sample of pig fattening specialists in comparison with TF8 (total FADN)



Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI, pig fattening costs model.