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PRESS RELEASE
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**Production of meat, milk and dairy products in the industrial units
in 2011**

In 2011, as against 2010, the slaughtering of pigs and poultry in the specialized industrial units (slaughter houses) increased, while the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and goats recorded a downward trend.

The production of milk collected from agricultural holdings and collection centers by processing units decreased in 2011 as against 2010.

Slaughtering of animals and poultry in industrial units

In 2011, the cattle slaughtering in the specialized industrial units, by number of heads, decreased as against the previous year by 0.5% and the pigs slaughtering increased by 12.3%. As against the previous year, the beef production decreased by 0.9% and the pork production increased by 12.4%.

The number of sheep and goats slaughtered in specialized industrial units decreased as against the previous year by 5.1% and the mutton and goat meat production decreased by 6.5%.

The number of poultry slaughtered in slaughter houses increased as against 2010 by 3.4% and the meat production increased by 1.9%.

Slaughtering of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats in slaughter houses

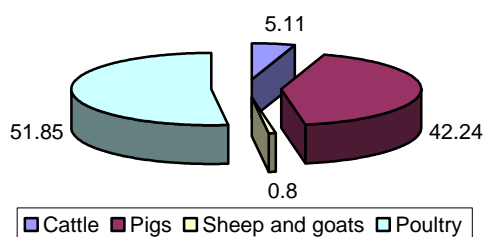
Name of species	Number of slaughtered heads		Live weight (tonnes)		Average weight (kg)		Carcass weight (tonnes)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Cattle	129699	129087	57336	56897	442.1	440.8	28313	28065
Pigs	2900927	3256832	309187	344636	106.6	105.7	234194	263328
Sheep and goats	376877	357688	9348	9248	24.8	25.9	4432	4142

Slaughtering of poultry in slaughter houses

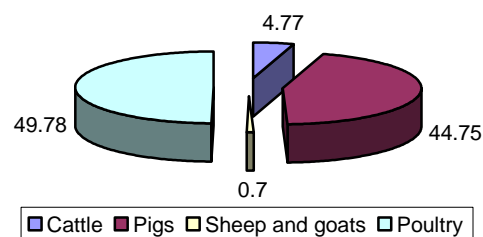
Name of species	Number of slaughtered heads		Live weight (tonnes)		Average weight (kg)		Carcass weight (tonnes)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Poultry-total	175969903	182037967	392241	405025	2.2	2.2	287458	292848
of which:								
- chickens	175000827	180106794	387692	394303	2.2	2.2	283994	284859
- hens	824198	1265271	2586	3245	3.1	2.6	1941	2313

Structure of meat production (in %)

year 2010



year 2011



The cattle slaughtering was predominant in the North-East (44.8%), South-West Oltenia (15.7%) and South-Muntenia (10.3%) regions.

The slaughtering of pigs held the biggest shares in the following regions: West (over 28.0%), South-Muntenia (16.2%) and South-East (15.9%) and the slaughtering of sheep and goats in the West (over 40.0%), South-Muntenia (over 35.0%) and North-West (over 9.0%) regions.

In 2011, the poultry slaughtering was predominant in the South-Muntenia (29.9%), North-East (19.6%), Centre (15.2%) and South-East (14.8%) regions.

**Slaughtering of animals and poultry in specialized units,
by development regions,
in 2011**

Development regions	Cattle		Pigs		Sheep and goats		Poultry – total	
	Number of slaughtered heads	Carcass weight (tonnes)	Number of slaughtered heads	Carcass weight (tonnes)	Number of slaughtered heads	Carcass weight (tonnes)	Number of slaughtered heads	Carcass weight (tonnes)
Country total	129087	28065	3256832	263328	357688	4114	182037967	292848
North - East	57818	11640	200433	15087	10004	167	35719038	56541
South - East	11511	2220	518907	39285	17618	215	26883184	44551
South - Muntenia	13236	3107	526591	39270	c	c	54341592	86789
South - West Oltenia	20294	4746	126279	10303	c	c	c	c
West	2627	799	c	c	c	c	c	c
North - West	12673	2976	371459	30470	c	c	18252237	28135
Centre	10928	2577	411582	32403	5507	82	27714381	51739
Bucharest - Ilfov	-	-	c	c	-	-	-	-

c = confidential data

Milk and dairy products in industrial units

In 2011, as against the previous year, the quantity of cow milk collected by the processing units from agricultural holdings and collection centers decreased by 6402 tonnes (-0.7%).

The biggest decrease in production, in 2011 as against 2010, was registered for milk powder with 995 tonnes (-27.0%).

The production of processed cheese decreased by 1207 tonnes (-10.8%), followed by the butter production with 300 tonnes (-3.1%).

Likewise, the cheese production decreased in 2011 as against 2010 by 1700 tonnes (-2.7%). The evolution of cheese quantity exclusively obtained from cow milk (94.9% from the total cheese production) maintained the same downward trend.

The production of drinking milk and the production of acidified milk (yogurt, drinking yogurt and others) had in 2011, as against 2010, a downward trend of 2720 tonnes (-1.2%) and, respectively, of 1425 tonnes (-1.0%).

The production of cream increased by 521 tonnes (+1.1%) in 2011 as against the previous year.

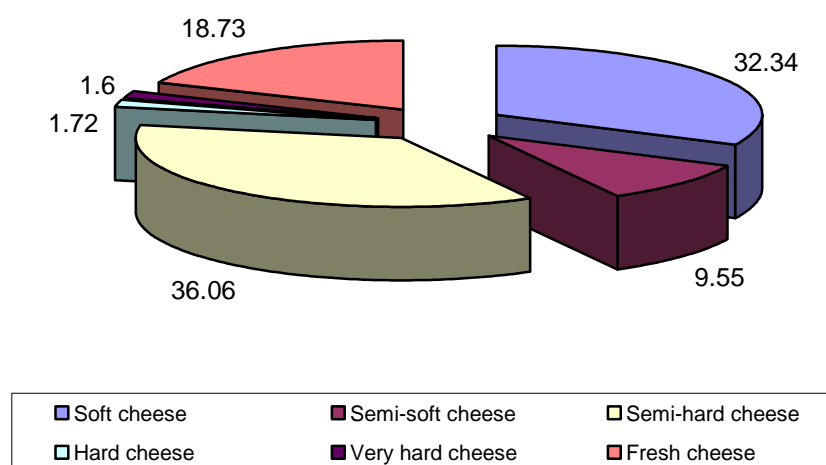
The production of collected milk and dairy products

Product name	Realized production - tonnes -		Year 2011 as against year 2010 (+/-)	
	2010	2011	tonnes	%
Collected milk^{*)}	925405	916021	-9384	-1.0
- cow milk	903750	897348	-6402	-0.7
medium fat content (%)	3.79	3.82	*	*
medium protein content (%)	3.25	3.26	*	*
- buffalo milk	1393	963	-430	-30.9
- goat milk	3856	3366	-490	-12.7
- sheep milk	16406	14345	-2061	-12.6
Imported milk (raw)	87309	82061	-5248	-6.0
Drinking milk	223176	220456	-2720	-1.2
Cream	46801	47322	+521	+1.1
Acidified milk ^{**)}	148317	146892	-1425	-1.0
Milk powder	3687	2692	-995	-27.0
Butter	9754	9454	-300	-3.1
Cheese (including urda)	63962	62262	-1700	-2.7
- from cow's milk	60387	59082	-1305	-2.2
Processed cheese	11136	9929	-1207	-10.8

^{*)} Milk collected by the processing units from agricultural holdings and collection centers.

^{**)} Including yogurt, drinking yogurt, skim milk and other similar products from fermented milk.

Structure of cheese production by humidity content, in 2011 (in %)



Production of cow milk collected by the processing units and the main dairy products by development regions, in 2011

Development regions	Collected cow milk	Drinking milk	Fresh dairy products ^{*)}	Cheese (including urda)
Country total	897348	220456	194215	62262
North - East	194539	45753	14098	12065
South - East	52969	4609	10935	5573
South - Muntenia	67396	14069	19274	10039
South - West Oltenia	6187	1178	523	751
West	24587	c	c	1683
North - West	199332	42313	14840	15520
Centre	268268	87456	56113	15501
Bucharest - Ilfov	84070	c	c	1132

^{*)}Including cream and acidified milk

c = confidential data

The biggest quantities of cow milk were collected in the Centre (29.9%), North-West (22.2%) and North-East (21.7%) regions.

The drinking milk was predominantly produced in the Centre (39.7%), North-East (20.8%) and North-West (19.2%) regions.

The regions Bucharest-Ilfov, Centre and South-Muntenia hold over 75.0% of the production of fresh dairy products (cream and acidified milk).

Cheese was mainly produced in the North-West and Centre (24.9%, each), North-East (19.4%) and South-Muntenia (16.1%) regions.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES:

1. **Data source:** The Annual Statistical Survey on the production of meat, milk and dairy products, according to the European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 1165/2008/EC on statistics regarding livestock and meat from 1.12.2008, repealing Council Directives 93/23-24-25/EEC and Council Directive no. 96/16/EC on the production of milk and dairy products from 19.03.1996.

2. **The statistical survey is exhaustive** and addresses to all enterprises that have as main or secondary activity "The production and preservation of meat", class 1011, "The processing and preservation of poultry meat" class, 1012 and "The production of dairy and cheese products", class 1051 according to CANE Rev. 2 classification. The observation unit is the enterprise or the local workstation. These units can be: slaughter houses that slaughter animals and poultry for meat processing and marketing; dairies that buy milk or milk products directly from the agricultural holdings, from collection centres or units or from import, for transforming them into dairy products. The data are collected from approximately 600 economic units.

3. **Basic definitions.** The carcass weight for cattle is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered animal after removing the skin, blood, viscera, genitals, legs (separated at the level of the metacarpal and metatarsal joints), head, tail, kidney and udder; the carcass weight for pigs is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered pig after removing the blood, viscera, tongue, genitals, hoofs, hair, tail, kidneys, fat and diaphragm; the carcass weight for sheep and goats is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered animal after removing the skin, blood, viscera, external genitals, legs (separated at the level of the metacarpal and metatarsal joints), head, tail and udder; the carcass weight for poultry is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered bird after removing the feathers, blood, viscera, head and legs (separated at the level of the metacarpal and metatarsal joints).

The cow milk collected by the processing units is raw cow milk that has not been heated at a temperature higher than 40 degrees Celsius and has not been subjected to a treatment with a similar effect; the drinking milk is integral milk, semi-skimmed and skimmed, without additives; the cream for consumption is processed and available for delivery outside units (human consumption, raw material for the manufacturing of chocolate, ice cream, etc.); acidified milk is a dairy product with a pH between 3.6 and 5.5 (yogurts, drinking yogurts, skim milk, etc.); cheese products are fresh or aged dairy products, obtained by coagulating milk and cream, separate or in combinations, through the action of the clot or other coagulating agents and through the partial drainage of the whey resulted after the coagulation.

Medium fat content: the fat quantity within 100 grams of product, expressed in percentages.

Medium protein content: the protein quantity within 100 grams of product, expressed in percentages.