



## 2018 Livestock Production Cost Survey

In 2018, the production costs of all livestock (excluding eggs) recorded an increase compared to the previous year.

○ The production costs of Korean beef cattle, calves, beef cattle, broilers and milk rose by 8.7%, 4.8%, 4.5%, 2.0% and 1.1%, respectively, from 2017.

- The increase in livestock production costs was caused by a rise in livestock purchase costs (Korean beef cattle and beef cattle), labor costs (calves and milk) and feed costs (broilers and beef cattle).

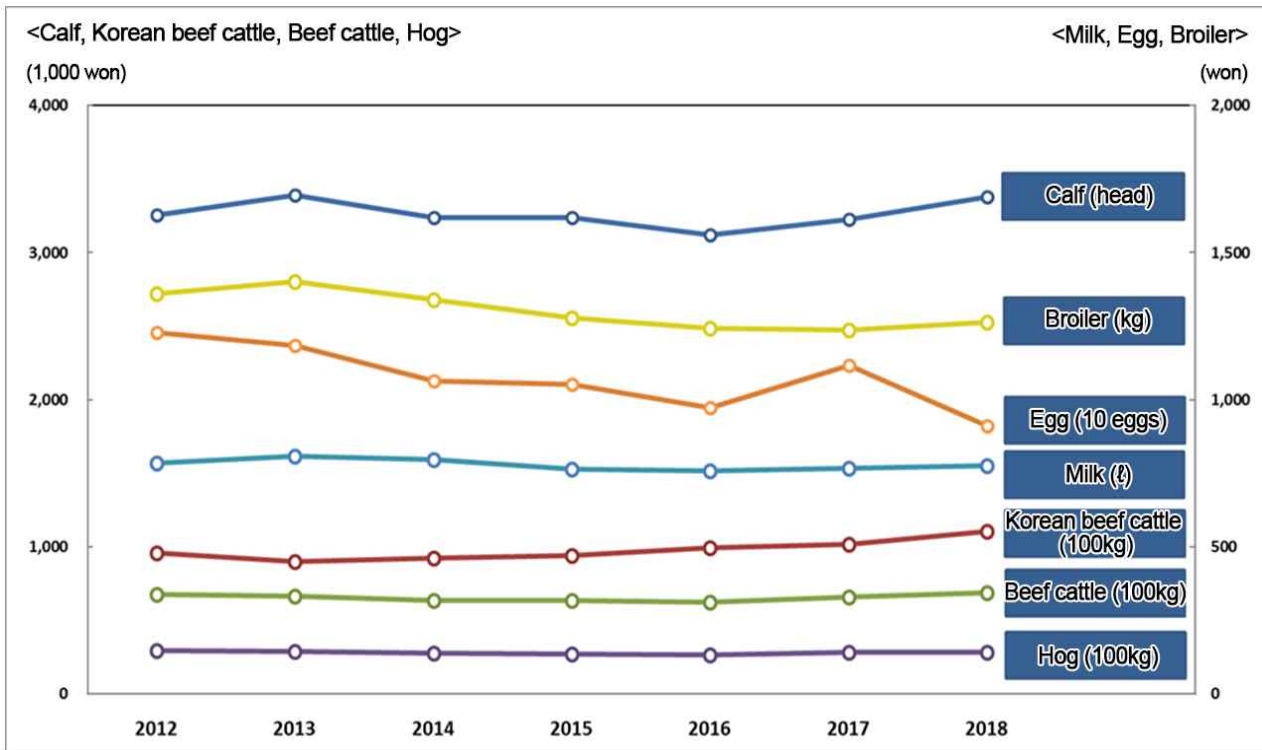
○ The production costs of eggs dropped by 18.6% from 2017 owing to a decrease in livestock purchase costs (-45.2%) and feed costs (-10.9%).

\* Price of spawning chicks at producing regions (won per chick): 2,080 won in 2017 → 884 won in 2018 (a drop of 57.5%)

### < Livestock Production Costs >

Classification Livestock	2017		2018		Year-on-year			
	Operating cost	Production cost	Operating cost	Production cost	Change		Percent change (%)	
					Operating cost	Production cost	Operating cost	Production cost
Calf (1,000 won per head)	2,164	3,225	2,212	3,378	48	153	2.2	4.8
Korean beef cattle (1,000 won per 100kg)	879	1,018	955	1,106	76	88	8.6	8.7
Beef cattle (1,000 won per 100kg)	524	656	554	686	30	30	5.7	4.5
Milk (won per liter)	650	767	650	775	0	8	0.1	1.1
Hog (1,000 won per 100kg)	272	284	272	284	0	0	0.0	0.1
Egg (won per 10 eggs)	1,062	1,117	868	910	-193	-208	-18.2	-18.6
Broiler (won per kg)	1,179	1,237	1,204	1,262	25	25	2.1	2.0

< Livestock Production Costs for the Past 7 Years >



In 2018, the net profit of all livestock (excluding beef cattle) recorded a decrease compared to the previous year.

○ The net profit of hogs, layers and broilers recorded a drop due to a decrease in their gross receipts.

\* Auction price of hogs (won per kg of scalded hog): 4,947 won in 2017 → 4,362 won in 2018 (a drop of 11.8%)

\* Wholesale price of eggs (won per 10 large eggs): 1,693 won in 2017 → 936 won in 2018 (a decrease of 44.7%)

\* Wholesale price of broilers (won per kg): 3,024 won in 2017 → 2,836 won in 2018 (a decrease of 6.2%)

○ The net profit of Korean breeding cows and Korean beef cattle recorded a decrease owing to a rise in breeding costs including labor costs and livestock purchase costs.

\* Family labor costs of Korean breeding cows (1,000 won per head): 627 won in 2017 → 699 won in 2018 (a rise of 11.5%)

\* Purchase costs of Korean beef cattle (1,000 won per head): 2,958 won in 2017 → 3,424 won in 2018 (a rise of 15.8%)

○ The net profit of beef cattle showed an increase due to a rise in gross receipts.

\* Price of beef cattle at producing regions (won per kg of dressed beef cattle): 8,390 won in 2017 → 10,407 won in 2018 (a rise of 24.0%)

< Profitability of Livestock >

Livestock	2017			2018			<Net profit > Year-on-year	
	Gross receipts	Income	Net profit	Gross receipts	Income	Net profit	Change	Percent change
Korean breeding cow (1,000 won per head)	2,563	998	234	2,762	1,080	214	-20	-8.7
Korean beef cattle (1,000 won per head)	7,805	1,176	133	8,350	1,088	-57	-190	-
Beef cattle (1,000 won per head)	3,850	13	-953	4,503	467	-492	461	-
Dairy cow (1,000 won per head)	9,998	3,809	2,747	10,116	3,875	2,736	-11	-0.4
Hog (1,000 won per head)	407	99	86	372	63	48	-38	-43.9
Layer (won per head)	42,399	13,302	11,814	26,247	-413	-1,668	-13,482	-
Broiler (won per head)	1,946	234	149	1,968	205	121	-28	-18.9

\* Income = Gross receipts - General costs

\* Net profit = Gross receipts - Breeding costs

< Net Profit for the Past 7 Years >

