

CURRENT SITUATION IN FIGURES RELATED TO BOVINES AND OVINES, AND MILK PRODUCTION;

TURKEY - IZMIR

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Introduction

Throughout the history, foods of animal origin have been of vital importance in meeting our nutritional needs. Cultivation of the land following the abandonment of nomadic life and transition to permanent settlement has had a positive impact on the development of animal husbandry. Animal husbandry has constituted the means of living for a significant part of the population with the importance it gained through the emergence of commercial life due to permanent settlement. Milk sector has also developed in parallel with the development of husbandry sector and paved the way for the inception of the production of dairy products.

Just like in the rest of the world, the demand for animal products also increases in our country in parallel to the boost in population today. While the meat, milk and eggs are irreplaceable sources of nutrition for the society to keep an adequate and balanced diet, many by-products such as hides and skins, wool, intestines etc. obtained from the animal production constitute unrivalled sources of raw material for many main and supporting industries such as food, textile, medical and cosmetics industries.

Moreover, when the initial stages of development of the developed countries are examined, it can be easily seen that the primary driving force of these countries in the path going towards development is not the industry and services sectors, but the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. The main reason for this is the fact that the raw materials necessary for the production of goods and services with high added-value are obtained from the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors.

Current Situation

Number of animals has also increased in our country just like in the rest of the world due mainly to the increase in population. According to the data provided by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for 2013, there are 1,5 billion bovines and 2 billion ovine animals around the world, and the total milk production has reached 768 million tonnes.

Today, 41%, 30%, 19% and 7,4% of all bovine animals are located in Asia, the Americas, Africa and Europe, respectively. As for the distribution of ovine animals on continents, the figures reveal that 50,6% of all ovine animals is in Asia while the other 31% is in Africa. Of the remaining sum, 6,8% is located in Europe while the remaining 5,7% is in



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

America. 38%, 28% and 24% of the total amount of milk collected come from Asia, Europe and the Americas, respectively. The below table shows the total number of bovine and ovine animals in our country and the province of Izmir, and reflects the developments in milk production.

Table 1: Number of Bovine Animals in Turkey (Head)

Year/Animal Breed	Cattle (Culture)	Cattle (Cross-breed)	Cattle (Domestic)	Buffalo	Total
2009	3.723.583	4.406.041	2.594.334	87.207	10.811.165
2010	4.197.890	4.707.188	2.464.722	84.726	11.454.526
2011	4.836.547	5.120.621	2.429.169	97.632	12.483.969
2012	5.679.484	5.776.028	2.459.400	107.435	14.022.347
2013	5.954.333	6.112.437	2.348.487	117.591	14.532.848
2014	6.139.810	6.005.089	1.977.948	121.829	14.244.676

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

According to the data by Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), the number of bovines has increased by 3,4 million in 2014 compared to 2009. However, imports play a significant role in this increase. Turkey imports mainly from the United States and Australia. Nonetheless, the number of domestic cattle has decreased by about 600 thousand in the last six years as can be seen from the Table.

Table 2: Number of Bovine Animals in İzmir (Head)

Year/Animal Breed	Cattle (Culture)	Cattle (Cross-breed)	Cattle (Domestic)	Buffalo	Total
2009	269.541	83.348	15.406	77	368.372
2010	280.491	97.540	20.487	69	398.587



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

2011	309.078	102.684	21.267	88	433.117
2012	344.503	108.293	21.082	60	473.938
2013	363.901	107.323	21.024	69	492.317
2014	424.945	110.380	20.590	66	555.981

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

The number of bovines has also increased in İzmir and the highest increase has been seen in domestic cattle in parallel with the increase all around the country. It is seen that the annual average number of bovines is around 500 thousand in İzmir.

Table 3: Number of Ovine Animals in Turkey (Head)

Year/Animal Breed	Goat (Ordinary)	Goat (Angora)	Sheep (Domestic)	Sheep (Merino)	Total
2009	4.981.299	146.986	20.721.925	1.027.583	26.877.793
2010	6.140.627	152.606	22.003.299	1.086.392	29.382.924
2011	7.126.862	151.091	23.811.036	1.220.529	32.309.518
2012	8.199.184	158.102	25.892.582	1.532.651	35.782.519
2013	9.059.259	166.289	27.485.166	1.799.081	38.509.795
2014	10.169.348	177.811	29.011.546	2.103.644	41.462.349

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

The increase in the number of ovine animals is higher compared with the increase in the number of bovines in our country. The number of ovines that was 27 million in 2009 has increased by 14,4 million and reached 41,4 million today. As can be seen from Table 3, the number of ovines is the highest for domestic sheep, which reached 29 million in 2014.



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

Table 4: Number of Ovine Animals in İzmir (Head)

Year/Animal Breed	Goat (Ordinary)	Goat (Angora)	Sheep (Domestic)	Sheep (Merino)	Total
2009	141.579	4.241	370.125	3.600	519.545
2010	161.843	2.605	378.627	3.465	546.540
2011	162.906	2.244	412.071	3.200	580.421
2012	183.664	2.063	479.444	3.125	668.296
2013	221.071	2.294	510.968	3.075	737.408
2014	234.967	867	547.344	3.620	786.798

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

The increase in the number of ovine animals in İzmir is in parallel with the increase within the country. When the data in Table 4 are analysed, it is understood that goat breeding is of vital importance in animal husbandry in İzmir. Moreover, a significant decrease can be seen in the number of Angora goats from the figures in the table.

Table 5: Bovine Milk Production in Turkey (Ton)

Year/Animal Breed	Cattle (Culture)	Cattle (Cross-breed)	Cattle (Domestic)	Buffalo	Total
2009	5.713.004	4.585.859	1.284.450	32.443	11.615.756
2010	6.309.065	4.861.835	1.247.644	35.487	12.454.031
2011	7.239.644	5.341.224	1.221.560	40.372	13.842.800
2012	8.554.402	6.166.762	1.256.673	46.989	16.024.826
2013	8.946.131	6.531.573	1.177.305	51.947	16.706.956
2014	9.383.812	6.628.337	986.701	54.803	17.053.653



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

18,5 million tonnes of milk was produced in our country in 2014 as can be understood from Table 5 and 7. 91% of the total amount of milk produced has been collected from bovine animals. While the cattle occupy an important place in bovine milk production, sheep and goats are of vital importance in ovine milk production.

Table 6: Bovine Milk Production in İzmir (Ton)

Year/Animal Breed	Cattle (Culture)	Cattle (Cross-breed)	Cattle (Domestic)	Buffalo	Total
2009	470.507	92.076	5.481	33	568.097
2010	465.217	107.643	8.555	30	581.445
2011	502.381	115.476	9.210	35	627.102
2012	571.768	118.143	9.138	24	699.073
2013	604.069	113.567	9.048	27	726.711
2014	716.489	117.808	9.029	26	843.352

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

İzmir is an important city in terms of milk production. Around 5% of total milk production in Turkey is met by İzmir.

Table 7: Ovine Milk Production in Turkey (Ton)

Year/Animal Breed	Goat (Ordinary)	Goat (Angora)	Sheep (Domestic)	Sheep (Merino)	Total
2009	190.286	1.924	712.784	21.435	926.429
2010	270.476	2.335	792.122	24.710	1.089.643
2011	318.273	2.315	865.577	27.245	1.213.410



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

2012	367.208	2.221	973.619	33.388	1.376.436
2013	413.444	2.299	1.062.274	38.739	1.516.756
2014	460.518	2.752	1.069.441	44.496	1.577.207

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

Compared to the bovine husbandry, the ovine husbandry sector has a larger market share both within our country and İzmir. Accordingly, the number of ovine animals in our country is higher compared to Western countries.

Table 8: Ovine Milk Production in İzmir (Ton)

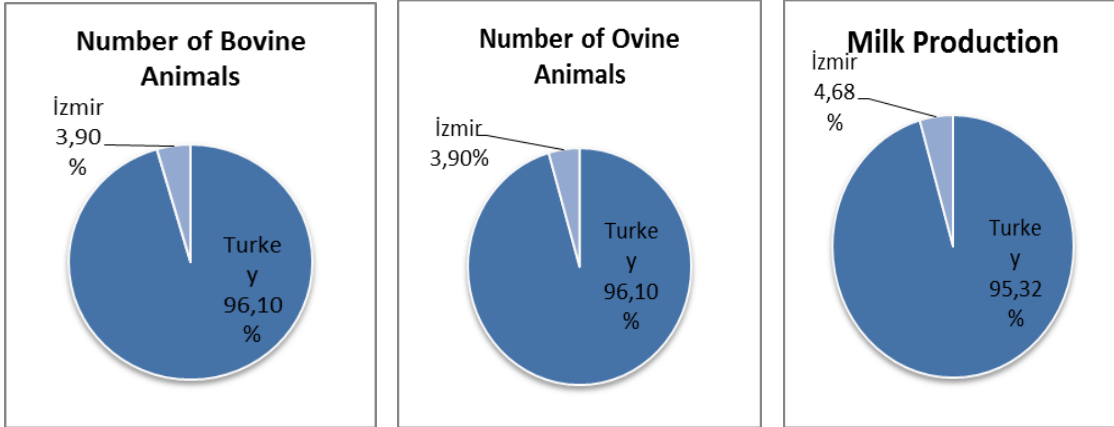
Year/Animal Breed	Goat (Ordinary)	Goat (Angora)	Sheep (Domestic)	Sheep (Merino)	Total
2009	4.492	23	11.850	75	16.440
2010	5.655	17	12.738	74	18.484
2011	5.874	15	14.409	68	20.366
2012	6.422	14	17.293	67	23.796
2013	7.771	15	17.919	66	25.771
2014	8.784	7	19.650	72	28.513

Source: TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institute), 2015

The graphs below indicate the comparison of the number of bovine and ovine animals and milk production of İzmir with that of Turkey.



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – İzmir



As can be understood from the graphs, İzmir constitutes around 4% of the total number of animals and about 5% of the milk production in Turkey.

Conclusion

Animal husbandry and milk sectors in both our country and İzmir are among the indispensable sectors in terms of the economy itself and meeting the nutritional needs of the people. In addition to making significant contributions to the economy of the country and the province of İzmir with the added value they create, these sectors contribute also greatly to the adequate and balanced nutrition of the population of the province. However, some major problems are experienced in the production and marketing phases in the animal husbandry and, in parallel, milk sector as is the case for the agriculture sector. Of these problems, the major ones can be summarized as follows:

- Just like in every other production line, input costs are also quite high in animal husbandry and these costs increase day by day. High input costs are directly reflected on meat as well as milk prices.
- The work and studies carried out in order to ensure animal health and welfare, control animal movements and prevent problems regarding hygiene and quality do not go beyond the legislation prepared in this respect.
- One of the major and most important setbacks of the animal husbandry sector in Turkey is no doubt the inadequacy of genetic material production and breeding animals as well as of the breeding activities intended to improve the yield level per animal. Both meat and milk yield per animal in our country is lower compared to many countries.



Current Situation In Figures Related To Bovines And Ovines, And Milk Production; Turkey – Izmir

- The insufficiency of organization and coordination, and administrative problems are among the leading obstacles choking the development of the sector as is the case for many different areas of business.