

ANALYSIS OF SOME ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF THE LIVESTOCK CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE IASI COUNTY

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The evaluation of the economic efficiency of a production process are a great importance in establishing the advantage of carrying on the production activity as it has been programmed, or of modifying it. Since productivity analysis, although important, does not wholly represent the many quantitative aspects that affect the economic results that can be achieved with the combination of production factors. In the development and the increase of the economic efficiency of agriculture, a major importance is the improvement of the usage of the livestock constructions, like fix assets, which play a major part within the framework of the production funds for their values, as well as for their active role in the process of production. The paper presents other economic efficiency indicators, on the basis of harvest dates from two livestock farms from Iasi County.

Keywords: *economic efficiency, fix assets, livestock constructions*

The breeding, maintenance and running of animals, like part which characterized an intensive and modern agriculture, is appealed to contribute at an rational and scientifically nourishment of population; at safeguard of raw material for food industry and at some reserves for export [1, 2].

The realization of these objectives required an ensemble of organization, technique and economic measures for ensure the development of technical and materials basis (number of animals, fodder, constructions, technical equipment a.s.o.), the modernization of technologies (including modernization of stables and their annexes) and improvement the sanitary and veterinary assistance [4].

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The paper present an analysis of the economical efficiency belonging to the productive buildings, based on the data offered by the charged personnel from the livestock farms (SCPCB Dancu and Agroservice S.A.) from Iasi district.

The analysis has been done during 2003 - 2007, and the data is processed and presented as follows on the ground of the specialty literature.

Finally analyzing efficiency ratios we strongly recommended for the decision makers: only one efficiency ratio is not enough for making judgment about a firm efficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At the establishment of size and type of constructions from agricultural farms, these must be accomplished some conditions, which are: can comply with norms looking constructions; can adequate for specialization and size of production from agricultural farm [3]; can permit their extension in future in relation with development of other specializations; can respect the sanitary, veterinary, technical and organization demands; can permit the easy arrangement for other possible utilizations and change's possibility in future on the specialization of agricultural farm for to be efficiency of point of view economic [1, 4].

The SCPCB Dancu holds 605 ha surface, which 7.00 ha are occupied by constructions. In one stable (no. 5) are 38 recording cows and the capacity of the farm are 1100 cows in 13 stables. In figure 1 are presented the average number of cows, in 2003 - 2007 period.

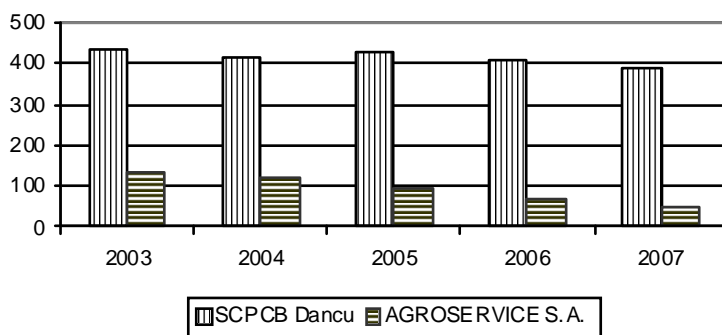


Figure 1 The average number of cows in 2003 - 2007 period

The fix assets situation is presented in table, which from we see allegedly the stable no. 2, 4 and 6 have the great values because of major modernizations from 1989 and the stables no. 9, 11 and 13 - because was modernized.

Agroservice S.A. hold 7.03 ha surface, including 2.18 ha surface occupied by different constructions. This farm have 3 stables for growing cows, 1 stable for growing pigs (that, was changed for cows), 1 stable for cows maternity, in total approximately 0.57 ha surface. In figure 1 are presented the average number of cows, in 2003 - 2007 period.

Looking at economical aspects, the calculated indicators were analysed comparative for these two farms (table 2).

The situation of the fix assets, for both farms, is presented in table 3, where the group I included constructions; group II - technological installations; group III - the measure and control installations; group IV - vehicles; group V - animals; group VI - the fix assets implements (2).

From presented dates, it comes out that constructions participate with 85÷88% from total fix assets and the damping values on 12/31/2000 is 58÷67% from total recording.

Table 1

The value of constructions at SCPCB Dancu (thousands lei)

Stable number	Inventory value (01.01.1990)	Reassessment (HG.983 1999)	% from total livestock constructions (1999)
1	682	2893	0.03
2	2012	779722	9.41
3	2027	785713	9.49
4	900	341424	4.12
5	2020	782845	9.45
6	1056	42221	0.52
7	197	197	< 0.01
8	1442	823233	9.94
9	1427	541599	6.54
10	1482	831185	10.03
11	1480	522205	6.30
12	1431	848636	10.24
13	830	635560	7.67
14	466	444467	5.38
15	469	446763	5.39
16	467	454987	5.49
TOTAL	18388	8283650	100.00

Table 2

The situation of principal indicators in the studied period

Farm	Year	Incomes (thousands lei/UVM)	Expenses (thousands lei/UVM)	Profit (thousands lei/UVM)	Rate of profit (%)
SCPCB Dancu	2003	18823.58	16965.15	1858.44	10.95
	2004	31892.77	29870.03	2022.75	6.77
	2005	34297.96	32903.43	1394.53	4.23
	2006	47986.44	46981.05	1005.38	2.13
	2007	79031.68	78474.16	557.52	0.71
Agroservice	2003	5237.44	6789.99	-1552.55	-22.86
	2004	6904.51	8367.63	-1463.13	-17.48
	2005	10666.50	10642.77	23.72	0.22
	2006	41703.37	40721.67	981.70	2.41
	2007	63448.63	72938.00	-9489.39	-13.01

Table 3

The situation of fix assets on the analyzed livestock farms

Group	SCPCB Dancu		Agroservice	
	book-keeping values	damping values	book-keeping values	damping values
Group I	88.02	67.64	85.11	58.52
Group II	3.43	13.82	11.83	27.82
Group III	0.33	1.49	0.67	0.40
Group IV	0.98	5.24	0.87	10.47
Group V	7.00	11.17	1.24	1.97
Group VI	0.24	0.65	0.28	0.82

CONCLUSIONS

1. The intensification and the diversification of agriculture are accompanied by the growing of size constructions destined to the production, keeping and capitalization of agricultural products. The industrialization of agriculture changes more and more the economical functions of agricultural constructions, which become a direct participant at production process. Both with growing the value of constructions destined on industrialization of agriculture will grow the economic efficiency of fix assets in the shape of constructions.

2. At Agroservice the average number of cows was recording in a descendent line. At SCPCB Dancu the average number of cows was recording an oscillation situation.

3. At SCPCB Dancu, in studied period, the incomes / UVM was biggest like the expenses, and the rate of profit was in a descendent curve.

4. At Agroservice, in same period, the expenses / UVM was biggest like the incomes and the rate of profit was in an oscillation curve.

5. The assurance of increase efficiency in using the agricultural constructions involve: using at total capacity of stables through their populated at maximum; reparation and maintenance of constructions for an using more long time; using some constructions and in other purpose, in periods when don't participated at production process specific them; renting or given in financial administration demurrage of different spaces when some activities are reduced; using the constructions in framework of some realized activities in co-operation with other producers.

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method of analysis to determine the indicators of the agro-industrial complex of the region, the statistical. model was used in the calculations of the needs of a sheep herd for feed, water, area of a winter sheepfold. and the Grand-smeta program was used to determine the estimated cost of the construction of sheep-. breeding facilities. 2.1. Analysis of the agro-industrial complex of Tuva.Â the estimated cost of construction of sheep-breeding facility amounted to 1550 thousand rubles. The. calculations of the estimated cost were made in the Grant smeta program.Â determination of the economic efficiency of cattle breeding. It should also be noted that there is no. organized hides and skins market, and therefore animal skin, especially small cattle and horses, is usually. What are Economic Indicators? An economic indicator is a metric used to assess, measure, and evaluate the overall state of health of the macroeconomy. Economic indicators are often collected by a government agency or private business intelligence organization in the form of a census or survey, which is then analyzed further to generate an economic indicator. Financial analysts and investors keep track of macroeconomic indicators because the economy is a source of systematic riskSystematic RiskSystematic risk is that part of the total risk that is caused by factors beyond the control of a speci Fundamental analysis is the study of how economy of the country affects its currency rate, which mainly involves interpretation of statistical reports and economic indicators. Hundreds of economic news and reports released daily allow, to some extent, to predict whether the currency value will appreciate or depreciate in future and when reversal of the current trend may be expected. Date and time when a particular report or indicator due to be released is scheduled in advance and can be found in the Economic Calendar. It is the main tool analysts use to determine the impact news may have. It a For example, the construction of time series of changes of interesting indicators over a considerable period allows us to establish certain economic patterns and trends in economic development. For this, the main sustainably acting factors are identified that have rendered in the past and can have a significant impact on the financial and economic activities of the construction enterprise in the future.Â the final financial results; determination of economic efficiency of the use of labour, material and financial resources; identification and measurement of internal reserves at all stages of the production process.Â Hence, the main tasks of economic analysis can also be represented in the form of a scheme (Figure 5) [12]. -test determines differences of economic and structural indicators between efficient and inefficient regions. The research reveals that substitution of labour by capital/contract work explains the variability of the farm net value added per AWU (annual work unit) income indicator by more than 30%.Â The rest of the milk production comes from mixed crop and livestock farms. Specialised farms are highly technologically demanding.Â Production efficiency is one of the key prerequisites for the competitiveness of enterprises in every business. The question about production efficiency of specialised dairy farms arises due to the expected abolition of the milk quota system in 2015.