

V. Tkachuk, Bachelor student
L. Boltianskaia, PhD in Ec., As. Prof., research advisor
T. Karaieva, PhD in Pedagogy, As. Prof., language advisor
Tavria State Agrotechnological University

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTS OUTPUT IN PIG-BREEDING

Economic efficiency of pig-breeding and world development trends of the branch are considered in the article. Current state of pig breeding products output in Ukraine and its dynamics are given. The ways enabling to decrease production costs for pig breeding have been proposed.

Keywords: pig-breeding, products output, production costs.

Pig breeding is one of the most productive and precocious branches of animal husbandry. Principal pig breeding output is meat and fat being the important products for feeding people. Pork makes up about 40% in meat nutrition balance and takes the second place after beef.

Economic advantages of pig breeding are the following:

- quick provender payback as pigs are able to give great amount of fat under fodder economic expenses;
- pigs multi-parousness as at one farrow it is possible to get up to 12 piglets from sow, and in a year- till 18-24 piglets;
- short embryonic development period - under full feeding of saplings in the course of 7-9 months it is possible to reach head alive weight of 100-110 kg;
- precociousness.

That's why the subject under consideration is relevant. If to focus on world development trends it is worth mentioning that pig breeding is well developed in densely populated countries as food industry waste products as well as food debris are widely used for pig raising.

The branch gives 40% of world meat production. Two thirds of pig head is concentrated in Asia, in particular, in China. Pig breeding is well developed in the USA, Brazil, Germany, Russia, Ukraine, Poland [2].

Nowadays pig breeding in Ukraine is considered to be promising and profitable branch but in our country is at its primary stage. But all large domestic farms gained good results due to foreign experience, in particular, in Denmark and Holland.

Pig breeding is developed up to the whole territory of Ukraine but its predominant development is characteristic to densely populated regions on the farms engaged in grain and potato growing.

Pig breeding tendencies on the market of Ukraine at the beginning of 2016 may be characterized as:

- decreasing in volume of export and import volume increasing;
- landslide of prices for pork since the end of December 2015 till the middle of February 2016 per 20%;
- increasing in volumes of pig raising in live weight per 3,5% as well as increasing in selling of slaughter weight per 6%.

Thus, during the first quarter of 2016 0,9 thousand tons of pork were exported from Ukraine. That is 4/5 times less than for similar period of the previous year. The principal indicator of this shortening is prohibition for output export to Russia, came into force since December 25th, 2015. After loss of Russian market the main countries for home pork sale became Armenia –nearly 55, 3%, Hong Kong – 25 % and Georgia- till 12,5%. Output import, in its turn, increased per 24% and made up 0, 97 thousand tons [2].

In whole, for Ukraine the situation hasn't been stabilized and decreasing in the head of pigs is observed. In the course of 2015 the head of pigs decreased per 422,500 heads (or per 94,6%) and on January 1st, 2016 it made up 7 341,900 heads. (as can be seen in Figure 1)

The results of analytical survey of pig raising according to farms categories confirm that in 2015 the farms in Ukraine made up 49,2% while to agricultural enterprises – 50, 8% of the whole production market.

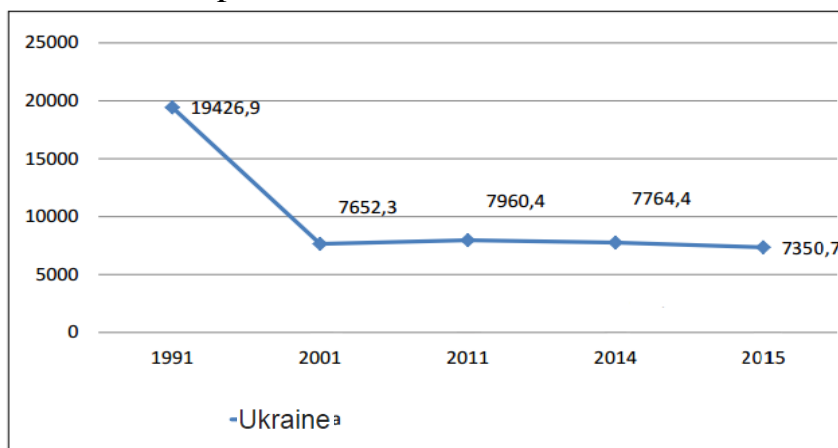


Figure1. Pig Heads Dynamics in Ukraine

Concerning output dynamics, unfortunately, the tendency to abrupt decrease in head of pigs in particular and in animal husbandry in whole is characteristic feature in recent years. At present it becomes unprofitable for agricultural enterprise to be engaged in animal husbandry. While plant growing ones more or less endures hard times as well.

Let us analyze the indices of farm production resources availability at the example of Production enterprise “Agrotechnologies”. Pig productivity is estimated according to reproductive ability (reproductive quality) of sows and boars, fattening calves and beef performance. Animals performance indicator is the average yield per one animal. This indicator shows the status of quality livestock [3,c. 292-295].

As can be seen from the figure 2 pigs head in 2015 increased per 30,58% in comparing with 2013. Dynamics of pork gross output and productivity is of positive character. And for the period since 2013 till 2015 it increased per 2,15 and 1,65 times.

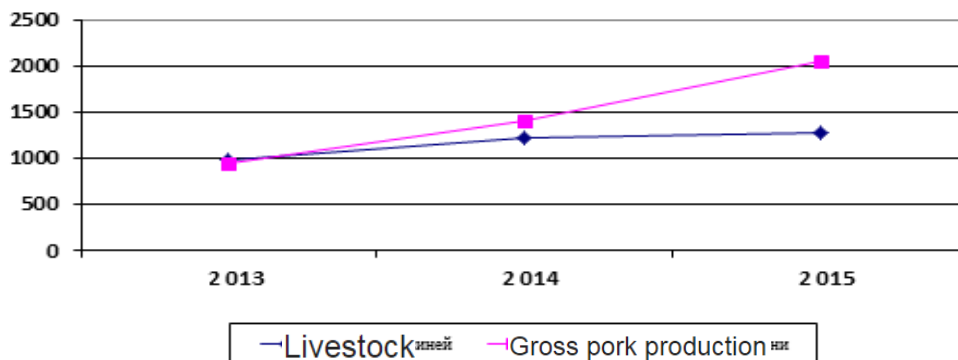


Figure 2. Dynamics of total output and head of pigs

What are the ways to decrease production costs for pig breeding? When substantiating the ways to decrease agrarian production costs it is important to take into account that with increased animal productivity cost decreases. Thus, the factors causing this increase can be considered as factors reducing the cost of agricultural products.

The most important conditions for the successful fulfilling the tasks to increase livestock production is radical improvement of fodder production, increasing in volume output of feed production, increasing its quality, reducing losses of fodder and their nutrients as well.

It should also be taken into consideration that the quality of protein, its amino acid composition seriously affects the average gain, feed consumption and animal health. At the optimal ratio of amino acids, vitamins and minerals in ration the norm of protein can be reduced by 15% [4].

Taking into account all above mentioned it should be concluded that factors providing the increase of pig productivity have to include:

- production introducing the best breeds, following the advanced methods of animals keeping;

- increasing fodder supplies of animal husbandry, following zoo-technical requirements when making up rations as for its balance of protein, mineral substances, and other nourishing components;

- increasing the feeding quality and intensity to increase alive weight pigs sold;

- improving specialization as well as concentration of pig breeding branch;

- fodder costs shortening;

- improving branch structure of enterprises focusing on market needs;

- trying to reach rational production concentration providing better resources use;

- introducing the advances of science, technique and advanced experience.

The factor for production cost decreasing is increasing labor productivity on the basis of complex production mechanization and automation as well as rational building up the organizational structure of private enterprises, introducing the improved inter-farm economic mechanism and effective leasehold relations [5,6].

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