ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY DETERMINANTS OF GOAT FARMS

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Abstract

The livestock sectors, including goats breeding, face currently economic difficulties and a low level of specialization and integration of productions, in a challenging world. The objective of the paper is to evaluate the degree of economic vulnerability of different goat farms, based on the calculation of technical-economic indicators. The material studied is a sample of 33 goat farms of different sizes, from different regions of Romania, between 15.0 and 476.7 heads/farm (average size for the years 2017-2019), falling into the following categories: 3% subsistence farms, 27.3% semi-subsistence farms, 12.1% small farms, 57.6% medium farms. The goat breeds from the farms under study are Carpatina, Alba de Banat, as well as highly productive breeds, such as French Alpine and Saanen and their crossbreeds with Romanian breeds. The research results indicated that the mountain area would be the most vulnerable from an economic point of view in raising dairy goats. Also, the farms that are part of the smallest size segments, under 100 heads, have the highest degree of economic vulnerability and fail to adapt quickly to changes in the economic environment. In this context, the analysis of technical-economic indicators highlights the characteristics of the processes and becomes an important tool in their assessment, in adopting decisions and transforming the economic reality.

*   ***Key words:*** *indicators; breeds; dairy; efficiency*