

# COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE EVOLUTION OF THE MAIN TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC INDICATORS REALIZED IN THE ROMANIAN MILK PRODUCTION AND THE WALLONIE REGION OF BELGIUM

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## Abstract

In Romania the milk production occupies second place after meat and in agriculture represents 8% from the value of agricultural production. Thus 849.851 exploitations exist presently which own a total number of milk cows of 1.593.530 which produce 4.7 mil. tones of milk, from which 3.3 mil. represent the national milk quota. The majority of exploitations (89%) have small dimensions. The milk branch in the Wallonia Region has a special importance for the Wallon agriculture because the production in this sector represents 25% of the value of agricultural production, 3% of the quantity of milk produced in the region being sold directly at “the farm gate” as cheese, yogurt and cream. The milk production in the Wallonia Region is of 1.3 mil tones produced in 5049 exploitations which own 217.700 milk cows. On December 31st 2010, 67% of Wallon milk producers owned QFL certificates (milk branch quality). The indicators most used in appreciating the economic efficiency of animal growth technologies are: average production per rationed animal, cost per animal and produce unit, per diem expenses with fodder, per animal and per produce unit, energy consumption per animal or per place, man-hours consumption per produce unit, profit per animal.

**Key words:** production, price, milk, economic efficiency

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