

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BROILER BREEDING IN KOSOVO

Sadik MALOKU
PhD student, AUT, Tirana
Albania

Isuf LUSHI
University of Prizren,
Kosovo

Zekria LOKU
Kosovo

Maksim MECO
AUT, Tirana
Albania

ABSTRACT

In Kosovo, provision of eggs, is mainly done from the local farms, on a continuously reduced import, yet, we are far away to supplying the people of Kosovo with chicken. However, both farmers and family businesses try to make additional efforts to offer poultry products. Aiming to study the issues of poultry production in Kosovo, we have conducted two systems of broiler chickens rearing. The main intention of such a study is to assess which system is more convenient in production of more chicken on a lower cost. To ascertain the costs and breeding of broilers, there has been systematically observed 6.400 (six thousand and four hundred) broilers, 3.200 (three thousand and two hundred) broilers bred on free range system and 3.200 (three thousand and two hundred) other broilers bred and raised on a conventional rearing system (poultry hubs). Data collected included: broiler costs, broiler productivity on weight, their medical treatment, and the proper temperature in the farm, and lighting, etc. Cost measurement was done daily, in total, and then the average cost for each broiler is extracted. Broilers on the free range system, are kept for 37 days until the kill age, while broilers which are kept and bred in the conventional rearing system (poultry hubs), are kept for 30 days. Based on the results, in proportion to the days kept, the productivity has been higher in the battery system, during the 30 days kept, has reached the approximate weight compared to the broilers kept in a free range system for 37 days. Approximately, one broiler in the free range system has reached the weight of 1.800 kg, in the period of 37 days, while one broiler which has been kept on the battery system has reached the weight of 1.780 kg, in the period of 30 days, on the other hand based on the days kept, it is estimated that broilers kept in the free range system has consumed more food.

Keywords: Cost, system, battery, free range, poultry product, broiler.

INTRODUCTION

Broiler breeds for poultry products are hybrids which are rapidly larger rose in the context of body mass and better poultry product quality. Due to this reason the needs for food are higher than other breeds, such as broilers for eggs. The issue of broiler feeding with more quality feeding is to achieve a maximal daily qualitative weight in a relatively short time. Prior to starting the broiler breeding for poultry products, one shall determine about the broiler breed and its characteristics. Kosovo farmers, mainly import broilers for poultry products, within a period of 24-48 hours from hatching, mostly from Serbia and other neighboring countries. Broilers for fattening are fed on sufficient quantity of food, aiming to increase the weight, and within 30-45 days, they are butchered and got ready for the market. The shorter the time kept in the farm, the lower the cost would be to increase the weight of the broilers and the shorter is the time until their kill age. In this brief survey, we have conducted the comparison of the broiler breeding for

fattening based on two systems: free range system and conventional rearing system (battery-poultry hubs).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The research was conducted during the year 2016, on 6.400 hybrid broilers. In the research were included: 3.200 broilers on a free range system and 3.200 broilers in the conventional rearing system (battery-poultry hubs). A systematic observation in a period of 37 days, respectively within 30 days, was conducted every day which included: data collection on the amount of food spent and the number of broilers; the mortality of broiler during the day and then the comparison between different systems. Upon observation and data collection the entire documentation and the protocol was used to compare based on the proportion of days and then it was extracted the cost and the realized product

RESEARCH RESULTS

The cost of broilers on the production of poultry products in the free range system

In the free range system, 3.200 broilers were observed, on daily basis and systematically, were calculated the expenditures, the weight increase, treatment and medicine used, the proper temperature at the farm, lightening, etc. Based on the results, it is noticed that broilers have not consumed the same amount of food every day, but there were differences among different days. Based on the daily expenses it is extracted the total amount of food spent and then the average result that one broiler, in the free range system has spent around 3.2 kg of food, in a period of 37 days. Out of the amount of food for each broiler, thus in total 10.295 kg of food for all the broilers, each 0.25 euro on kg, and that equals around 2.573 (two thousand and five hundred and seventy three) Euros, in total. During this period, one broiler has achieved a raw weight of around 1.8 kg. Within 37 days, out of 3.200 broilers, there were 40 mortalities, and there were remained 3.160 broilers, and they have in total produced 5.688 (five thousand six hundred and eighty eight) kg of raw body weight.

The cost of broilers on the production of poultry products in the battery cage system

In the period of 30 days, there was observed the development of 3.200 broilers in the conventional rearing system, and as a result there were 90 mortalities and only 3.110 broilers remained. Within this period, each broiler has spent around 2.6 kg of food, with a total expense of 8.320 (eight thousand three hundred and twenty) kg of food, calculated in Euros the expenditure reached 2.080 (two thousand and eighty) euros on food. Approximately, one broiler bred on the intensive battery system, has reached the raw body weight of 1.780 kg, and out of 3.110 broilers, the weight gained was 5.536 (five thousand and five hundred and thirty six) kg.

The comparison of the results between the free range and Battery systems

If we take into account the comparative results, it is noticed that the breeding of broilers for fattening, in the free range system, there were less mortalities, even on longer period, and out of 3.200 broilers there were 3.160 broilers remaining, hence their development was slower, because they were fed 7 days more than those bred on conventional rearing system, and yet there was no

bigger difference in their raw body weight. If we calculate the raw body weight for the broilers bred on the free system, within 37 days they have spent 3.2 kg of food on broiler, that is, in total they have spent 10.295 kg, thus spending around 2.573 Euros, while have provided body weight of 5.688 kg. In this context, for one calculated kg of body weight is 1.3 Euros and as a value is approximately 7.394 (seven thousand three hundred and ninety four) Euros. Broilers raised in intensive battery cage system have had more mortalities, however, for a period of 30 days, have reached the same raw body weight as those raised in free range system, which have been fed for 37 days. If we calculate the expenses and profit, it can be stated that broilers in battery system have spent around 8.320 kg of food, around 2.080 Euros, while have reached the weight to 5.536 kg, converted in Euros is 7.197 Euros. Comparison: if we take a look at both systems, we can conclude that is more profitable to bred broilers in intensive battery system, because of within a shorter period reach almost the same weight and spend less food than those in free range system. Nonetheless, mortalities are twice higher in the conventional rearing system than those in free range system. Yet, it is worthy than those in the free range system, because one broiler in the market costs about 0.50 Euro/cent.

Table no. 1. The comparison of the results between the free range and Battery systems

| | Poultry Product | | Food Consumption | | Mortalities | |
|------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Free 37 days | Intensive Battery 30 days | Free 37 days | Intensive Battery 30 days | Free 37 days | Intensive Battery 30 days |
| Broiler | 3.200 | 3.200 | 3.200 | 3.200 | 3.200 | 3.200 |
| | 1.8 kg | 1.780 kg | 3.2 kg | 2.6 kg | 40 | 90 |
| Comparison | 20 gr | | 600 gr | | 50 | |
| Total | 5.688 kg | 5.536 kg | 10.295 kg | 8.320 | 3.160 | 3.110 |
| Euros | 7.394 | 7.197 | 2.573 | 2.080 | | |
| Comparison | 197 euros | | -493 euros | | | |

CONCLUSION

Based on the gained results, it can be concluded that businesses have more profit to raise broilers for fattening in the conventional rearing system (battery poultry hubs). Upon systematic observation and the analysis of the research results, we can make the following statements:

- Broilers which have remained in the free range system, due to the long stay, have consumed more food than broilers kept according to battery cage system;
- Broilers which have remained in the free range system, due to the space possibilities, have had less mortality than those kept in the conventional rearing system (battery cage – poultry hubs);
- Broilers which have remained in the free range system, on the duration of their stay for 37 days until the kill age, have reached to have 20 gram more than those with the duration as in the battery cage system;
- Based on the presented data, it can be concluded that the profit is higher for the broilers raised for fattening in the conventional rearing system (battery cage – poultry hubs), though the cost is lower while the profits are almost the same.

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