

Pour évaluer un schéma de sélection il est nécessaire d'en établir le coût et d'estimer les gains qui peuvent en résulter. Les facteurs qui influencent ces coûts et ces gains sont nombreux : méthode de sélection, intensité de sélection annuelle, répartition des coûts dans la sélection des deux sexes, vitesse de diffusion des gènes du noyau de sélection aux producteurs, taux d'actualisation des profits, durée des opérations, etc. En outre, selon que l'on considère la rentabilité (gain/coût) ou le profit (gain-coût) les solutions les meilleures sont différentes.

SILER, PODEBRADSKY et KVAPIL évaluent économiquement l'ensemble du système sélection-croisement appliqué en Tchécoslovaquie, alors que LINDHÉ et HOLMQUIST-ARBRANDT placent leur étude dans les conditions de la plupart des pays d'Europe occidentale, avec utilisation par les sélectionneurs de stations de sélection d'État.

L'évaluation économique précise d'un schéma de sélection est plus difficile si l'on se place, comme le fait BICHARD, dans le cadre d'une entreprise privée de sélection face à un marché concurrentiel de reproducteurs. Des facteurs extra-génétiques et extra-économiques deviennent alors importants pour conquérir et garder ce marché, et l'efficacité économique doit être jugée d'un point de vue dynamique.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PIG BREEDING SCHEMES. A BREEDING COMPANY VIEW

M. BICHARD. — *Pig Improvement Company, Fyfield Wick Abingdon, Oxon. OX13 5NA, England.*

Economic efficiency in a breeding scheme is something dynamic. It is not possible to study the situation, decide on the perfect solution and then implement it. Instead it is essential to construct something which is initially sound, based upon as wide a view of the industry's requirement as it is possible to gain; this must then be allowed to respond continuously to new knowledge and changing conditions. This review has examined some aspects of pig breeding schemes which affect their economic efficiency. These include the type of crossbreeding system, the selection applied within the lines, the importance of starting up relatively quickly, of maintaining efficient production within the breeding herds and of structuring the scheme so that improvements are passed down quickly to the commercial slaughter pigs.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PIG BREEDING SCHEMES Aspects on a national two breeds program

B. LINDHÉ and L. HOLMQUIST-ARBRANDT. — *Association for Swedish Livestock Breeding and Production (SHS), S-631 84 Eskilstuna, Sweden.*

The main result of the present investigation is to illustrate how a model for pig selection can look like, and the effect on ΔG and profit if certain important factors are varied within the given model. The most time consuming part of the work has been to find a model simple enough to make it possible to understand what is going on when certain variables are changed but at the same time complicated enough to cover necessary requirements. So far the model is by no means good enough to allow far reaching conclusions to be drawn. The only thing so far achieved is that the consequences of different testing programs have been illustrated in genetic as well as economic terms.

As the arsenal of tools available to decision makers in pig breeding is getting more and more varied as well in terms of costs as in terms of effects, the need for an evaluation of the optimum combination of these tools is urgent. Breeding operation research is a new branch in the science of animal breeding. The models, worked out for dairy cattle already have affected the applied breeding schemes to a very large extent. The corresponding development in the field of pig breeding lies still in the future.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE HYBRIDISATION PROGRAMME IN PIG BREEDING

R. SILER, Z. PODEBRADSKY, O. KVAPIL. — *Research Institute for Animal Production Prague 10, Uhřetín Research Institute for Pig Breeding, Kostelec upon Orlice, Czechoslovakia.*

At the production of slaughter pigs in large scale conditions the knowledge of basic economic features of all links of the whole production chain is of great importance. The distribution of the total profit in relation to the amount of work put in individual production sections is important.