

FORMS OF AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A FACTOR OF INFLUENCE ON THE RISK STATUS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

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Over the years of market reforms, new land relations, various forms of ownership and agricultural entrepreneurship have formed in the economy of the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, the number of farm animals has been concentrated in an organizational and legal form - an „enterprise”, with the rights of a legal entity or individual to independently determine the types of activities, the volume of production, based on their own interests. In the country's official statistics, three categories are distinguished: 1) agricultural enterprises; 2) peasant (farm) farms; 3) households of the population. Studying the consequences of such changes is a necessary condition for taking adequate actions aimed at preserving the genetic diversity of local breeds and populations of animals of different species. Because their diversity ensures the flexibility and sustainability of production systems in the face of climate change, the emergence of new diseases, shortages of feed sources and changing market demands. In the context of the necessary implementation at the country level of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources, the relevance of the study increases significantly. The purpose of the study is to identify the most essential features and characteristics of the indicated enterprises of three categories, as well as the trends in their development and the consequences of the impact on the genetic resources of animals of the five main species (*Bos taurus taurus*, *Sus scrofa domestica*, *Ovis aries*, *Capra aegagrus hircus*, *Equus caballus*).

Based on the results obtained, it is concluded that over 30 years of reforms, livestock farming has not received proper development in any organizational and legal form of management. Negative trends persist and, moreover, have taken on a landslide character. Animal genetic resources remain under threat.

Key words: entrepreneurship, livestock farming, genetic diversity, genetic resources, factors, reforms.