

Analysis of economic performance in agricultural holdings

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Abstract: Is not easy to talk about economic performance, because elements of a different nature are interwoven within it, which compete for the achievement of a common goal - increasing the competitiveness of the organization, regardless of

the activity sector in which it operates.

Introduction

By "economic performance" is understood the fact that society (agricultural exploitation, in our case) must permanently ensure its viability, the degree of adaptability to economic performance, determined by the socio-economic space in which the economic unit carries out its activity. All this is reflected in the efficiency of production activities based on quantitative and qualitative determinations of production factors, as well as the maximum yields in their use.

Material and method

Results and discussions

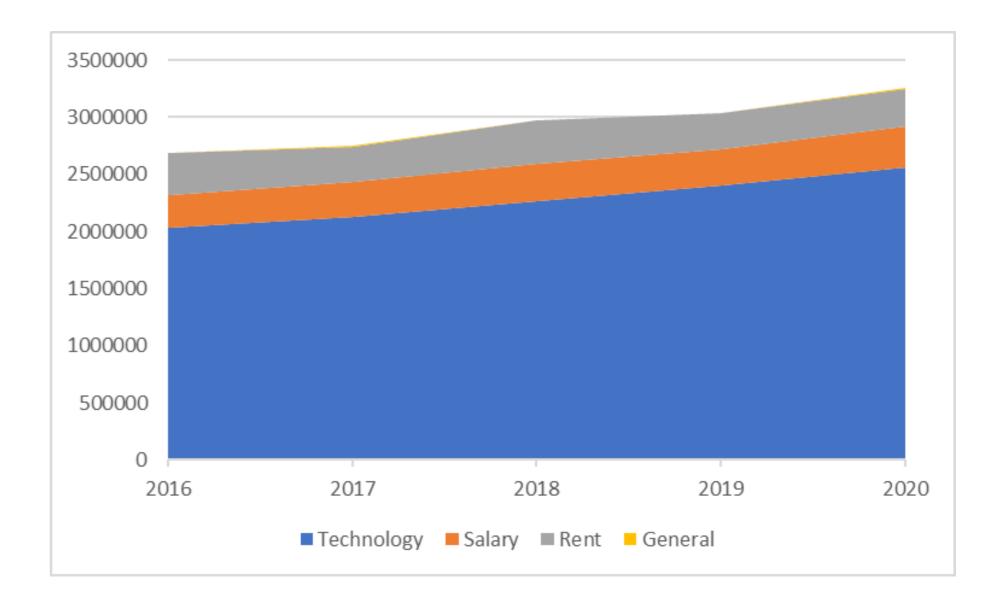
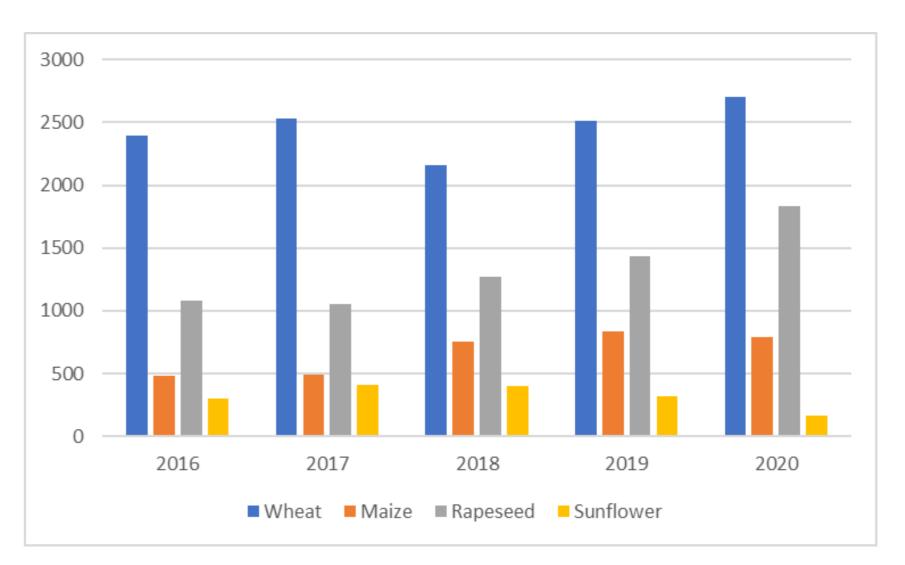


Figure 1. The evolution of expeditures by category (2016-2020)



The efficiency of the economic activity in the agricultural holdings depends (to a great extent) on three important factors: average yields per hectare, production costs and market prices (for the supply of production factors but also for the valorization of products). The analysis of some indicators for the A.TM holding, from the plain area of Timis county, highlights aspects related to the improvement of economic performance in agriculture.

The analysis of indicators for the A.TM holding in the plain area of Timis county sheds light on improving economic performance in agriculture, focusing on factors such as average yields, production costs, and market prices for inputs and product valorization.

Figure 2: Total production by plant species (2016-2020)

Conclusions

Agricultural production can be obtained with the help of various combinations of factors, in relation to the conditions and possibilities of the agricultural exploitation. The factors used in the production process can give different results if they are used in various combinations, both from a physical point of view, through the prism of the productions made, but also from an economic point of view, through the prism of costs or benefits.

