

Abstract

The characteristics of the current economic environment, where the fight for profit becomes harsher by the day, determine the autochthonous agricultural companies to face significant pressures, generated by the global food market. This is the effect of the compromises made in accepting, both at the level of international legislation and at the level of the final consumer, of synthetic products and genetically modified cultures. Also, the strong specialization completed by the technological and technical “flexibility” of the international companies imposes on Romanian organizations competitive restrictions concerning the sale prices of the products. In this context, a dynamic adaptation of the business plans is necessary, as the competitive market does not allow any deviation from the correct dimensioning of the resources invested into the activity, from the cautious management of the operational activity or the optimum level of work productivity. The present study aims, based on a sample of 40 BSE quoted companies, to analyze the extent to which organizational performance is determined by the volume of the investments, by the size of the stocks, by the degree of integration of the economic cycle, and by the level of work productivity. The specificity of the activity is taken into account in the analysis, as it decisively influences the considered factors. The results of the study reveal a positive association of the degree of integration of the economic cycle with the net profit, while a high weight of the stocks in the total assets determines a decrease in it. Higher productive investments, together with an increase in work effectiveness, imply achieving superior economic benefits. In order to obtain the results of the research, the following tools have been used: the ratio analysis, the multiple correspondences factor analysis, and the multiple linear regression analysis with category variables (ANCOVA). The data were processed using SPSS 19.0 statistic software.

Key words: economic effectiveness, degree of integration of the economic cycle, investment policies, work productivity