

Уровень рентабельности производства маслосемян гибрида Алмаз F₁ составил 40,8% гибрида Рубин F₁–38,7%.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Agriculture represents a diverse sector of the country's economy responsible for the production, processing, and marketing of food, fibre and ornamental products for domestic and export markets. The success of the agricultural sector depends upon a range of structural and environmental factors including: the effective integration of production, transport, processing, marketing and service industries; the skills of its managers and workforce; the productive capacity of the natural resource base.

Agriculture, as with all human activity, must operate within the capacity of available resources to better secure the sector's long-term viability. High quality products meet consumer demands for healthy food and help farmers to compete in the market place. Eco-agriculture is one of the characteristics of modern agriculture and the key of agricultural sustainable development. To be sustainable, agriculture must: respond to consumer needs for food and fibre products that are healthy and of high quality; take full account of the costs of production, including environmental costs, and ensure its pricing reflects these costs; protect and restore the natural resource base on which agriculture depends; prevent adverse on-site and off-site impacts on the environment and any other sector of the community; be flexible in order to accommodate regional differences and changing economic, environmental and social circumstances such as drought or terms of trade; be financially viable. Agriculture's positive economic and social contribution to the country relies on the establishment and maintenance of agricultural management systems that are economically viable both now and in the future, and take into account the environmental and social impacts of production upon present and future generations. These features of sustainable agriculture should be considered as a package, and no single feature should predominate over the others.

Environmental management means management of environment preservation and improvement activities of individual agents. Modern environmental management is associated with growing needs for "additional" actions (monitoring, coordination, investments etc.) and integral management of natural resources and eco-risks at national and progressively at transnational scale. Environmental management in agriculture comprises the environmental management associated with agricultural production. It involves management of activities, relations, and impacts of diverse agrarian and non-agrarian agents.

The economic activities of agricultural sector put a strong pressure on the environment due to various types of pollution, mainly through the use of synthesis chemical substances to apply treatments to fight diseases and pests, through applying an artificial fertilization of the soil, through discharge of vegetal and animal residues, pollution of the atmosphere by treatments applied to cultures, soil exhaustion due to intensive systems and through failure to comply with the correlation between the plants' requirements and the degree of favorableness of the fields etc. Therefore putting in the practice of the sustainable principles re-

quires that agricultural holdings be concern related to evidence and controlling the impact of their activity on the environment and society.

The environment aspects of the organizations' activities can be identified through the direct or indirect impact over the environment, which results from the operational activity. The direct impact of the agricultural holdings on the environment refers to: emissions in air and water, waste recycling, using and contaminating lands, using natural resources and the energy, the risk of environmental accidents, affecting the biodiversity and the landscapes, generating local problems (noise, vibrations, smell, etc.). The activity of the agricultural producers generates indirect effects also, which are felt in elements tied to: the practiced marketing (the product policy, the price policy, entering new market segments, means of distribution and transport, etc.), the financial policy, the partners' eco-performance and their orientation towards green products.

We can respond to problems associated with environmental degradation through:

- research and promotion to encourage conservation farming practices;
- assistance for better natural resource management;
- enhancement of environmental education;
- development of coordinated natural resource policies, strategies and legislation;
- whole-of-government reforms to the management of water, native vegetation and threatened species.

Conclusion. Because of the innovative aspects regarding the rationalization of allotting and managing resources, increasing the social responsibility and the earned good image, the environmental management system is associated more and more with efficient instruments that can be used by the companies in order to achieve the value added through their activity in conditions of economic efficiency and respect for preserving and protecting the natural environment. The environmental performance management systems in agricultural holdings are methods to better manage the internal resources and to qualitatively restructure the actions, options and operational, investment and financing decisions of the businesses in agriculture, this being a very important sector of economy strong related on the environment. They can stimulate on the long-term achieving of some superior levels for the economic and performance obtained on green principles. The environmental performance management systems hold an important place in the implementation ac-

tion for a sustainable economic growth, stimulates the building up of a green behaviour for consumers, involves innovative processes and makes all the social implicated factors more responsible.

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СУЩНОСТЬ И ФАКТОРЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ АПК

На фоне международной открытости экономик развитых стран и последовавшей глобализации экономических отношений обеспечение эффективного развития и функционирования отечественного агропромышленного комплекса требует от субъектов хозяйствования максимально полного использования потенциальных возможностей повышения конкурентоспособности.

Несмотря на рост числа исследований, посвященных вопросам выработки концепции повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий АПК, научную разработанность этой проблемы в целом нельзя признать исчерпывающей. В экономической литературе посвященной исследуемой тематике исследователи высказывают различные мнения по раскрытию сущности категории конкурентоспособность.

Для выявления сущности, резервов повышения конкурентоспособности АПК и направлений его развития был проведен анализ