

THE TECHNIQUE OF DEFINITION OF INDICATORS OF EFFICIENCY OF GRAIN PRODUCTION TO ENSURE THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

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Agricultural enterprises take a special place that does not allow them to fully participate in intersectoral competition, because agriculture is dependent on natural factors and has pronounced seasonal nature of production, low yield, more backward in terms of technology, material and technical base compared to other industries and slower to adapt to changing economic and technological conditions.

Grain farming in the future should take priority place in the economy of the state. Based on this is determined by the level of grain production that would satisfy the needs of domestic demand and boosted export capacity

The efficiency of agricultural enterprises also provides for the method of definition of indicators of efficiency of grain production, which in turn affects the economic security of the enterprise. To evaluate the economic efficiency of agricultural production using a number of the criteria and the system of interrelated indicators that characterize the requirements of economic laws and the influence of various factors.

Economic efficiency of agricultural production is determined respectively as economic efficiency, industries and enterprises

of individual products, and economic activities of agricultural enterprises and private events. Depending on this, using different indicators that should be organically intertwined and meet the performance criterion. They can't be the only one to assess the level of economic efficiency of agriculture and self-supporting effectiveness of individual industries and products.

The main direction of the dynamic development of the grain economy is the intensification of the expanded reproduction of grain production on the basis of scientific and technical progress. The intensive type of reproduction is based on the maximum use of achievements of scientific-technical progress and production efficiency. The purpose of the intensification of agriculture, increased investment and other resources.

In the grain industry scientists consider the most primenimy to assess the effectiveness of an expensive option, as it allows you to apply through indicators on all levels of government, grain farming, and by the movement of the grain to the end user.

Economic efficiency of grain farming largely depends on the direction and factors of intensification, because an extensive way

of production is not effective. In conditions of transition to market relations, intensification of grain farming should not only be applied due to the quantitative increase of resources, but primarily on the basis of its more rational use. To determine the economic efficiency of production in agricultural enterprises use the system of indicators, which may be solved in the following sequence:

- the value of gross output (UAH). on 1 hectare of agricultural land, average annual employee;
- the size of the gross and net income and profit per 1 ha of agricultural land, average

annual employee 1 man-hours for 100 UAH. production costs, 1000 UAH. production funds;

- the level of profitability;
- the rate of profit of agricultural production.

For better development of grain products subcomplex special attention should be paid to the technique of definition of indicators of efficiency of grain production to ensure the economic security of the enterprise. The grain industry acts as a base and a source of constant development of most sectors of agricultural production based on agricultural exports and the key to food security.