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Dear readers,

This is a new number of the journal *Economics of Agriculture* with new editorial staff, new covers and new technical instructions. Here are represented 12 papers of domestic and foreign authors. A significance of analyzed themes multiplies with that a special accent has been put on agrarian economy, its competitiveness and possibility of sustainable development in turbulent and fast-changing environment.

Therefore, in presented papers' approach, was necessary to do some kind of pre-research, studying, to deal with available literature, to study the processes in this field which occur in European developed economies, as well as demeanour phases of economies in surrounding countries, which have terminated transition or have been in a final stage. There is a logical assumption that all the experiences can point out to paths, which Serbian agriculture is moving by, all the more so the transition in east-European countries is the same or at least similar, or that is the way it should be.

In order to improve the competitiveness of agricultural sector and to stimulate rural development is necessary to realize adequate measures and projects in the field of human resources improvement. The activities in this field include primarily better correlation between science and practice, over reorganized agricultural stations, extension services, registry offices, agricultural cooperatives and other farmers associations; development and implementation of new knowledge and skills of farmers through consulting, trainings, seminars, courses; support to young farmers in husbandry modernization. All the projects in this field have to base on adequate state support (financial, consultative, logistics) and coordinated activities of public and private sector.

The conducted research in enclosed papers show that, the improvement of agrarian performances, requires a constitution of market-oriented companies, which implies a lot of structural changes, directed toward business efficiency improvement and market requirements adjustment. Successful positioning at the market of agro-food products requires appropriate information on changes in the environment, primarily at the market, in order to decrease risk and uncertainty. The market risk cannot be eliminated, but, by the market research, it can be significantly perceived and reduced. There should adjust to the market needs by changes of production structure and adaptation of production by quantity, quality, continuity, control and competitiveness.

In such conditions, development of agriculture, more than ever, depends on the results of scientific researches and their practical application. Wide network of governmental institutes, offices and universities do the researches in the field of agriculture, and mostly are directed toward the production improvement. Economic research, at the husbandry level, market research, or analyses and evaluations of economic policy is poorly developed, so there should improve a profitability of agriculture and food industry, by supporting the adequate research and application of got results. Experiences in education and research systems of

post-socialist countries can help these countries in their economies' transition regarding knowledge, innovations and new technologies. However, despite of many researchers and successful education being inherited from the communism time, there will be hard to achieve, for the ex-Eastern Block countries, to transform these potential advantages into commercially successful innovations, if universities and research institutions would not cooperate closely with private sector, i.e. if does not realize restructuring of research system according to agro-food needs adjustment.

Serbia has a great potential in agricultural sector, which has not been completely used. Along with adequate agrarian policy, agriculture can provide significant contribution to the country's economic development. Due to its correlation and influence to other sectors, it is extremely significant for development of Serbia, regarding that it employs directly or indirectly, many people, participates significantly in foreign trade, provides food safety of inhabitants and contributes to rural development and ecological balance. The agriculture in Serbia faces many problems, which, among the others, are the result of limitations occurred in conditions of economic environment and agrarian policy carried out after the WW II till decline of the SFRY, difficulties appeared in past around-fifteen years and those in adjustment to the market economy. The agriculture in Serbia has been encumbered by consequences of centrally planned economy regarding ownership and land utilization. For development is inevitable the policy which can effect on productivity growth, by restructuring and investments, which furthermore implies clear proprietary rights and forming the efficient land, credits and inputs market, necessary for agricultural enterprises. Perhaps the time has come, taking into consideration comparative natural advantages of some regions in Serbia, to direct the state support toward those lines of agricultural production that can be profitable and competitive, so that to do the production specialization, support the organization and interest correlation, both horizontally and vertically, of all participants in agro-food production.

In time to come we expect more high-standards papers and improvement of the journal *Economic of Agriculture*, as well as more important quotation in domestic and international journals and at the meetings. At the same time, we hope that the journal will contribute to further networking of scientific-research work, through cooperation in the field of agrarian reality research in Serbia and abroad.

I use this opportunity to thank everyone who published his/her papers and to everyone who has supported continuous publication of the journal for 58 years. I also thank all editors who had edited the "Economics of Agriculture" journal in the past specially Professor Dr. Milan Milanovic who had edited the journal "Economics of Agriculture" in past ten years expertly, professionally, precisely and wisely.

Belgrade, March 2012.

Editor-in-chief

Professor Drago Cvijanović, Ph.D.

ANALYSES OF ORGANIZATION AND MILK PRODUCTION ECONOMICS ON FARMS IN MONTENEGRO

Jasmina Četković¹, Aleksandra Despotović², Miroslav Cimbajević³

Summary

This document presents analyses of organization and milk production economics on farms in Montenegrin municipalities: Berane, Niksic and Pljevlja. In first part of this document are analyzed basic aspects of production organization on observed farms. In second part based on empirical research is given analyze of milk production economics on observed farms. By this analyze are determined total production costs per cattle on annual level, value of achieved production per cattle on annual level, as well as cost price of main products on observed farms. Based on previous values some of basic economic parameters are determined such as: ratio of economy on farms in observed areas, share in income per cattle on annual level in observed areas and size of profit per cattle on annual level in observed areas. At the end of this document are given conclusions of conducted research and given recommendation for improvement of current situation.

Key words: *milk production, organizational-economic aspects, production volume, economics, profitability.*

JEL: *Q12, D13*

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THE WORLD AND DOMESTIC MARKETS FOR TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

Milutin Djorović², Simo Stevanović, Verica Lazić

Summary

This paper presents a regional comparative analysis of the major indicators of both the world and domestic markets of tobacco and tobacco products. Namely, for the last 21 years, for the observed sub-periods, the method of comparative analysis were used to study quantitative and structural differences in the production and trade of analyzed product groups, at both the world and at the level of continents and some countries. The leading manufacturers and flows of international trade and the leading exporters and importers of tobacco and tobacco products were defined, with special emphasis on the importance of Serbia, i.e. its position in the global market for these products.

Pursuant to the above, and importance of analyzed product groups for the domestic market, i.e. agriculture, agro-industry and the economy as a whole, this paper specially studies balances, structure, dynamics and regional orientation of foreign trade exchange in tobacco and tobacco products. In addition, the paper points to the needs, capabilities, measures and directions of further development of domestic production and export of products analyzed.

Key words: *tobacco, tobacco products, manufacture, market, trade, exports, imports, balance.*

JEL: *F19. E21*

-
- 1 Paper represents a part of the research on the project Serbia's Rural Market and Rural Economics - Revenue Diversification and Poverty Mitigation, No. ON 179028, financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, project period 2011-2014.
 - 2 Milutin T. Djorovic, Ph.D., full professor; Simo V. Stevanovic, Ph.D., associate professor, Verica M. Lazić, Belgrade University, Faculty of Agriculture, e-mail: djormi@agrif.bg.ac.rs; stev@agrifbg.ac.rs; vlazic@agrif.bg.ac.rs.

PREFERENCES OF WINE CONSUMERS ON SERBIAN MARKET¹*Branislav Vlahović², Velibor Potrebić³, Marko Jeločnik⁴***Summary**

Wine, as worldwide known beverage left deep traces in tradition of many nations, and way it is consumed, very often reflects culture, customs and lifestyles of local communities. Beside health benefits, wine is very often symbol and sign of prestige, especially within wealthy consumers, and its' consumption is influenced mostly by tradition, confession, habits and level of life standard.

General recognition of wine initiated poll research survey during 2011 with basic goal to perceive factors that determine demand and consumption of wine in Republic of Serbia. In other words, survey tried to establish what are the preferences, motives, and consumer attitudes when buying a wine in domestic market. Gained results could represent useful database to wineries and wine importers who can based on that estimate current market potential and their products niche in domestic market.

Keywords: *wine, Serbia, national market, consumer preferences.*

JEL: *Q11, Q13, Q19.*

1 Paper is a part of research project III 46006 - Sustainable agriculture and rural development in the function of strategic goals achievement within Danube region, financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Serbia, project period 2011-2014.

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VALUATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES: REAL OPTIONS APPROACH UNDER UNCERTAINTY¹

Isidora Ljumović, Janko M. Cvijanović, Jelena Lazić²

Summary

Biotechnology is one of the most intensive industries in the past few decades. Essence of their operations leads to problem of determining the value of biotechnology companies, because in addition to their existing value, future product, market opportunities and intangible assets are difficult to value. Biotech companies don't have a standard format, and simple techniques, such as financial statements analysis or discounted cash flows cannot be applied. Due to the complexity of their work and high levels of risk, alternative method such as real options is applied. The concept of financial options can be extended to the valuation of investment opportunities in commercial companies, especially in biotech. This paper explains how real options provide various perspectives on the project (investment) value in relation to situations in which the project is: delayed, expanded, abandoned, business is contracted, operations are switched, products with multiple applications are grown, and optimal date for the product launch is determined.

Key words: Risk, Real options, Valuation, Biotechnology

JEL: D04, D81, L65

1 This paper is a part of the results within research on project 179001 „Organizational and information support to the quality management system as a key factor in improving the competitiveness of domestic enterprises and ensuring their faster access to EU and world markets“ financed by Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia.

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IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL FAILURE OF RELEVANCE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

Ivan Milojević¹, Milan Mihajlović², Marko Cvijanović³

Summary

Financial concept of consolidated treasury account includes integration of basic factors of the business system's budget and other public funds. In this way established the relevance of the organizational structure of the system causes a systematic approach to fully satisfy the request. Normative conflict with the actual situation of the organization of the budget system causes partial financial coverage of budgetary positions and the actual non-compliance with the bookkeeping records.

Key words: *organizational structure, budget system, consolidation.*

JEL: *H61, H 60*

Introduction

A financial segment of budget system reflects through a set of accounts and sub-accounts of the Treasury's consolidated account. Approved budget appropriations perform by the budget business through the set of goals and tasks of the budget assets' users.

The necessity of setting up the financial balance among the budget incomes and expenditures requires a use of accounting system in tracking the budget implementation. This system bases on the budget organizational structure, which sets up in accordance to advance created tasks and they appoint in front of the budget assets' users in forthcoming period.

Normative deeds must follow and, in legal sense, to reflect in such way set budget management, followed by financial organization of cleared budget assets' planning and implementation. In order to anticipate this system in normative system of financial tracking and reporting has been engaged also the international accounting standards for public sector.

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SUSTAINABILITY OF AGRICULTURE IN DANUBE BASIN AREA¹*Vesna Popović², Radojica Sarić³, Marijana Jovanović⁴***Summary**

The main subjects of consideration in the paper are: conceptual issues of sustainability in agriculture and analysis of resources base, production systems structure and policy framework for sustainable development of agriculture in Danube basin area. In a dynamically changing and complicating environment the sustainability of agriculture is provided by the optimal mix of site-specific production systems and techniques that in dynamic interaction produce a trade-off of environmental, economic and social values and services in the area observed. Motivation of farmers and other stakeholders in their implementation is provided by coordinated actions of environmental, agricultural, spatial, economic and social policy. A variety of natural conditions and resources allow the use of various agricultural production systems in the Danube basin area, and the success in securing the sustainable development of the sector as a whole will depend on appropriate policy actions and stakeholder cooperation at all levels.

Key words: *sustainability, agriculture, production systems, Danube basin area*

JEL: *Q 01*

1 The paper is a part of the Ministry of Education and Science integrated and interdisciplinary research project 46006 "Sustainable agriculture and rural development in the function of accomplishing strategic objectives of the Republic of Serbia in the Danube region."

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REBORN OF ROMANIAN BRANDS BY E-COMMERCE*Dan-Marius VOICILAȘ¹***Summary**

The paper analyses the evolution of the Romanian traditional brands during the last 20 years. We started the analysis with the presentation of the most famous Romanian brands during the communist period. Then, we presented the transition of the traditional brands to the market economy, under the influence of structural transformations in economy, globalization and strong competition on the market.

Some firms chose special strategies to enter on market or extend their share on market. Among them, the “reactivation” of old brands, from communist period, has an important place. The method seems to be successful and is based on the psychological implications generated by certain products in the nostalgic consumers’ minds.

The analysis is close correlated with the evolution of the Internet and E-commerce. The new techniques of commercialization of the goods comprise the Internet use and promotion by Internet. That is why we will also present the impact of the Romanian traditional brands on Internet and E-commerce.

We intend to know if is possible for old brands to compete on the market, if there is enough capacity for the entrepreneurs to stand out on the market, to protect and promote their products in the tough competition environment, subject to globalization, regardless of the fact that they take over an already consecrated mark or create a new one.

Key words: Brands, E-commerce, Strategies, Romania

JEL: L10, L17

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**CATTLE STOCK AND THE ANALYSIS OF TOTAL MEAT
PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹**

Slavica Arsić², Nataša Kljajić³, Predrag Vuković⁴

Summary

Over the last few decades cattle stock has been greatly reduced and therefore the production of all kinds of meat has been reduced as well, as a result of those changes.

This work shows, based on the data of the Republic Bureau of Statistics, the results of cattle stock and total meat production variability in Serbia for the period from 2000 to 2009. In 2009 the production of all kinds of meat was 457.000 tons which was 1,5% less than in 2008 and 3,4% less than in 2000. However, in 2009 the production of beef was 1% higher than in 2008, as well as the production of mutton and lamb – 8,7% and the production of poultrymeat – 5,3% higher than in 2008. The biggest fall – 5,3% was recorded in the production of pork. If compared to the production in 2000, the production of mutton and lamb was 31,6% higher, the production of poultrymeat was 19,4% higher, while the production of beef was 2,9% less and the production of pork was 11% less.

Thanks to the Government of the Republic of Serbia measures for stimulating cattle breeding, cattle breeding has slowly been taking the place that it deserves in the economy again.

Key words: *cattle breeding, the production of beef, pork, mutton and poultry meat.*

JEL: *Q10, Q19*

-
- 1 The work is a part of the research on a project III 46006 *Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in order to accomplish strategic aims of the Republic of Serbia within the Danube region*, integral and interdisciplinary research, period 2011-2014, financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia.
 - 2 Mr Slavica Arsić, research worker-assistant, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Volgina 15, 11060 Belgrade, phone: +381 11 2972 858, E-mail: slavica_a@iep.bg.ac.rs
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BENCHMARKING AS A FUNCTION OF COMPETITIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY IN BUSINESS

Jovan Babović, Vuk Raičević, Marko Carić¹

Summary

Benchmarking is a method of comparison between its' own and the best possible organization that would contribute to the implementation of best practice solutions, new technologies, improvement of business processes and the quality of products, cost savings, increase of productivity, creativity, innovation and competitiveness on the market, and would lead to satisfying the needs and desires of consumers, as well as achieving efficiency in its' own business.

However, the concept of benchmarking affects the creation of new ideas and lucrative solutions to improve the existing organization, process and competitive products of high quality. It is, without doubt, the easiest way of applying and achieving best practice leader for the maximization of profit in business.

There are several types of benchmarking, such as: the internal, external competitive, external functional, external generic, combined internal and external benchmarking. For a successful implementation of benchmarking, it is inevitable to choose a small number or a single leadership organization suitable for comparing and increasing of competitiveness and profitability in business.

Key words: *benchmarking, method of comparison, creativity, innovation, competitiveness, profit.*

JEL: *M31, M14, L16*

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RESEARCH REGARDING OIL SEEDS CROPS DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA IN THE EU CONTEXT

Agatha Popescu¹

Summary

The paper aimed to present the dynamics of sunflower, soybean and rape cultivated area, yield and production in Romania in the period 1990-2009 and established the 2012-2015 forecast. In this respect, the statistical data have been processed based on fixed indices and average annual growth rate. Romania is an important oilseeds producer contributing by 8.22% to the EU-27 production. In 2009, Romania oilseeds production counted for 1,764 thou tons of which sunflower seeds 62.24 %, rapeseeds 32.29 % and 5.47 % soy beans. In 2015, it is forecast as oilseeds production to reach 7,850 thou tons, of which 73.84 % sunflower seeds and 25.26 % rapeseeds.

Keywords: *rape, soybean, sunflower, cultivated area, yield, production, Romania*

JEL: *Q10, Q01*

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THE CONSUMPTION OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS AND WATER RESOURCES' QUALITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹

Svetlana Roljević², Aleksandra Nikolić³, Rajko Tepavac⁴

Summary

Its goal is to point out to a significance of tracking the nitrate emission in agricultural production, by which makes bases for undertaking adequate measures of water protection and other natural resources from agriculture effect. This paper is focused on analysis of mineral, i.e. nitrogen fertilizers consumption, and their effect on the environment, i.e. surface waters. Data from the relevant institutions in the EU on consumption of mineral fertilizers and loading of waters by nitrates, which origin from agricultural production, were collected by desk research method. Data on consumption of mineral fertilizers in the Republic of Serbia for the period 1985-2001. year are taken from official statistics for selected years, while the display of water quality data is given for research by local authors. As a general conclusion imposes a fact that in our country have been spent significantly less amounts of mineral fertilizers in relation to the community of 27 countries, but there is still a profound adverse impact on the environment owing to inadequate laws implementation and lack of infrastructure in the field of ecology.

Key words: *Agriculture, water resources, mineral fertilizers, nitrates.*

JEL: *Q25, Q53*

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- 1 Paper work is part of the project research III 46006 – Sustainable agriculture and rural development in function of Republic of Serbia strategic goals achievement within the Danube region and project 179028 - Rural work market and rural economics of Serbia - diversification of income and decrease of rural poverty, financed by the Ministry of Education and Science Republic of Serbia, period 2011-2014.
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STATISTICAL FARM REGISTER IN THE EU ACCEDING COUNTRIES - A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

Crina Turtoi¹, Oguzhan Akyildirim², Plamen Petkov³

Summary

This paper is primarily dealing with the methodological concerns needed to be taken into consideration for the elaboration of the Statistical Farm Register. Core objectives of the Statistical Farm Register are identified and considerations with regard to the place of the Statistical Farm Register in the frame of the General System of Registers are presented. Basic terminology of the registers is spotted and methodological differences between the Statistical Farm Register and Administrative Farm Register were delineated. A general model of the Statistical Farm Register was elaborated and main updating principles were emphasised.

Key words: *Statistical farm register, agricultural husbandries.*

JEL: *C10, C44, Q10*

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Monograph Review:

**INTERNATIONAL MARKETING AS A FACTOR OF EXPORT
COMPETITIVENESS**

Authors:

Professor Drago Cvijanović, Ph.D. and Branko Mihailović, Ph.D.

Publisher:

Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, 2012.

Editor:

Professor Dr Drago Cvijanović, director

The monograph „International marketing as a factor of export competitiveness development“ was published by a renowned scientific-research institution, the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, 2012. The authors of the monograph are distinguished analysts and scientists in the field of agrarian economy and market research, Professor Drago Cvijanović, Ph.D. and Branko Mihailović, Ph.D. The monograph is a part of the research results at the project III – 46006 „Sustainable agriculture and rural development in terms of strategic goals implementation of the Republic of Serbia within the Danube region“, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Serbia.

In this monograph, the authors gave numerous theoretical and practical reviews of need and significance in applying marketing activities and techniques, which represent an important factor of international competitiveness’ and enterprise/state export activities’ strengthening. The monograph is of great significance, as for students on faculties of social sciences and scientists, as well as for companies which deal with export activities.

The monograph was structured in twelve items. In the first three was given a definition, significance, history and environment of international marketing. In the fourth item is given a theory presentation and kind of international business: export, licenses, contracts, franchises etc, and in the fifth item are presented some key globalization and international marketing starters. In the sixth item is given a review of business terms and export competitiveness in the Republic of Serbia, and in the seventh, eighth and ninth item are presented techniques of international marketing research, segmentation

of international market and international marketing strategy. The tenth and the twelfth items consider brand and business ethics issues, in the context of international marketing strategies' development, while the eleventh item provides the basic elements and definitions of international industrial management.

The international marketing gets increasing significance in business activities of all sizes companies, but also for consumers and national economies. The firms must contrive and to apply certain strategies, which will ensure them to use completely the key potentials and resources, and, in return, to create and maintain the advantage under their main competitors, if they are willing to survive and develop. The strategy of international marketing is becoming essential component of each firm's international businesses, and a leader position is implementing and retaining as a consequence of continuous and permanent adjustment of the firm to changeable world environment. Therefore, the governments, firms and individuals must react aggressive with innovative and creative marketing strategies.

As the authors point out, a key difference between domestic marketing and international marketing is more dimensions, activities and great complexity of numerous foreign markets on which the firm does business. There are many models of market environment analysis, and for this research purpose was used a SLEPT principle (social, legal, economic, political and technological factors) and were analyzed different aspects and trends which appear on international market, through social/cultural, legal, economic, political and technological dimensions.

An ability of the firm to realize its selected marketing strategy has been determined mostly by goals and expectations of the actors (managers/owners/employees) in the company, who directly or indirectly invest assets/knowledge/work and provide a support necessary for applying the strategies and plans. It is inevitable to determine clearly different groups of actors, to realize their expectations and to evaluate their strength, while the actors are those who provide wider directives within the firm does business. At the same time, the global marketing strategies face increasingly stronger and more complex challenges which require faster and more subtle answers, and most of enterprises are exposed to competitive pressure of global character.

In the monograph is given a review of various methods in which the firms can engage in international business and enter the foreign market. There differ the ways of entry by the level of control, realized over foreign activities. Basically, the business internationalization includes a desire of enterprise to exceed borderlines of growth which result from domestic market, then to pay off easier invested assets in research and development of the products, to achieve size economy, to minimize costs after cheaper inputs in foreign countries. Some of the most often forms of international business are export, licenses, contracts, „turnkey“ businesses, franchises, joint ventures, branch offices in total property and strategic alliances.

The authors emphasize that the organizational forms of international business must take into consideration a direction, speed, i.e. a phase in development of the company's business internationalization. The enterprise starts with minor procedure in business internationalization, then enters business which increase its correlation with foreign markets, in order to evolve finally into the globally structured international enterprise, which changes the organizational form of international business and organization character. Hence, in selection of internationalization strategy is necessary to anticipate the phases in development of these businesses, as well as their implications on organizational structure and style of managing the enterprise.

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ZAPISNIK

**sa IV (četvrte) sednice Skupštine
NAUČNOG DRUŠTVA AGRARNIH EKONOMISTA BALKANA (NDAEB)
održane 01.12.2011. godine u Banji Vrdnik
(na Skupštini NDAEB-a bilo je prisutno 51 član)**

Sednicu Skupštine NDAEB-a otvorio je predsednik Društva prof. dr Drago Cvijanović koji je predložio sledeći

D N E V N I R E D:

1. Izbor radnih tela skupštine (predsedništva, verifikacione komisije, zapisničara i overivača zapisnika).
2. Izveštaj o radu NDAEB-a u 2011. god. i prethodne četiri godine (2007-2011) i plan aktivnosti NDAEB-a za 2012. godinu.
3. Razrešenje dosadašnjih članova organa NDAEB-a (predsednika NDAEB-a, sekretara i članova nadzornog odbora).
4. Izbor novih članova organa NDAEB-a (predsednika NDAEB-a, sekretara, članova nadzornog odbora i glavnog i odgovornog urednika međunarodnog časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“.).
5. Razno

Ad-1.

1.1. Za članove radnog predsedništva Skupštine NDAEB-a, predloženi su:

- Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, Srbija
- Prof. dr Radovan Pejanović, Srbija
- Prof. dr Agnieszka Wrzochalska, Poljska
- Prof. dr Dragić Živković, Srbija
- Prof. dr Milan Milanović, Srbija
- Prof. dr Đojo Arsenović, BiH
- Prof. dr Zorica Vasiljvić, Srbija
- Prof. dr Mile Peševski, Makedonija
- Dr Danilo Tomić, Srbija

1.2. Za članove verifikacione komisije Skupštine NDAEB-a, predloženi su:

- *Doc. dr Ferhat Čejvanović, i*
- *Prof. dr Savo Ivančević.*

1.3. Za zapisničare Skupštine NDAEB-a, predloženi su:

- *Mr Anton Puškarić i*
- *Bojana Bekić*

1.4. Za overivača zapisnika Skupštine NDAEB-a, predloženi su:

- *Prof. dr Branka Kalanović – Bulatović, i*
- *Prof. dr Stanislav Zekić*

Svi predlozi su jednoglasno usvojeni.

Ad-2.

2.1. Izveštaj o radu NDAEB-a u 2011. godini

Predsednik Naučnog društva agrarnih ekonomista Balkana (NDAEB-a) prof. dr Drago Cvijanović podneo je izveštaj o radu Društva (izveštaj za 2011. god., kao i sve prethodne četiri godine od osnivanja 2007. pa zaključno sa 2011. godinom.) (svi zapisnici podeljeni prisutnim članovima Skupštine NDAEB-a).

Istaknuto je da je dana 09.05.2011. godine Agencija za privredne registre Republike Srbije izdala REŠENJE o upisu NAUČNOG DRUŠTVA AGRARNIH EKONOMISTA BALKANA (BROJ: BU 8176/2011) u Registar udruženja, pri čemu je prihvaćen Statut NDAEB-a sa svim izmenama i dopunama koje su usvojene na Skupštini NDAEB-a koja je održana 03.12.2010. godine u Banji Vrujci. To znači da je društvo registrovano po Zakonu o udruženjima Republike Srbije (Sl. Glasnik RS br. 51/09). Statut NDAEB-a na engleskom jeziku objavljen je u prvom broju časopisa Ekonomika poljoprivrede za 2011.godinu, UDC 338.43:63, YU ISSN 0352-3462; EP 2011(58)1(147-161).

U toku 2011. godine, urađeno je sledeće:

- Časopis „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ je i dalje na nivou međunarodnog časopisa M-24,
- U 2011. godini, (do sada) su objavljena 3 (tri) redovna broja časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“, četvrti redovni broj je u pripremi, 1 (jedan) specijalni broj sa ovog skupa i to u dva toma, i 2 (drugi) specijalni broj će biti odštampan do kraja godine,
- Društvo je i dalje suizdavač časopisa „Tranzicija“,

- U 2011. godini, NDAEB-a bilo je suorganizator 2 (dva) međunarodna naučna skupa i Interkatedarskog sastanka Agrarnih ekonomista koji je održan u Zagrebu.

2.2. Plan rada za 2012.godinu

- Da se po potrebi a u granicama finansijskih sredstava održavaju sastanci Predsedništva NDAEB-a,
- Za hitne odluke, važiće odluke koje se donose telefonski ili E-mejlom, koje će biti potvrđene na prvom narednom sastanku Predsedništva NDAEB-a,
- Četiri redovna broja časopisa EP (od toga najmanje 2 na engleskom),
- Jačanje naučne uticajnosti časopisa,
- Izdavanje monografija.

Izveštaj i plan rada je usvojen jednoglasno uz napomenu da novoizabrano predsedništvo NDAEB-a može da dopuni ovaj plan rada.

Ad-3.

Razrešenje članova organa NDAEB-a (predsednika NDAEB-a, članova predsedništva NDAEB-a, sekretara NDAEB-a, nadzornog odbora NDAEB-a, i Glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa «Ekonomika poljoprivrede»

Dosadašnji predsednik NDAEB-a prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, saopštio je, da po Statutu NDAEB-a mandat svim organima NDAEB-a (predsedniku, članovima predsedništva, sekretaru, članovima nadzornog odbora i glavnom i odgovornom uredniku časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ traje četiri godine. Posebno je istakao da treba izabrati nove organe NDAEB-a kako bi svi članovi Društva imali šansu u rukovođenju Društvom.

Posle kraće diskusije, Skupština NDAEB-a jednoglasno je razrešila sve organe društva: Predsednika NDAEB-a, članove predsedništva, sekretara, članove nadzornog odbora i glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“, koji su izabrani na sednici Skupštine NDAEB-a od 07. decembra 2007. godine. **(Prilog br. 1).**

Ad-4

Izbor novih organa NDAEB-a (predsednika NDAEB-a, članova predsedništva NDAEB-a, sekretara NDAEB-a, nadzornog odbora NDAEB-a, i Glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa «Ekonomika poljoprivrede»

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, pozvao je sve prisutne da predlože nove kandidate za sve organe NDAEB-a.

Prof. dr Zoran Njegovan, predložio je prof. dr Radovana Pejanovića za novog predsednika NDAEB-a.

Potom se za reč javio prof. Pejanović i zamolio da ga ne predlažu, ali uz podršku i predlog još nekoliko članova Skupštine NDAEB-a prof. Pejanović je prihvatio kandidaturu.

Potom je prof. dr Đojo Arsenović predložio prof. dr Dragu Cvijanovića za novog glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa Ekonomika poljoprivrede u naredne četiri godine.

Posle kraćih diskusija, dogovoreno je da se prvo izabere Predsednik NDAEB-a, a potom da predsednik predloži ostale organe NDAEB-a.

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović je stavio predlog na glasanje, da u naredne četiri godine predsednik NDAEB-a bude prof. dr Radovan Pejanović. Predlog je jednoglasno usvojen.

Prof. Cvijanović je čestitao prof. dr Radovanu Pejanoviću na izboru za predsednika NDAEB-a i poželio mu uspešan rad a svim članovima organa NDAEB-a, koji su do sada bili, zahvalio se na saradnji.

Potom je mr Velimir Radojević predložio pauzu, kako bi predsednik NDAEB-a predložio ostale organe NDAEB-a.

Posle kraće pauze, predsednik NDAEB-a prof. dr Radovan Pejanović, predložio je:

Za nove članove predsedništva predloženi su sledeći kandidati:

- Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović,
- Prof. dr Milan Milanović,
- Prof. dr Koviljko Lovre,
- Prof. dr Dragić Živković,
- Prof. dr Nedeljko Tica,
- Prof. dr Viktor Manole,
- Prof. dr Mile Peševski,
- Prof. dr Đojo Arsenović,
- Prof. dr Aleksandra Despotović,
- Doc. dr Ferhat Čejvanović i
- Dr Vesna Popović.

Predlog je jednoglasno usvojen.

Za novog sekretara NDAEB-a predložena je Dr Zorica Vasiljević.

Predlog je jednoglasno usvojen.

Za nove članove nadzornog odbora predloženi su sledeći kandidati:

- Prof. dr Vesna Rodić,
- Prof. Dr Vladislav Zekić,
- Prof. dr Branka Bulatović Kalanović,
- Doc. dr Jonel Subić i
- Prof. dr Stanislav Zekić.

Predlog je jednoglasno usvojen.

Za glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ predložen je Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović.

Predlog je jednoglasno prihvaćen.

Dogovoreno je da prethodni organi NDAEB-a završe kalendarsku i obračunsku godinu i da Glavni i odgovorni urednik časopisa Ekonomika poljoprivrede prof. dr Milan Milanović uredi i četvrti broj časopisa za 2011.godinu. Znači mandat novoizabranim organima počinje sa 01.01.2011.godine.

Predloženo je da časopis „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ ako je moguće da izlazi na engleskom jeziku, zbog mogućnosti za veću citiranost radova objavljenih u časopisu. Takođe je predloženo da časopis uđe u baze podataka, iz istog razloga. Da bi časopis bio međunarodnog karaktera recenzenti radova moraju biti inostrani stručnjaci. Uređivački odbor i izdavački savet izabraće novoizabrano predsedništvo NDAEB-a na prvoj svojoj sednici. Zadatak novog glavnog urednika biće obezbeđivanje URL-a časopisa.

AD-5.

Razno

Pod tačkom razno preloženo je da članovi NDAEB-a redovno plaćaju članarinu s obzirom da je Društvo samofinansirajuća organizacija. Članarina se plaća u iznosu od 1.500,00 dinara ili 15 EVRA godišnje.

U Beogradu, decembra 2011.godine

Zapisničari:

Bojana Bekić

Anton Puškarić

Overivači zapisnika:

Prof. dr Branka Kalanović – Bulatović, i

Prof. dr Stanislav Zekić

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The **ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE** (Ekonomika poljoprivrede) is an international scientific journal, published quarterly by BSAAE (Balkan Scientific Association of Agricultural Economists) in cooperation with Institute of Agricultural Economics (IAE) Belgrade and Academy of Economic Studies, in which are published original scientific papers, review articles, pre-announcements, book reviews, short communications and research reports. Review articles and book reviews are accepted after a previous consultation/invitation from either a journal Editor, or the book review Editor, in accordance with the journal submission criteria.

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The articles have to be submitted in duplicate, providing one copy without information about author(s), in order not to violate double-blind review process. In the second copy of the article must be specified all information about author(s) necessary for further correspondence.

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If the paper is evaluated positively and accepted for publication, each author has to sign the warranty and transfer of copyright to the journal **ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE**.

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Article has to be prepared electronically, in **Microsoft Office Word for Windows**, font **Times New Roman**, size **11**, in **English language**, alignment **Justified**, all text has to be write as **Line Spacing Single**, spacing between the paragraphs **6 pt**, no **Indentation**.

Paper format: *Width* 170 mm x *Height* 240 mm, **Margins:** top/bottom 20 mm, left/right 18 mm.

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Title of the Article: cantered, size **12**, **bold**, all **CAPITAL** letters in two lines at the most.

Subtitles: size **11**, **bold**, cantered, only first letter capital, spacing between subtitles and text above **12 pt**, spacing between subtitle and text below **6 pt**.

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Summary: **12 pt** below the author's name, *Italic*, size **11**, maximum 150 words. It is desirable that Summary contains all essential paper elements, such as goal, used methods, important results and general conclusions.

Key words (bold): **6 pt** below the Summary, size **11**, **bold**, *Italic*. Specify maximally 5 key words.

JEL classification: **6 pt** below keywords, size **11**, *Italic*, (http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/jel_class_system.php).

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REFERENCES OF USED LITERATURE (EXAMPLES)

a) Journals and other periodical publications

Author, A., Author, B. and Author, C. (2012). *Title of article*. Title of the journal, Publisher, *Volume* (number), pages, location.

b) Books, brochures, chapters of a book

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