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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TRITICALE PRODUCTION ON ACID SOILS¹

Milan Biberdžić, Goran Maksimović, Saša Barać², Zoran Jovović³

Summary

Triticale production on acid soils requires significant investments in repairing bad qualities of those soils and it raises the question about the profitability of triticale growing.

The aim of our study was to determine the yield of triticale on acid soil depending on the dose and type of applied fertilizer, as well as economic feasibility of the application of fertilizers in the production of triticale on the acid soils. The experiment was performed at the Centre for Agricultural and Technological Research in Zaječar, during 2009-10 years. It was a set-by-bloc system with three repetition and included the control of three variants of fertilization, which were included in mineral (variant I and II) and a combination of mineral, lime and organic fertilizers (variant III). The survey results show a significant effect of fertilizers on grain yield increase of triticale, especially the combination of mineral, lime and organic fertilizers. The highest value of production, as well as the largest variable costs, is recorded in the III variant of fertilization. The highest profit was gained in the II variant of fertilizer. The most favourable indicators' values of economic efficiency (productivity, efficiency and profitability) were recorded in II variant of fertilization. The most economical is to organize the triticale production on acid soils using the fertilizers with the increased dose of phosphorous (II variant).

Kew words: *triticale, system of fertilization, yield, calculations, economic effects.*

JEL: *Q10, Q14*

1 The investigation published in this paper is a part of the project "The development of new technologies of small grains cultivation on acid soils using contemporary biotechnology" financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia, grant No TR-31054.

2 Prof. dr Milan Biberdžić, doc. dr Goran Maksimović, prof. dr Saša Barać, University of Pristina, Faculty of Agriculture, Kopaonička Street bb, 38219 Lešak, Serbia, Phone: +381 65 262 11 47, E-mail: mbiberdzic@gmail.com

3 Prof. dr Zoran Jovović, University of Montenegro, Biotechnical Faculty Podgorica, Mihajla Lalića Street 1, 81000 Podgorica, E-mail: jovovic@t-com.me

AN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS A SIGNIFICANT AREA OF A STRATEGY OF ECONOMY DIPLOMACY OF SERBIA

Slobodan Nešković¹

Summary

Contemporary trends and objective circumstances in the global level condition a need for changes and adaptation of social and political systems, so as human abilities would be used in an optimal way. Economy diplomacy as the main aim of its functioning positions an international approach in promotion of all positive values of a country, where affirmation of our agricultural products represents an essential possibility and chance in the world market. Current international challenges implicate the essential position of a man and having made a personality of a business diplomat, capable to implement reforms in all levels of management. The contemporary world is being faced with huge issues in securing production of enough quantities of healthy safe food, especially of animal origin. A number of factors directly, but also indirectly, endanger the health of people through food. Vet management of livestock health and production related to the increase of milk industry and public is to improve two areas in the livestock production, and these are safety of food and animals' benefit. A strategic approach of the Republic of Serbia involves all relevant subjects of the country, especially economy diplomats who represent and affirm Serbian national, and production resources, firstly.

Key words: *economy diplomacy, agricultural production, safety of food, strategy, Republic of Serbia*

JEL: *Q12, Q13*

Introduction

The economy diplomacy secures progress of social subjects in all economy works and works out of it. "Economy diplomacy represents a specific sophisticated connection of diplomacy in a classical sense, economy sciences and management ones, methods and negotiation techniques with foreign partners, public relations and collection of economy information of the interest for the economy of a country, or a company, in the aim of break through to the world market".² In a process of strengthening of the economic role of an

1 Prof. dr Slobodan Nešković, Faculty for economics and engineering management, University Business Academy, Cvecarska street no. 2, Novi Sad, Serbia, E-mail: slobneskovic@gmail.com

2 Prvulović, V. (2010): *Economy diplomacy*, Belgrade, Megatrend University, pp.19.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN VOJVODINA AS ROE DEER HABITAT – HUNTING - TOURISM ASPECT

Risto Prentović¹, Dragan Gačić², Drago Cvijanović³

Summary

This paper is aimed at the acquisition of scientific data on the dynamics of development and actual status of roe deer populations on agricultural lands in Vojvodina (which occupy about 90% of its territory), and their utilisation for the advancement of hunting-tourism activities. The research is based on the following scientific methods: field research (monitoring and questionnaires), content analysis, measurement and evaluation of roe deer trophies, comparison and statistical method (descriptive statistics). The observed increasing trend in roe deer density and shooting in the field hunting grounds in Vojvodina (excepting the period 1992-2000), proves that this big game species is adapted to habitats with dominant arable crops. Despite the attained results, which are at the level of the European average, the potentials of roe deer, as the important hunting-tourism resource of Vojvodina, have not yet been sufficiently exploited, therefore an additional improvement of hunting management and hunting-tourism marketing is still required.

Key words: *roe deer, Vojvodina, agricultural land, hunting tourism.*

JEL: *Q29, Q19*

1 Risto Prentović, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Bulevar Despota Stefana 18, 21000 Novi Sad, Phone: +381 21 460 309, E-mail: riprent@open.telekom.rs

2 Dragan P. Gačić, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Kneza Višeslava 1, 11030 Belgrade, Phone: +381 11 305 38 65, E-mail: jgacic@sezampro.rs

3 Drago Cvijanović, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Volgina 15, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: +381 63 295 111, E-mail: drago_c@iep.bg.ac.rs

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARKET PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN SERBIA: EXAMPLE WHEAT AND CORN ¹

*Simo Stevanović*², *Milutin Đorović*², *Milan Milanović*³

Abstract

In the paper, the tendencies in the development of wheat and corn production in the time period from 1976 to 2010 are researched, with a focus on the cluster analysis of the market production of these products per districts in Serbia in 2009. On the basis of more important available land capacities, the volume of production and scope of economic development, the I-distance method is used to rank the districts. The ranking of the districts according to the analysed characteristics is conducted on the basis of the median value of data per municipalities. For each of the mentioned groups of characteristics, the I-distance is used to rank the districts from 1 to 25, Rank 1 being the best and Rank 25 the worst. The similarities of the districts according to the analysed characteristics are accounted for by a complete link method of a hierarchical cluster analysis and the results are represented by a dendrogram and a cartogram.

Apart from favourable conditions (land, climate, and so on), producers' traditional habits have to the greatest extent had an impact on the unjustifiably high presence of wheat and corn in the structure of crop production. That, to a great extent, has had an influence on the high marketability of the production of wheat and corn in Serbia as well.

Key words: market production, wheat, corn, I-distance, cluster analysis.

JEL: Q13, R11, O11

1 The paper is part of research in the project "The Rural Market and Rural Economy of Serbia – the Diversification of Income and Poverty Reduction", no. ON179028, financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2014.

2 Ph.D. Simo Stevanović, associate professor, Ph.D. Milutin T. Đorović, full professor, Belgrade University, Agricultural Faculty, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, E-mail: simo.stevanovic@agrif.bg.ac.rs, djormi@agrif.bg.ac.rs

3 Ph.D. Milan R. Milanović, full professor, Megatrend University, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, E-mail: milanrmlanovic@yahoo.com

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE POLICY IN SUPPORT OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SYSTEM

Miladin Ševarlić,¹ Vuk Raičević,² Rade Glomazić³

Summary

There is a rapidly expanding body of work which describes what needs to be done by business to help build a sustainable economy. This is generated by government, civil society and by business itself. However, there is a separation between what is expected of the sector, what is being achieved by individual companies and what business says in public about the future. There is also a review of the literature providing key principles of sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of raising food that is healthy for consumers and animals, does not harm the environment, is humane for workers, respects animals, provides a fair wage to the farmer, and supports and enhances rural communities. Yet movements toward a sustainable agriculture is currently fragmented and without clear direction. This paper aims to explore this relationship between what has been identified as the role of government and cooperatives in building a sustainable economy and the current situation. With exploratory research this paper attempted to stimulate debate about contemporary sustainability challenges its legal and policy framework. The final aim of this paper is to deal with the challenge of putting "evidence-based policy-making" and on how private sector can support evidence-based policy action.

Key words: *sustainability, sustainable agriculture, cooperatives, development*

JEL: *Q12, Q32, Q57*

1 Full Professor, Ph.D., Institute of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, 11080 Belgrade – Zemun, Nemanjina street 6, Serbia, Mobile: +381 63 10 640 25, E-mail: milsevar@eunet.rs www.agrif.bg.ac.rs

2 Assistant Professor, Ph.D., University Business Academy, Faculty of Economics and Engineering Management, 21000 Novi Sad, Cvećarska street 2, Serbia, Phone: +381 21 469 513, E-mail: vuk.m.raicevic@gmail.com

3 Doctoral student of Political Sciences, M.Sc., European Center for Peace and Development United Nations University for Peace, Belgrade, Serbia, E-mail: glomazic@gmail.com

COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PORKERS OF MANGALITSA AND YORKSHIRE RACE¹

*Vladislav Zekić, Vladimir Tomović, Dragan Milić, Dragomir Lukač*²

Summary

The aim of study was to compare the economic characteristics of production of porkers Mangalitsa and Yorkshire race. The observed productions should provide the raw material for the production of traditional fermented sausages, or specific products with protected origin. According to this a calculation is derived with the total cost of fattening pigs Mangalitsa and Yorkshire race to the slaughter weight of 132 pounds under the conditions of modern farm housing system. The above calculation includes the cost of materials, the cost of energy and external services, salary costs and amortization of facilities and equipment used. In this way we can get to the total costs of finishing of pigs produced per kilogram of live weight without the overhead costs. The costs are calculated as described above for Yorkshire race and it is 120.88 RSD/kg or 1.26 €/kg and it is lower than the current purchase price in the market. On the other hand the costs of finishing Mangalitsa race are significantly higher than the purchase price of pigs bred races and it is 245.19 RSD/kg or 2.13 €/kg, which is caused by a slow weight gain and inefficient feed conversion compared to the refined race.

Key words: pig farming, Yorkshire, Mangalitsa, costs

JEL: O13, Q12

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- 1 These results are part of the project no. 114-451-2091/2011 (Improvement of meat quality from indigenous and modern pig breeds produced in Vojvodina for the production of traditional dry fermented sausages and dry cured meat products). Research was financially supported by the Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Republic of Serbia.
 - 2 Vladislav Zekić, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, Serbia, Phone: +381 63 340 890, E-mail: vladislav.zekic@gmail.com; Vladimir Tomovic, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Technology, Novi Sad, Serbia; Dragan Milic, M.Sc., Assistant, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, Serbia; Dragomir Lukač, M.Sc., Assistant, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, Serbia.

MONTENEGRIN AGRICULTURE: DIAGNOSIS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Nikola Fabris¹, Igor Pejović²

“The world has more than enough food to feed everyone, yet 850 million are food insecure”³

Summary

Montenegro has turned to the service sector in the last two decades and agriculture is largely neglected. The neglect of agriculture has a negative effect on the creation of GDP, employment, current account deficit (of balance of payment) and starting of migrations from rural to urban areas of the country. The authors of this paper set up two goals. First to do an analysis of the situation in agriculture from macroeconomic and accounting aspect. Second goal is to provide policy recommendations for improving situation in agriculture of Montenegro on the bases of the obtained results. The authors used the base of the final accounts of Central Bank of Montenegro for the calculation of the most important ratio indicators. Key recommendations relate to the credit support to agricultural sector; increasing amount of subventions, granting of tax benefits, raising the degree of technical equipment and application of agro-technical measures, as well as the improvement of general living conditions in rural areas.

Key words: Montenegro, agriculture, ratio numbers, recommendations.

JEL: O13, Q10, E60

1 Associate profesor, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade University, Kamenicka Street no. 6, and Chief Economist, Central Bank of Montenegro, Phone: +381 65 5192 105, E-mail: fnikola@eunet.rs

2 Lecturer, R&B College, Professional Studies in Accounting and Financial Markets, Imotska Street no. 1, 11000 Belgrade, Phone: +381 69 600 896, E-mail: prof.pejovicigor@gmail.com

3 World Bank 2007, p. 94.

TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dejan Janković^{1}*

Summary

The paper reviews some of the key principles of a territorial approach to rural development and particular aspects of regional rural development. Some features of the EU Leader initiative were analysed as examples of the approach, and the social context and factors which may affect the application of these features in regional rural development were identified. The paper concludes by emphasising the need for different rural policies and preconditions for implementing the territorial approach. Moreover, available resources of rural areas were emphasised as well as the need for perceiving rural areas as (valuable) resources (not as issues), particularly in the context of Serbian rural development processes.

Key words: *regional rural development, territorial policies for rural development, LEADER initiative*

JEL: *Y800*

1 Dr Dejan Janković, Assistant Professor; University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Trg Dositeja Obradovica 8, Serbia, Phone: +381 214 853 381, E-mail: jankovic@polj.uns.ac.rs Paper is part of the research on the project "Sustainable agriculture and rural development in terms of the Republic of Serbia strategic goals' implementation within Danube region" (III 46006; 2011-2014), and project "Rural labour markets and rural economy of Serbia - the diversification of income and poverty reduction" (ON 179028; 2011-2014).

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL BANK IN CREATION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF INDEPENDENT KINGDOM OF SERBIA

Snežana Krstić¹, Slavko Vukša², Slobodan Andžić³

Summary

The time characterized by a public debt phenomenon in modern Serbia has been attached to the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX Century, when the battle for independence had caused growth of Serbian foreign debt. It is considered that the state's contraction of debts at the National Bank⁴ has been old as well as the National Bank institution by its self. In other words, more before the Serbian National Bank's counters were opened, there was made the state debt by approving the loan of 304,216 dinars in gold, on backing of the state treasury bills. Therefore was made the initial business transaction of the bank, which was done before its regular business activities.

Key words: *loan, public debt, the National Bank.*

JEL: *H13, E4*

1 Assistant Professor, Military Academy, Pavla Jurišića Šturma street no. 33, Belgrade, Phone: +381 64 275 66 77, E-mail: snezanakrstic17@gmail.com

2 Full Professor, Alfa University, Palmira Toljatića street no. 3, Belgrade, Phone: +381 63 411 032, E-mail: slavko.vuksa@gmail.com

3 Assistant Professor, Belgrade School of Business, Kraljice Marije street no. 2, Belgrade, Phone: +381 63 296 684, E-mail: drsloa@yahoo.com

4 “The National Bank should not be a source for the state incomes boost. It can become such source only indirectly: by in time influence on regular development and partition of credit, which will fertilize and increase handicrafts and trade, and in such way, strengthen those original sources which provide income for the state treasury.” (Dr Lazo Pacua, Minister of Finances in parliamentary search of the Law on the National Bank, 1904, *Spomenica Narodne banke 1884-1934*, p. 38)

THREATS TO FOOD SECURITY AND COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

*Mariola Kwasek*¹

Summary

The aim of this article is presented threats to food security in the context of the CAP after 2013. The main threats to food security are (1) world population growth, (2) the increase demand for food, (3) food price, (4) the disappearance of the variety of agricultural plant species (4) the increase in the area of scarcity water and the limitation of the availability of land and (5) the food losses and food waste. In the face of numerous threats to food security, the European Union needs a strong Common Agricultural Policy, which could succeed in feeding the constantly-growing population of a world. The reformed Common Agricultural Policy should provide food security, not only for the European Union, but on a global scale.

Key words: *food security, food safety, threats, Common Agricultural Policy.*

JEL: *Q56, Q18*

¹ Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, General Economics Department, Świętokrzyska Street 20, 00-002 Warsaw, E-mail: kwasek@ierigz.waw.pl

ECONOMIC FEATURES OF PROCESSED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SERBIA

Mirjana Lukač Bulatović, Zoran Rajić, Ivana Ljubanović Ralević¹

Summary

There are various possibilities of fruit processing regarding assortments of both semi-processed and finished fruit products. Within a wide assortment of processed fruit products, there are semi-processed fruit products which can be directly marketed or used as raw materials in further stages of processing, thus causing different economic effects. This paper displays the indicators of economic effects (production value, production costs (especially direct costs), and the difference between production value and total production costs) in all stages of a certain type of fruit processing. The obtained results indicate that advanced stages of fruit processing entail an increase in costs, but these increased costs eventually enable higher revenues.

*Fruit processing is cost-effective due to the fact that fruit processing value is higher than the market value of fruits. The fruit processing value in compote production is on average 48.87% higher than the fruit market value. In semi-processed fruit production (fruit puree and pitted crushed fruits *Rotativa*²), the fruit processing value is on average 14.83% higher than the fruit market value.*

Key words: processed fruit production, production value, production costs, financial results

JEL: D29

1 Dr Mirjana Lukač Bulatović, Assistant Professor, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 8, Novi Sad, Phone: +381 63 892 97 21, E-mail: mirjanalukac@gmail.com (imirjana@polj.uns.ac.rs), Dr Zoran Rajić, Associate Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, Zemun, Phone: +381 63 10 85 915, E-mail: zorajic@agrif.bg.ac.rs, Dr Ivana Ljubanović Ralević, Full Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, Zemun, Phone: +381 11 261 53 15/409, E-mail: iralevic@EUnet.rs

2 Unlike fruit puree which is a homogenous fruit mass, pitted crushed fruits (*Rotativa*) contain parts of processed fruits.

DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE CLUSTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA CORRIDOR 10 ZONE*Srdan Nikezić¹, Dragan Bataveljić², Milutin Matić³***Summary**

In this paper, the authors strive to indicate some great possibilities for further development of rural areas in the wider zone of Corridor 10 in the Republic of Serbia. The significance of manufacturing and service clusters, networks and co-operations formed in rural areas, creating a large number of small and medium enterprises as a manner of running the entire industry through accelerated development of entrepreneurial initiative, is also stressed. A special kind of attention paid to the development of SMEs is a document from June 2008, adopted by the EU under the title: "A Small Business Act for Europe", with established principles and actions for operating in the section of small and medium-sized enterprises in the EU. The aspect of joining agricultural production and processing with service industry that could be implemented along the Corridor 10 is dominant in this paper. Clusters are networks of companies and institutions that complement each other creating cooperative supply chains, where food-service supply chains are especially stressed in the wider rural area of Corridor 10 with obligatory appliance of the European Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) standard, reaching over 7,000 notifications. Those notifications are related to potentially dangerous food or animal feeding and are issued by RASFF system founded by the European Commission.

Key words: *Corridor 10, rural areas, manufacturing and service clusters, small and medium enterprises, agriculture.*

JEL: *O13, O14, O15, Q18.*

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- 1 Srdan Nikezić, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Faculty of Sciences, Kragujevac, Radoje Domanovića Street 12, Republic of Serbia, Phone: +381 64 58 04 810, E-mail: srdjan_nikezic@yahoo.com
 - 2 Dragan Bataveljić, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Kragujevac, Jovana Cvijijća Street 1, Republic of Serbia, Phone: +381 61 18 76 871, E-mail: bataveljic@jura.kg.ac.rs
 - 3 Milutin Matić, M.Sc., Administrative District of Šumadija, Kragujevac, Save Kovačevića Street 7, Republic of Serbia, Phone: +381 64 14 18 871, E-mail: maticmilutinkg@yahoo.com

EU ACCESSION IMPACTS ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE: ROMANIA'S CASE

*Mirela Rusali*¹

Summary

The research aims at evaluating the accession impacts on Romania's agriculture by analysing the comparative advantages in trade relations with EU. The method used the calculation of the trade specialization degree index constructed from the original Lafay index and adapted on the agricultural sector. While providing a rank of products by their level of specialization on the international market, the research results indicate a decrease of the specialization level and a loss in the trade diversification of the Romanian products. The assessments reveal that certain products previously expressing an export potential, have suffered in the post-accession period an important decline in their commercial specialization: such is the case of live animals and animal products, which, although still have positive trade balance, the net export amounts registered significant declines. The results identified similar loss for oilseeds, milk and dairy products.

Key words: *agricultural trade, comparative advantages, EU accession*

JEL: *Q17, F14, F15*

1 Mirela Rusali, Ph.D. in economics, Senior Researcher, Institute of Agricultural Economics – National Institute of Economic Researches of the Romanian Academy, Calea 13 Septembrie no. 13, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +401 210 318 81 06, E-mail: m.rusali@yahoo.com

ASSUMPTIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERBIAN FOOD INDUSTRY

Ljubodrag Savić¹, Gorica Bošković², Vladimir Mičić³

Summary

The industrial production of food represents a strong motive of international trade, the development of competitiveness, high-quality products and a sustainable developmental strategy. The food industry has a significant place within Serbia's economy and industry today. The subject of this paper's study is the analysis of the reached levels of the development and competitiveness, limitations and future development of the food industry. The aim of this paper is to highlight the assumptions and possibilities of the development of the food industry in our country, i.e. tasks which it is given in order to achieve the growth of its efficiency and competitiveness. In this paper, appropriate methods of quantitative analysis, qualitative and structural changes are used. The indicators of export competitiveness which are used as indicators are the coverage of import with export and the index of Revealed Comparative Advantages (RCA).

Key words: *food industry, agriculture, export, industrial policy.*

JEL: *L66, Q22, F1, L52*

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- 1 Ph.D., Full Professors, Faculty of Economics Belgrade, Kamenička Street 6, Belgrade, Phone: +381 11 30 21 006, E-mail: ljubas@vektor.net
 - 2 Ph.D., Associate Professors, Faculty of Economics Niš, Trg kralja Aleksandra Ujedinitelja 11, Nis, Phone: +381 18 528 653, E-mail: gorica.boskovic@eknfak.ni.ac.rs,
 - 3 Ph.D., Assistant Professors, Faculty of Economics Kragujevac, Djure Pucara Starog 3, Kragujevac, Phone: +381 34 303 526, E-mail: micicv@kg.ac.rs.

THE ROLE OF THE MARKETING MIX IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

Žaklina Stojanović¹, Mirjana Gligorijević², Tatjana Rakonjac Antić³

Summary

Specialization of agricultural production is closely associated with increased risk. Insurance is often used as a method of transferring risk from a farmer to an insurance company. The development of modern agriculture requires widening the scope of insurance coverage. Therefore, the paper analyzes the possibility of adjusting insurance offers to the specific needs in agriculture sector with the aim of increasing the number of insured business entities. First, it is necessary to properly define the marketing mix in agricultural insurance. Second, it is equally important to permanently measure effectiveness and legitimacy of its application. Importance of the most commonly used indicator - the Return on Marketing Investment Coefficient (ROMI), is underlined.

Key words: *agribusiness, agricultural insurance, marketing mix, marketing metrics.*

JEL: *Q10, G22, M31.*

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- 1 Žaklina Stojanović, Ph.D., Associate professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, Kamenička 6, 11000 Belgrade, Phone: +381 11 30 21 162, E-mail: zaklina@ekof.bg.ac.rs
 - 2 Mirjana Gligorijević, Ph.D., Full professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, Kamenička 6, 11000 Belgrade, Phone: +381 11 30 21 019, E-mail: miragli@sezampro.rs
 - 3 Tatjana Rakonjac-Antić, Ph.D., Associate professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, Kamenička 6, 11000 Belgrade, Phone: +381 11 30 21 074, E-mail: rakonjac@ekof.bg.ac.rs

EVALUATION OF REALIZED INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE IN AREA OF UPPER DANUBE REGION¹*Jonel Subić², Marijana Jovanović³, Velibor Potrebić⁴***Summary**

Special natural reserve „Upper Danube“ is protected natural area I category, which extends on the left bank of Danube river in Republic Serbia. The reserve is part of large marshland complex and represents one of the last large floodplains on the ground of the European continent. Getting into consideration the natural conditions, production resources, the structure of agricultural production and related activities, and environmental, infrastructural and social conditions in which these economic activities take place, formed the basis for research on the Upper Danube. For research purposes, this field is viewed in the broader context of the administrative area includes the city of Sombor and Municipalities: Apatin, Bač and Bačka Palanka. On the other hand, from the perspective of the enlargement process of the European Union (EU), derived for our country and the importance of capital investment for sustainable development imposed by the need to analyze the economic efficiency of investment in agriculture. Accordingly, the research activity is conducted within the boundaries of the analysis of investments in agriculture in the Upper Danube.

Key words: *investments, agriculture, Upper Danube, Republic of Serbia*

JEL: *Q14*

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- 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, Science and technological Development of Serbia, project period 2011-2014.
 - 2 Jonel Subić, Ph.D., Researcher Associate, Institute of Agricultural Economics, 15 Volgina Street, 11060 Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: +381 11 297 28 54, E-mail: jonel_s@iep.gb.ac.rs
 - 3 Marijana Jovanović, BSc, Research Trainee, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, 15 Volgina Street, Phone: +381 11 29 72 842, E-mail: marijana_j@iep.bg.ac.rs
 - 4 Velibor Potrebić, M.A., Researcher Assistant, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, 15 Volgina Street, Phone: +381 11 29 72 852, E-mail: velibor_p@iep.bg.ac.rs

FORMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN AGRIBUSINESS¹*Dane Subošić², Dragan Cvetković³, Slaviša Vuković⁴***Summary**

The environment represents our surrounding from which numerous capacities essential for normal functioning of living things are derived. Main, long-term goal of agribusiness is to ensure sufficiently stable production of quality food, and at the same time to preserve essential natural resources, protect the environment and improve the life of individuals and of the broad community. For this purpose numerous measures are implemented which sometimes create new problems facing the human population in increasingly severe form and which, in addition to the expected positive impacts, also have numerous, long-term negative impacts on agro-eco systems. Today, the society is faced with increasingly complex environmental/ecological problems which occur as the result of inadequate use of agro and zoo technical measures in agricultural production, as well as the result of their actions contrary to the „code of good agricultural practice“. The vulnerability ranges from the mildest forms within the limits of tolerance, to the worst forms expressed to greater extent, where the consequences are manifested in form of ecological/environmental offenses. Wide range of forms of environmental crime endangers the environment with the negative impact on human life and health. This form of crime, compared to other forms, is far more dangerous since it can destroy the national economy, lead to spreading of different diseases and extinction of rare species of flora and fauna.

Key words: *agribusiness, environmental crime, forms, prevention*

JEL: *K 14, K22*

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- 1 This paper is the result of the realisation of the Scientific Research Project entitled „Development of Institutional Capacities, Standards and Procedures for Fighting Organized Crime and Terrorism in Climate of International Integrations“. The Project is financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia (No 179045), and carried out by the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade (2011–2014). The leader of the Project is Associate Professor Saša Mijalković, PhD.
 - 2 Prof. Dane Subošić, Ph.D., Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies, Cara Dušana Street 196, Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: +381 64 89 22 553, E-mail: subosicdane@yahoo.com
 - 3 Dragan Cvetković, M.A., Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2, Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: +381 64 89 23 956, E-mail: cvetkovicdragan@open.telekom.rs
 - 4 Doc. Slaviša Vuković, Ph.D., Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies, Cara Dušana Street 196, Belgrade, Serbia, Phone: +381 64 89 25 019, E-mail: slavisa.vukovic@kpa.edu.rs.

RELEVANCE OF DIVIDEND POLICY FOR FOOD INDUSTRY CORPORATIONS IN SERBIA

Vladimir Zakić¹, Zorica Vasiljević², Vlade Zarić³

Summary

The subject of this paper is to analyze dividend policy of ten representative companies in the food industry sector. In the conditions of limited and expensive sources of financing, as a significant alternative to borrowing stands the stock market. In business of domestic corporations, however, the issue of new shares represents a rare event. A very important factor for future development of the primary equity market is an increase in volume of trading on the „asleep“ secondary market. Lack of demand and falling trading volume prevents the growth of share prices, and thus the possibility of realizing capital gains from their sale. In such circumstances, the main reason of investment in shares can be dividend yield. The goal of this paper is to analyze the opportunities and to provide guidelines in formulating effective dividend policies in order to attract certain groups of shareholders, among which the most important are institutional investors, which in their portfolios do not usually hold more than a few percent of the shares of individual companies.

Key words: *dividend policy, corporations, food industry, institutional investors.*

JEL: G35

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- 1 Dr Vladimir Zakić, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, 11080 Belgrade Zemun, Serbia, Phone: +381 63 31 32 34, E-mail: zakic@agrif.bg.ac.rs
 - 2 Prof. Dr Zorica Vasiljević, Full Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, 11080 Belgrade Zemun, Serbia, E-mail: vazor@agrif.bg.ac.rs
 - 3 Prof. Dr Vlade Zarić, Associate Professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, 11080 Belgrade Zemun, Serbia, E-mail: vzarić@agrif.bg.ac.rs

**ZAKLJUČCI
SA MEĐUNARODNOG NAUČNOG SKUPA:**

**„ODRŽIVA POLJOPRIVREDA I RURALNI RAZVOJ
U FUNKCIJI OSTVARIVANJA STRATEŠKIH CILJEVA
REPUBLIKE SRBIJE U OKVIRU DUNAVSKOG REGIONA**

**- očuvanje ruralnih vrednosti“,
održanog u periodu od 06. do 08. decembra 2012. godine
u hotelu „Omorika“, Tara**

Ovaj Međunarodni naučni skup predstavlja rezultate istraživanja, pre svega¹, na projektu III - 46006 „Održiva poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj u funkciji ostvarivanja strateških ciljeva Republike Srbije u okviru dunavskog regiona“ finansiranog od strane Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije. Osnovna svrha ovog skupa ogleda se u očuvanja ruralnih vrednosti, što predstavlja značajan razvojni potencijal lokalnih zajednica.

Uz prisustvo velikog broja gostiju iz Srbije i inostranstva, naučni skup je otvoren pozdravnim govorom prof. dr Draga Cvijanovića, direktora Instituta, koji se prisutnima obratio sa čestitkama i zahvalnošću što su svojim dolaskom uveličali Skup i poželeo im uspešan rad.

Pozdravnu reč uputili su: u ime Novosadskog Univerziteta, prof. dr Radovan Pejanović, prorektor; u ime Megatrend Univerziteta skup je pozdravio prof. dr Milan Milanović; u ime Ekonomskog fakulteta iz Subotice skup je pozdravio prof. dr Stanislav Zekić; u ime Privredne komore Srbije skup je pozdravila dr Danica Mićanović; u ime Fakulteta za Biofarming skup je pozdravila prof. dr Gorica Cvijanović; u ime Instituta za primenu nauke u poljoprivredi skup je pozdravio mr Vedran Tomić; u ime Akademije ekonomskih nauka iz Bukurešta, skup je pozdravila prof. dr Raluca Andreea Ion; u ime Petroleum i Gas Univerziteta iz Ploestija, skup je pozdravila prof. dr Mariana Eftimie, Dekan Fakulteta Ekonomskih nauka.

1 Osim radova koji su rezultat istraživanja na ovom Projektu bilo je i radova koji su rezultat istraživanja na ostalim projektima finansiranim od strane Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije.

Prvog dana skupa, osim otvaranja i pozdravnih reči, bila su tri uvodna predavanja i to:

Radovan Pejanović, Gordana Radović: RURAL TOURISM AS A FACTOR OF RURAL ECONOMY DIVERSIFICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Ion Raluca Andreea, Dan Popescu Cristian: ANALYSIS OF SOUTH-MUNTENIA REGION, ROMANIA, WITHIN THE WIDER FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Andrew F. Fieldsend, Gyula Vasvári: SOME ENTREPRENEURS' SUCCESS STORIES FROM THE NORTH GREAT PLAIN REGION OF HUNGARY

Skup je bio podeljen na tri tematske sekcije, na kojima su radove prezentovali moderatori: *Radujica Sarić, Bojana Bekić, Velibor Potrebić, Marijana Jovanović, Zoran Simonović i Marko Jeločnik*. Kroz 3 tematske sekcije skupa, obuhvaćeno je ukupno 91 rad, i to:

1. *Održivi razvoj kao savremeni razvojni pristup u očuvanju agrara i ruralnih vrednosti sa 41 radom,*
2. *Strateško planiranje i institucionalno-politička dimenzija agrarnog i ruralnog razvoja sa 14 radova,*
3. *Agrobiznis ruralnih područja, diversifikacija i komparativne prednosti ruralne ekonomije sa 36 radova.*

Iz obilja podataka koje su nam prezentovali autori iz raznih zemalja u svojim radovima (ukupno 176 autora iz 7 zemalja) proizilaze sledeći zaključci:

1. Održivi razvoj poljoprivrede lokalnih zajednica predstavlja okosnicu razvoja celokupnih regiona u uslovima svetske ekonomske krize. Aktuelna pitanja i izazovi u proizvodnji zdravstveno-bezbedne hrane za ljudsku i animalnu konzumaciju, upotreba biomase za proizvodnju energije, racionalno iskorišćavanje prirodnih resursa (zemljišta, voda i vazduha), klimatske promene i zaštitu životne sredine, osobenosti su koje karakterišu lokalne zajednice i kojima se može postići ravnomerniji razvoj na lokalnom nivou, uz primenu zakonskih akata i vođenja sigurnije politike za poljoprivredne proizvođače.
2. Kroz primenu postulata održivog ruralnog razvoj može se povući paralela među lokalnim zajednicama, kod kojih je zaključeno da postoje sličnosti i razlike u načinu razvitka, odnosno u preprekama na koje nailaze.
3. Istaknuta je neophodnost da se izvrši primena strateškog planiranja i da se kroz model institucionalne i političke sfere pomogne očuvanju ruralnih vrednosti agrara.
4. Poseban osvrt napravljen je po pitanju migracije i rapidnog opadanja broja stanovnika u ruralnim sredinama, kako se ovaj problem može rešiti posmatranjem odnosa ponude i tražnje na tržištu rada, stvaranjem uslova za započinjanje privatnih biznisa kako na nivou Republike Srbije, već i u zemljama u okruženju.

5. Ukazano je na značaj diversifikacije agrobiznisa u ruralnim područjima s aspekta stvaranja mogućnosti obezbeđivanja opstanka malih proizvođača na tržištu, stabilnosti prodaje i prihoda, efikasnije korišćenja materijalnih i ljudskih resursa, kao i prilagođavanja novim, izmenjenim potrebama kupaca.
6. U okviru koncepta ruralnog razvoja i multifunkcionalne poljoprivrede posebno mesto i ulogu zauzima agroturizam. Reč je o resursu koji se oslanja na kombinaciju kvalitetne hrane i izuzetnih prirodnih lepota Republike Srbije, koji može da postane faktor diverzifikacije ruralne ekonomije u lokalnim zajednicama. Za to je potrebna značajna podrška države, ali i ostalih institucija društva (obrazovnih, istraživačkih, ekoloških).

Drugog dana održavanja skupa održano je redovno zasedanje Skupštine NAUČNOG DRUŠTVA AGRARNIH EKONOMISTA BALKANA, na kome je osim predavljanja publikovanih izdanja Instituta za ekonomiku poljoprivrede, održan i Okrugli sto pod nazivom **Doprinos razvoja lokalnih zajednica dunavskog regiona diversifikaciji ruralnih vrednosti**, koji je izazvao veliko interesovanje prisutih gostiju i pokrenuo veoma interesantnu diskusiju, na osnovu kojih je potvrđena uspešnost Skupa.

Beograd, decembra 2012. godine

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović
Doc. dr Jonel Subić
Prof. dr Radovan Pejanović

Prikaz monografije

LAVIRINTI MENADŽMENTA

Autori:

Prof. dr Vidoje Stefanović, Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović,
Prof. dr Boško Vojnović

Izdavač:

Institut za ekonomiku poljoprivrede, Beograd, 2012

Urednik:

Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, direktor

Monografija „Lavirinti menadžmenta“ pruža kompletan profil menadžmenta (naučne discipline) i menadžera (nosioca menadžmenta kao sistema vlasti) i sugeriše njihove aktivnosti u funkciji održivog ekonomskog razvoja. U vremenu svetske globalizacije funkcija menadžmenta zauzima značajno mesto. Nužnost i važnost menadžmenta i menadžera obrazložena je prema poglavljima: definisanje, funkcije i vrste menadžmenta; analiziranje procesa i oblasti menadžmenta; karakteristike, profil, priprema, motivacija i razvoj karijere menadžera; poslovni moral i zdravlje menadžera. Izvestan broj stranica posvećen je pitanju da li žena treba da se iskazuje u poslovnoj karijeri odnosno menadžmentu? Osim pomenutih oblasti, analizirani su i: preduzetnički i strategijski menadžment; marketing strategije u funkciji održive konkurentske prednosti; menadžment promenama i inovacijama, kvalitetom, tehnološkim razvojem, projektima, istraživanjem i razvojem, regionalnim razvojem, krizom; menadžment istraživanjem i razvojem i stvaranje konkurentnosti preduzeća. Imajući u vidu kompleksnost monografije, ističe se njena značajnost u daljoj afirmaciji procesa upravljanja. Monografija je na raspolaganju svim stručnim licima: privrednicima, preduzetnicima, menadžerima, kao i onima koji se prvi put odlučuju na pokretanje sopstvenog biznisa.

Monografija je predstavljena na četrinstotineosamdesetosam strana i korišćeno je dvestadvesetosam izvora podataka. Sadržinu monografije čine dvadesetdve oblasti, pri čemu svaka čini zaokruženu celinu i doprinosi sticanju globalne slike o značajnosti menadžmenta u svim vidovima privrednih društava, kako u vremenu nastanka, tako i u sadašnjem periodu. Pojedine oblasti na svojstven način ukazuju na obaveznost ponašanja menadžera kao nosioca sistema upravljanja, posmatrano kroz: poslovni moral, zdravlje i snage menadžera, komuniciranje i konflikata u okruženju.

Značaj predmeta istraživanja u ovoj monografiji doprinosi lakšem razumevanju menadžmenta u globalizaciji i ponašanju menadžera u kriznim i konfliktnim situacijama. Autori na svojstven način definišu i pojedine vidove globalizacije: politička globalizacija, globalizacija kao kulturni proces i efekti globalizacije. Oblast menadžmenta usmerena regionalnom razvoju tumačena je kroz razvojnu politiku i ekonomske aspekte u regionalnom razvoju, uz naglašavanje regionalnog razvoja Srbije. Poslovi i zadaci koje obavljaju menadžeri svode se na pet osnovnih komponenti menadžment procesa – planiranje, organizovanje, kadrovsku politiku, rukovođenje i kontrolu. Autori ističu da će preduzeće od menadžera tražiti još veća znanja i veštine nego do sada, kako bi se održalo u konkurentnijim i turbulentnijim uslovima privređivanja, što indirektno ukazuje na značaj menadžera u savremenim preduzećima i poslovnim subjektima. Autori ističu da je neizostavno posedovanje znanja i ličnih veština menadžera, pri čemu se izdvajaju: tehnička znanja i veštine, znanja i veštine u ophođenju s ljudima i konceptualna znanja i veštine. Svaka karakteristika menadžera koja odudara od definisanih podvodi se pod fatalnom greškom menadžera.

U okviru oblasti upravljanja poslovnim procesom u oblikovanju kvalitetnih usluga autori ističu nekoliko bitnih činjenica: definisanje kvaliteta, definisanje aktivnosti kojima se obezbeđuje kvalitetna usluga i uključivanje svih zaposlenih u osiguranje kvaliteta usluge, uz posebno angažovanje rukovodioca uslužne celine. Oblast menadžment tehnološkim razvojem ističe razvoj tehnologije kao jedan od ključnih pokretača ekonomskog razvoja i rasta, odnosno menadžeri su uvideli da je razvoj teže ostvariti u nedostatku novih tehnologija. U okviru oblasti menadžment projektima autori ukazuju na značaj primene tehnike mrežnog planiranja kao način upravljanja projektima koji se sastoje od velikog broja aktivnosti.

Autori monografije ističu značaj povezanosti menadžmenta i menadžera u zaokružen sistem poslovanja, u kome se sve veći značaj pridaje daljem razvoju veština, stavova i znanja koji su neophodni za efiksano nadmetanje na domaćim i inostranim tržištima. Istovremeno, potreba menadžera da se usavršavaju u svim veštinama nastaje kao rezultat pritisaka iz okruženja i utiču na firme svih veličina. Uspešno izlaganje autora o aktuelnim problemima u sistemu menadžmenta doprinosi svakom čitaocu (stručnjaku i početniku) lakše savladavanje prepreka ka ostvarenju cilja svakog preduzeća tj. ekspanziji.

B.Sc. Biljana Grujić, istraživač-pripravnik
Institut za ekonomiku poljoprivrede
Volgina 15, 11060 Beograd
Republika Srbija
E-mail: biljana_g@iep.bg.ac.rs

ZAPISNIK

sa V (pete) sednice Skupštine NAUČNOG DRUŠTVA AGRARNIH EKONOMISTA BALKANA (NDAEB) održane 08.12.2012. god. na Tari

Na Skupštini NDAEB bilo je prisutno 48 članova

Sednicu Skupštine NDAEB je otvorio predsednik Društva prof. dr Radovan Pejanović koji je predložio sledeći:

DNEVNI RED:

1. Izbor radnih tela skupštine (radnog predsedništva, zapisničara i overača zapisnika).
2. Izveštaj o radu NDAEB u 2012. god. i plan aktivnosti NDAEB za 2013. god.
3. Razno

Ad-1.

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

Prof. dr Radovan Pejanović
Prof. dr Drago Cvijanović
Prof. dr Stanislav Zekić
Prof. dr Žaklina Stojanović
Mr Vedran Tomić

1.2. Za zapisničare Skupštine NDAEB, predloženi su:

- *Marijana Jovanović i*
- *Bojana Bekić*

1.3. Za overivače zapisnika Skupštine NDAEB, predloženi su:

- *Dr Gordana Dozet i*
- *Dr Rade Popović.*

Ad-2.

2.1. Izveštaj o radu NDAEB u 2012. godini

Predsednik Naučnog društva agrarnih ekonomista Balkana prof. dr Radovan Pejanović podneo je izveštaj o radu Društva.

U toku 2012. god., urađeno je sledeće:

1. U APR-u izvršena je zamena lica koje zastupa NDAEB, odnosno umesto dosadašnjeg predsednika prof. dr Draga Cvijanovića, upisan je prof. dr Radovan Pejanović, predsednik NDAEB, koji je izabran na Skupštini NDAEB 01.12.2011,

2. U banci (Agrobanka, a potom Banka Poštanska Štedionica), izvršena je promena ovlašćenih lica za potpis, umesto dosadašnjeg predsednika prof.dr Draga Cvijanovića i glavnog i odgovornog urednika časopisa Ekonomika poljoprivrede prof. dr Milana Milanovića, sada su za potpis dokumenata u banci ovlašćeni prof. dr Radovan Pejanović, predsednik NDAEB i prof. dr Drago Cvijanović, glavni i odgovorni urednik časopisa Ekonomika poljoprivrede,
3. Zbog promene Zakona, Ministarstvo prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Vlade Republike Srbije, naložilo je otvaranje računa u trezoru za NDAEB, što je i učinjeno,
4. Urađen je sajt Naučnog društva agrarnih ekonomista Balkana: <http://bsaae.bg.ac.rs/>
5. Časopis Ekonomika poljoprivrede je i dalje na nivou međunarodnog časopisa M-24, s tim, da je prvi broj iz 2012. godine bio na jednoj bazi podataka, drugi broj na dve a treći broj je upisan na šest baza podataka i to: **EBSCO, AgEcon Search, Index Copernicus Journals Master List, Social Science Research Network (SSRN), ProQuest i Ulrch's Periodicals Directory.**
6. Časopis „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ je redizajniran, urađen je zaštitni znak časopisa, upisan je u CIP katalogizaciju,
7. u 2012. godini, (do sada) objavljeno je 3 (tri) redovna broja časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“, četvrti redovni broj je u pripremi, a i objavljen je 1 (jedan) specijalni broj sa skupa iz Bukurešta „Agro-food and rural economy competitiveness in terms of global crisis“, koji je održan 23-24. septembra 2011. godine,
8. NDAEB je izdavač monografije: Prof. dr Vukašin Ilić, dr Saša Stevanović (2012): „AGROBIZNIS ŠANSI SRBIJE menadžment agrobiznisa - monografija“, Naučno društvo agrarnih ekonomista Balkana, Beograd, ISBN 978-86-82923-10-7, COBISS. SR-ID 190704908, CIP 005:631.1; 338.43.02 (497.11), u 2012. godini,
9. NDAEB je bio suorganizator nekoliko međunarodnih naučnih skupova i to:
 - *The 3rd International Scientific Conference “CAPITALISM IN TRANSITION“, 15.06.2012., Hotel Crystal, Belgrade;*
 - *The 3rd International Symposium „Agrarian Economy and Rural Development – realities and perspectives for Romania“, October 11-13,2012, Bucharest, Romania;*
 - *Treći međunarodni naučni simpozijum “Agrosym Jahorina 2012“, 15-18. novembra 2012. godine, Jahorina, Republika Srpska;*
 - *"1st International symposium on animal science", 08-10. novembra 2012. godine, Zemun, Srbija;*
 - *Međunarodni naučni skup „Održiva poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj u funkciji ostvarivanja strateških ciljeva Republike Srbije u okviru dunavskog regiona – očuvanje ruralni vrednosti -“, 06-08. decembra 2012. godine, Tara, Srbija.*

Istaknuto je, da je u 2013. godini, 60 godina postojanja časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“, što bi trebalo da se promovise adekvatnim aktivnostima. Mogući način promovisanja je i organizovanje skupa u prvoj polovini naredne godine, kada bi se

iskoristila mogućnost prezentovanja bibliografije časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ za proteklih 60 godina rada, urađene specijalno za taj svečani događaj. Bibliografiju časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ i sačuvane brojeve časopisa proslediti Arhivu Srbije i svim relevantnim institucijama u Republici Srbiji.

Takođe, prisutni članovi NDAEB, ukazali su na neophodnost priznavanja radova iz oblasti biotehničkih nauka, a objavljenih u časopisu „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“, i u tu svrhu veće angažovanje predsedništva Društva kod matičnog odbora za nauku.

2.2. Plan rada za 2013. godinu

- *Proslava 60 godina izlaženja časopisa „Ekonomika poljoprivrede“ sa jednodnevnim ili dvodnevnim naučnim skupom koji bi bio organizovan tim povodom,*
- *Da se po potrebi, a ugranicama finansijskih sredstava, održavaju sastanci Predsedništva NDAEB,*
- *Za hitne odluke, važiće mogućnost donošenja odluka telefonski ili E-mejlom, što će biti potvrđeno na prvom narednom sastanku Predsedništva NDAEB,*
- *Četiri redovna broja časopisa EP izdati na engleskom (pokušati izaći na SCI listu),*
- *Jačanje naučne uticajnosti časopisa,*
- *Dalje izdavanje monografija.*

Извештај и план рада су усвојени једногласно.

Ad-3. Razno.

Nije bilo diskusije.

U Beogradu, decembra 2012.godine

Zapisničari:

Marijana Jovanović _____

Bojana Bekić _____

Overivači zapisnika:

Dr Gordana Dozet _____

Dr Rade Popović _____

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.

The journal ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE accepts only manuscripts submitted electronically on English language, as e-mail attachment to the following e-mail address: epoljoprivrede@gmail.com

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.

Submission of articles to the **ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE** implies that their content (research carried on) has not been published previously in English, or in any other language. Also, submitted papers should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere, and their publication has to be approved by all authors with signed declaration. Publisher reserves right to verify originality of submitted article, by its checking with specialized plagiarism detection software.

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The articles submitted to the journal **ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE** (Ekonomika poljoprivrede) will be double blind reviewed and must have two positive reviews consistent to the generally accepted scientific standards. The reviewer independently and autonomously evaluates the manuscript and could give a positive review, suggests some finishing touches, or gives a negative review. In case that the review reports are antagonistic (one is favourable and the second is not), the final decision belongs to the Editor-in-Chief.

Manuscript returned to the author(s) for revision does not guarantee the publication acceptance after paper correction. The final decision for publication will be made after the second review of the revised manuscript

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**.

TECHNICAL PREPARATION RULES

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.

Article size: maximum 30.000 characters (without spaces). Depending on papers' quality, can be accepted longer and shorter articles.

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**.

Authors' names: **12 pt** below the article's title, **Bold, Italic, size 11**, full name and surname, only first letter capital (e.g. *Marko Markovic*). In footnote must be specified: academic/scientific vocation, organization/institution, full address, telephone number and e-mail address. All **footnotes** in format: Times New Roman, size **10**, Line Spacing Single.

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).

Table/graph/figure/scheme are entered within text and numerated. **Title** of table/graph/figure/scheme must be with spacing of **6 pt** (below/above), size **11**, alignment Justified. **Text** within table size **10**, table's **header** size **10, bold**, cantered. **Source** of table/graph/figure/scheme must be with spacing of **6 pt** below table/graph/figure/scheme, size **10, Italic**, alignment Justified.

Authors from Serbia are sending title of article, summary, key words and data on authors also in Serbian language, positioned below literature. Summary is maximally 2.000 characters (without spaces).

Literature must be at the end of article (for authors from Serbia before summary in Serbian), in alphabetical order, according to the author's surname.

Internet addresses must contain full link (for example): available at: ***
http://www.iep.bg.ac.rs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=211%3Ao drziva-polj-dunavski-region&catid=5%3AAnaucni-skupovi&Itemid=36&lang=sr

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

Author, A., Author, B. and Author C. (2012). *Title of book* (edition number - ISBN). Editor, location.

c) Reports from scientific meetings

Author, A., Author, B. and Author C. (2012). *Title of report*. Title of publication from the meeting on which the report was announced, time and location of the meeting, Editor, number of pages.

d) Master's thesis/doctoral thesis

Author, A. (2012). Title of *master's thesis/doctoral thesis*. Unpublished master article/unpublished doctoral dissertation, Editor, location.

e) Organization or government body as an author

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (2012). *Title of publication*. field/chapter in publication, location.

f) If cited literature has been downloaded from **the publication by the internet**, after specification of literature in some of mentioned forms, in brackets must be specified also the full link the material was downloaded from.

All references should be in original (on language on which are published before). Also, should be included only references that are really used within manuscript preparation.

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Rad pripremiti na računaru, program **Microsoft Office Word for Windows**, font **Times New Roman**, size **11**, na engleskom jeziku, ravnanje teksta **Justify**. Tekst rada pisati bez proreda (**Line Spacing Single**), sa razmakom od **6 pt između pasusa, bez uvlačenja prvog reda**.

Format papira: Veličina papira: *Width* 170 mm x *Height* 240 mm, **Margine:** gore/dole: 20 mm, levo/desno: 18 mm.

Obim rada: do 30.000 karaktera (bez razmaka), a u zavisnosti od kvaliteta rada, mogu biti prihvaćeni i duži i kraći radovi.

Naslov rada: centriran, size **12, bold, SVA SLOVA VELIKA**, najviše u dva reda.

Podnaslovi: size **11, bold, centrirano**, samo prvo slovo veliko, razmak podnaslova i teksta iznad **12 pt (before 12 pt)**, a razmak podnaslova i teksta ispod **6 pt (after 6 pt)**.

Imena autora: **12 pt** ispod naslova rada, **Bold, Italic**, size **11**, puno ime i prezime autora, samo prvo slovo veliko (npr. *Marko Marković*). U fusnoti navesti: titulu, organizaciju/instituciju, punu adresu, broj telefona i e-mail adresu. Sve **fusnote** u radu su formata: Times New Roman, size **10, Line Spacing Single**.

Summary: **12 pt** ispod imena autora, *Italic*, size **11**, do 150 reči. Poželjno je da Abstrakt sadrži sve bitne činjenice rada: cilj rada, korišćene metode, najvažnije rezultate i osnovne zaključke.

Ključne reči (bold) 6 pt ispod Sažetka, size **11, bold, Italic**. Navesti najviše 5 ključnih reči.

JEL klasifikacija: **6 pt** ispod ključnih reči, size **11, Italic**, (http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/jel_class_system.php).

Tabele, grafikoni, slike, šeme unose se u sam tekst i numerišu se prema redosledu. **Naslov** tabela/grafikona/slika/šema pisati sa razmakom **6 pt** (iznad i ispod), size **11**, ravnanje Justified. **Tekst** tabele, size **10, zaglavlje** tabele, size **10, bold**. **Izvor** pisati sa razmakom **6 pt** ispod tabela/grafikona/slika/šema, size **10, Italic**, ravnanje Justified.

Domaći autori šalju naslov, rezime rada, ključne reči i podatke o sebi na srpskom jeziku, koji treba da stoje ispod literature, najviše 2.000 karaktera (bez razmaka).

Literatura se navodi na kraju rada (kod domaćih autora pre rezimea na srpskom jeziku), abecednim redom, prema prezimenu autora.

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PRIMERI NAVODENJA KORIŠĆENE LITERATURE**a) Časopisi i ostale periodične publikacije**

Autor, A., Autor, B. i Autor, C. (2012). *Naslov članka*. Naslov časopisa, Izdavač, godina izlaza (broj sveske), stranice, mesto publikovanja.

b) Knjige, brošure, poglavlja iz knjige

Autor, A., Autor, B. i Autor, C. (2012). *Naslov knjige* (ISBN). Izdavač, mesto publikovanja.

c) Referat sa naučnog skupa

Autor, A., Autor, B. i Autor C. (2012). *Naziv referata*, Naziv publikacije sa skupa na kom je referat saopšten, vreme i mesto održavanja skupa, Izdavač, stranice.

d) Magistarski (master) rad/doktorska disertacija

Autor, A. (2012). *Naziv magistarskog (master) rada/doktorske disertacije*, (neobjavljen magistarski (master) rad/doktorska disertacija), Izdavač, mesto izdavanja.

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