MANAGEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES USING METHODS OF COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN THE BUSINESS BOOKS

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Abstract: Operation management among others can be based on the use of specific methods. The authors emphasize the importance of the method of comparison of agricultural techniques and in the books of the company. The true for evaluation and observation of agricultural techniques and equipment as a whole is essential to determine its value. One of the more reliable methods is and method validation equipment by comparison. The advantage of the comparison is evident, as is includes the value of equipment at a given time with the real market, where the minimum deviation. The results in a better and truer way show the value of agricultural equipment, which is also the basis for the introduction of such results in the books of the company. The aim is to highlight the importance of applying new methods of business, such as those shown method of comparison to a more realistic value of the equipment of enterprises, which should serve as the basis for the introduction of so obtained values in the books of the company. The research results are still applicable in large numbers, primarily medium and large agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Serbia, but also more broadly.

Keywords: evaluation, comparison of agricultural equipment, business books.

INTRODUCTION

Control is a technique of management, or the use of different methods of administration, to obtain the best possible result. Comparison of the evaluation is a relatively new method in the sense of expressing the real value of the equipment. As in this paper, the authors observe agriculture, it is about observing the prevailing agricultural enterprises that conduct and use a comparison of agricultural equipment in the normal course of business. An increasing number of studies will have to focus its multidisciplinary approach [1], and this approach can speed up the application and results of business [2], [3], primarily in agriculture.

In addition, it should be noted that the valuation of property companies [4], [5] [6], in our work, it is the observation and evaluation of agricultural equipment and machinery is extremely important, because it is a true and fair presentation of the value of assets can make a valid business decision, by the management. This essentially implements the basic principles of management [7], [8], especially in large companies [9]. The
The consequence of such an approach substantially facilitates other activities such as auditing within the company, as well as external [10], the overall harmonization of financial reporting [11], [12], [13]. In a word spoken to the responsible management based on socio-economic management of the company. The authors draw attention to the problem in question, from the point of observation of agricultural enterprises. All these activities essentially means facilitating management especially in the case of regular external audits of the companies that are obliged to exercise the same [14], [15], [16] in accordance with applicable regulations of the state [17], [18] in which the company business and management controls them.

The basis for the introduction of the method of comparison of agricultural equipment and mechanization is based on the premise that properly value the company’s assets managed by the management, based on respect for the uniform and universal accounting and financial principles deriving from the International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the most important institutions in this areas such as: FASAB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) and IASB (International Accounting Standards Board).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The use and the use of methods of valuation of agricultural equipment and mechanization of agricultural enterprises, as well as methods of comparison in order to get the real value of those technologies in the coming years will become more important. The reasons for this are the existence of the use of these international accounting standards as tools in the hands of every agile management.

The value of agricultural equipment companies, to see what is properly used in its ordinary course of business, shall at all times have expressed their true value, which is close to the true market value, and that has to be introduced and expressed in the accounts. The first objective of such activities undertaken by management is to arrive at a value that is close to market value, which means that if the company wants to sell equipment that operates with its value being less oscillation around the market price. The second objective of this management is to comply with the legislation of the country in which they operate agricultural enterprises.

The method of comparison of agricultural equipment means testing and data collection must be relevant, statistically analyzed and presented to management that brings further decisions about what they will do with the data that are obtained by comparison of agricultural equipment. The survey was conducted in the last quarter of 2015 years in the territory of the Republic of Serbia and in. All results obtained by the authors are presented in national currency.

Besides using the data that had to satisfy three areas in the real business of the company as follows,
- the application of accounting policies in companies,
- the treatment of certain parts of the assets of the company,
- as well as testing grounds for the introduction of new asset valuation method.

On this basis, the authors can present the experience that they have acquired and the essence presented in this paper.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Show the results of work by the authors came to this work presented through two whole. In the first part the authors present their basic research covered by the SWOT analysis, where the four main sections of the analysis provide the basic displays that most businesses need with a great deal of respect to be applied in practical terms of
business. At the same time the same serves as the basis for multiple observation of the general impact on the valuation of agricultural equipment in enterprises and the introduction of so obtained values in the books.

**SWOT analysis in the context of the assessment of equipment.** In the more general observation of the authors started from the general assumption that show the basic advantages and disadvantages of applying any valuation of agricultural equipment by the company, as well as the opportunities that assessment can provide the management company, taking into account the real major threat. I display is given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Real time status value of agricultural equipment and agricultural machinery,</td>
<td>- Application of estimates requires the engagement of professional people who are often most companies do not come to their company, which increases the costs of engaging third parties,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The ability to determine the real market status of equipment regardless of the number of working hours of use of agricultural equipment and other limited factors,</td>
<td>- A small number of manufacturers of certain specific equipment which increases the potential error in the valuation of agricultural equipment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Determining the value of which may significantly differ from the value that is in the books of the company, which is the basis for the proper evaluation and the introduction of newly created value in the current business books-spot</td>
<td>- Difficulties in the evaluation of older equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPPORTUNITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>THREATS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compliance with the accounting policy of the company,</td>
<td>- The possibility of acquiring the wrong picture of the value of agricultural equipment due to miscalculations or not taking sufficient number of comparative assessment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compliance with International Accounting Standards in intervals that are consistent with the accounting policy of the company,</td>
<td>- The inability to arrive at a similar comparative,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Empowering beliefs about the value of agricultural equipment</td>
<td>- Non-compliance of technical parameters in assessing primarily older equipment and others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s calculations

These authors are given full access to the observation and the pros and cons of applying the method comparisons on real business enterprises. In addition to the perceived benefits of using the method of valuation of agricultural equipment, it is necessary to take into account the threats that are important limiting factors in creating the accounting policies of companies, as they may distort the true picture of the value of the equipment. Any omissions that may arise when assessing the value of condition subsequent actions at company level as a correction of the financial statements. All those points to the possible subsequent costs that could have come if management fails before the introduction of valued resources and equipment in the accounting records of the company.

**Comparisons and farm equipment on the example of IMT 542 from the standpoint of value, year.** The authors have made a case IMT 542 from the standpoint of evaluating and taking into account the criteria values in the relevant market in the Republic of Serbia. Only evaluation and display values which were obtained by the authors from the value point of the day 26.11.2015. The authors demonstrated in Table 2. The results are given in EUR, so that the wider scientific community had the right image evaluation IMT 542 in the Republic of Serbia. In this part of the paper the authors present their
required values IMT 542, the expected values for which will be held sales and years of the production of the said tractors.

Table 2. Display market and the expected value IMT 542, as well as the production of the same

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal number</th>
<th>The requested value of the relevant market in the Republic of Serbia</th>
<th>Expected value by which to achieve purchase</th>
<th>The year of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s calculations

Creating a general model comparisons. To show the importance of the general model comparisons, the authors created a model that can serve as a general model in which followed the weight or the equipment in the selected company that exists in the market of Novi Sad in 1962 and which belongs to a group of enterprises in the field of agricultural activities. The authors note that this is a medium size company. Accordingly, the weight of the farm equipment that is observed with the 4 basic characteristics and has a real value expressed in books, while comparatives equipment that is used for comparison, and the data for each comparative authors have obtained from the market that are considered relevant, or from the territory the Republic of Serbia.

In this part of the paper the authors have pointed out that in addition to the previously highlighted the important parameters in modeling should be included and others such as: of maintenance of equipment, functionality of equipment, improvement of equipment, and can include more detailed analysis of some parameters.

See the model comparison IMT 542 as a general model; the authors have given in Tab. 3.

Table 3. Overall comparisons of model validation and application in tractor IMT 542

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of the equipment</th>
<th>Ponder (%)</th>
<th>Komprarativ 1 (%)</th>
<th>Komprarativ 2 (%)</th>
<th>Komprarativ 3 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of maintenance</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functionality</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enhancements</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basis of comparison</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s calculations

Already on the basis of the display table 3 it is clear that variations and comparative weights may be substantial and could have a significant impact on the change in value of agricultural equipment to be introduced in the books. In view of the possible model variations are seen in the range of 25-9%, which significantly changes the actual picture of the value of assets, and evaluating IMT 542 equipment, which served as a realistic representation of the model variations evaluation of the said tractors.

On the basis of the results clearly shows that there is significant variation in the management of value IMT 542 in the books and the value that is obtained on the market by comparison. The average deviation is 16.6%, and only if we take into accounts three comparisons. On a number of comparisons to get somewhat different results, but they would not differ significantly from the results presented. Therefore the case study on the example of IMT 542 clearly indicates that the application of the method of comparison is very desirable and expedient, because very often in the books of value equipment is not
water current in relation to the market value and the need to perform more frequent synchronization, as the recommended the International Accounting Standards, in particular IAS-16s.

The author draws attention to the professional community needs to include more parameters for comparison in order to get expedient and convincing data that are close to fair value or market value.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Valuation of agricultural equipment will come in the coming years more and more to the fore. Therefore, management must find a way to apply other methods to a more realistic value in its accounts. This is necessary because only fair presentation means the first step of proper business management. Assessing the value of the equipment can be done in several ways. In this paper, the authors show the comparative method that can be used, before only in medium and large businesses. The authors pointed out that apart from the age of tractors it is necessary to include other factors such as: improvement of equipment, maintenance, and other functionality. These are not the only factors. Each of the responsible managers may include some and other factors that it deems relevant. Second’s vital importance, authors have pointed out in this paper and the appreciation of the importance of the introduction of the results of the assessment of business books, as well as the importance of comparison IMT 542, because deviations can be considerable.

The method presented in comparison to the overall valuing can give good results, because unlike the other method involves several fields of observation in the evaluation of tractors and other agricultural machines.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


Sažetak: U ovom radu je istaknut značaj metode komparacije poljoprivredne tehnike u poslovnim knjigama preduzeća. Naime za istinito vrednovanje i posmatranje poljoprivredne tehnike i opreme u celini je bitno utvrditi njenu vrednost. Jedno od pouzdanijih metoda je i vrednovanje opreme pomoću komparacija. Prednost komparacije je očigledna, jer se obuhvata vrednost opreme u određenom trenutku sa realnog tržišta, gde su odstupanja minimalna. Dobijeni rezultati na bolji i istinitiji način prikazuju vrednost poljoprivredne opreme, što je ujedno i osnova za uvođenje tako dobijenih rezultata u poslovne knjige preduzeća. Cilj rada je isticanje značaja primene novih metoda u poslovanju, poput ove prikazane metode komparacije. Rezultati istraživanja su primenjivi u velikom broju, pre svega srednjih i velikih poljoprivrednih preduzeća u Republici Srbiji, ali i šire posmatrano.

ključne reči: vrednovanje, komparacija poljoprivredne opreme, poslovne knjige.