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The income and expenditure budget in agriculture. Theoretical and practical aspects

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Abstract: *The agricultural production system is seen as a set of productive activities related to plant culture and animal husbandry, supported by natural resources (within which the land has a dominant role), material, human and financial resources, with the aim of obtaining agricultural products for different industrializations, at a determined level of economic efficiency. In the framework of the work, the technical-economic analysis of the activities carried out in a conventional agricultural holding, from the plain area in the west of the country, is carried out, based on the technological sheets and the elaboration of the income and expenditure budgets for four crops. Maize and wheat crops are taken into analysis.*

• Introduction

The preparation of the general budget of revenues and expenses in an agricultural company (farm) but also of the budgets specific to each culture, helps to plan and manage the technical and financial activities of agricultural companies. These budgets serve as valuable tools for tracking income and expenditures, enabling informed decision-making, optimizing resource allocation, and maximizing profitability in the agricultural sector.

• Material and method

Budgeting in agriculture involves estimating and allocating financial resources for various aspects of agricultural operations.
This includes determining the financial requirements for inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, labor, and other operational expenses necessary for successful agricultural production.

• Results and discussions

Conventional maize culture framework technology - non-irrigated system		The income and expenditure budget -maize culture
Stubble-turning		A. Production value
Land preparation for seeding		A1- from which main production
Loaded, unloaded and transported fertilizers		B(+) Subsidies
Fertilized with chemical fertilizers		C(+) Gross Product
Fertilizer equipment serviced		D(-) Total expenses
Plowing		D1- of which for the main production
Total unfinished production		I-Variable expenses
Harrowing		1. Expenses with raw materials and materials
Germinal bed prepared		- Seed and planting material
Sowing		- fertilizers
Serviced seeders		- pesticides
Loaded, unloaded and transported fertilizers	⟷	- other materials
Fertilized with solid fertilizers		2. Expenditures with mechanized works
Fertilizer equipment serviced		3. Irrigation expenses (if applicable)
Water transport and prepared solution		4. Supply expenses
Sprayers		5. Insurance
Sowed by hand		II- Fixed expenses
Mechanical threshing -I		1. Permanent labor costs
Mechanical threshing -II		2. General and management expenses
Harvest		3. Interest on loans
Transportation		4. Depreciation (buildings and utilities)
Harvesting and storage equipment serviced		E(=) Taxable Income
Total plant residues		(-) Taxes and fees
Total (general)		F (=) Net income
		F1 (=) Net income + subsidies
		G. Taxable income rate
		H. Net income rate
		H1. Net income rate + subsidies
		Production Cost
		Predictable domestic market price

• Conclusions

Based on the research analyzing profitability in conventional agricultural holdings, it can be concluded that while conventional agriculture produces competitive products through intensive mechanization and chemicalization, it has detrimental environmental impacts. Neglecting local specificities such as climate, soil, topography, and socio-economic conditions further exacerbates these environmental effects.