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Liubov Gutsalenko*
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
03041, 15 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5181-8652

Volodymyr Lytvynenko
PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
03041, 15 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6495-0537

Tetiana Mulyk
PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University
21008, 3 Sonyachna Str., Vinnytsia, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1109-2265

Serhii Khomovyi
PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University
09117, 8/1 Soborna Sq., Bila Tserkva, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7483-7426

Inna Lepetan
PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
National Pirogov Memorial Medical University
21018, 56 Pirogov Str., Vinnytsia, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1135-4755

Assessment of the quality of accounting information in financial and management reports of agricultural business enterprises

Abstract. The study aimed to assess the efficiency of using accounting information for making management decisions in agricultural enterprises, as well as to address the factors that affect the quality of financial and management reporting. The research methodology was based on an empirical approach and a combined analysis of publications covering the issues of digitalisation

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*Corresponding author

of accounting and the application of international financial reporting standards, as well as the use of software for automating accounting processes. The main results demonstrated that the quality of accounting information significantly affects the financial stability and competitiveness of agricultural enterprises. The study revealed that insurance is key for farmers in reducing risks. In 2024, payouts under the MeteoZakhyst insurance programme hit 231 million UAH, with an average reimbursement rate of 52%. The study determined that automation of accounting processes, implementation of international standards and staff training can significantly improve the accuracy, transparency and efficiency of financial reports. Using such programmes as Farm Management Systems and GeoPard can optimise accounting processes, reducing the probability of errors, improving the accuracy of financial data and increasing the efficiency of management decisions. At the same time, the study determined that there are significant challenges, including low employee skills and limited use of digital technologies in small businesses, which create difficulties for the implementation of the latest solutions. The conclusions confirm the importance of improving the quality of accounting information for the effective management of agricultural enterprises, especially in the context of a changing economic situation, high competition and global challenges such as climate change and volatility in financial markets. The practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that its results can be used by agricultural enterprises to improve accounting practices, increase the accuracy and transparency of financial statements, as well as to integrate the latest digital technologies and international standards to increase financial stability and competitivenes

Keywords: digitalisation; accounting; reporting; transparency; audit; budget; control

INTRODUCTION

The assessment of the quality of accounting information in the financial and management reports of agricultural business enterprises is conditioned by several factors that determine the importance of accurate, transparent and efficient accounting in the context of modern economic challenges. The agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy of many countries, including Ukraine, and has specific features that affect the way business transactions are recognised in accounting and reporting. The specifics of accounting in agricultural enterprises are related to seasonality, specific natural conditions, diversity of activities and market volatility. The accuracy and reliability of accounting information determine the effectiveness of management decisions, the ability to attract investments, forecast financial results and make strategic decisions for the development of agricultural enterprises. Due to globalisation and the integration of agricultural enterprises into international markets, ensuring compliance with financial and management reporting with international standards is becoming even more important.

Studies of the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises indicate the importance of transparent accounting mechanisms for ensuring financial stability and efficiency of management decisions. C. Khadka *et al.* (2024) confirmed that the quality of accounting information directly affects the success of agricultural enterprises. However, the study identified gaps in the study of the impact of external economic factors and the integration of international standards in the accounting of agricultural enterprises, which require further research. Digitalisation of accounting in agricultural enterprises is an important element of the modernisation of business processes. N. Potryvaieva *et al.* (2022) studied the use of information technology to transform accounting processes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, identifying factors that slow down this process, such as insufficient funding and low qualifications of employees. However, there is still a need to study the problems of providing rural areas with digital infrastructure and government support for digital solutions for agricultural businesses.

The importance of accounting information for the economic development of agricultural enterprises is obvious, in the context of strategic management accounting. M. Čavlin *et al.* (2022)

studied the importance of strategic management accounting for business decision-making, emphasising that its application can increase the efficiency of management decisions and contribute to the sustainable development of enterprises. The results of the studies demonstrated that strategic management accounting is necessary to assess market opportunities and threats, but there is still insufficient research on how its implementation can affect the adaptation of agricultural enterprises to changes in the economic environment. The impact of digital technologies on the effectiveness of these tools in the agricultural sector is one of the aspects that requires further study.

Financial statements are necessary for the assessment of the financial performance of agricultural enterprises. N. Krasnostanova *et al.* (2022) determined that the main indicators of financial stability are net working capital, the coefficient of autonomy, manoeuvrability and financial stability. They also note the absence of a unified methodology for assessing the financial condition of agricultural enterprises. The study also includes the need to improve financial reporting methods, especially concerning the assessment of profits of agricultural enterprises. Cash flow management is important for ensuring the financial security of agribusinesses, especially in the post-war reconstruction period. Y. Manachynska *et al.* (2024) identified the need to improve approaches to financial modelling to increase the investment attractiveness of agricultural enterprises. The study emphasised the role of actuarial accounting and reporting in attracting foreign investment. However, gaps that require further study include the integration of the latest digital technologies for more efficient cash flow management of agricultural enterprises.

Financial management in agricultural enterprises often faces problems related to insufficient funding and inefficient management practices. K.M. Mang'ana *et al.* (2023) investigated the impact of financial management practices on the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector in Tanzania. The study determined that working capital and financing management have a significant positive impact on the financial and organisational efficiency of agricultural enterprises. However, accounting and financial reporting practices did not show a significant impact on the efficiency of these enterprises, indicating the need for further research on specific financial management practices.

Factors affecting the quality of financial reporting of agricultural enterprises are important for effective management. M. Đorđević *et al.* (2024) determined that profitability, debt level and audit of the company are significant determinants of financial reporting quality (FRQ). However, the results show that factors such as liquidity, board size, and audit timing do not have a statistically significant impact on FRQ. Issues that require further research include the relationship between corporate governance and financial reporting quality, as well as a deeper study of the impact of different types of audit firms on FRQ.

For the effective functioning of agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to create a system of accounting and analytical support. V.V. Grynchuk (2024) noted that this system should include financial accounting, analysis and internal control. The study demonstrated that financial accounting gives a complete picture of the financial condition of the enterprise, but for a more detailed analysis, data from management accounting is needed. The development of new methodological approaches to integrate management and financial accounting to make management decisions more effective is a problem that requires further research.

The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the use of accounting information for making management decisions in agricultural enterprises and to identify factors that affect the quality of financial and management reporting. The objectives of the study were to analyse the main methods of assessing the quality of financial and management reporting of agricultural enterprises; to identify factors that affect the reliability of accounting information in agricultural business enterprises.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was empirical and based on a combined approach to assessing the quality of accounting information in the financial and

management reports of agricultural enterprises. The main materials of the study included scientific publications, in particular (Poppe *et al.*, 2023; Abiri *et al.*, 2023; Fernando, 2024), which covered the issues of digitalisation of accounting, implementation of international financial reporting standards, use of analytical approaches to assessing the quality of accounting information and the impact of automation of accounting processes on the efficiency of management of agricultural enterprises.

The analysis of software used in the agricultural sector for accounting and financial management automation was emphasised. The study analysed such specialised software solutions as MASTER:Agro (n.d.), GeoPard (Independent Precision... n.d.) and Farm Management Systems (Farm Management Systems guide..., 2020). The study also covered the most widely used software solution, BAS Accounting (n.d.). As part of the study, a SWOT analysis of the quality of accounting information in Ukrainian agricultural enterprises was conducted, which identified the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the use of financial and management reports. The analysis incorporated aspects such as the level of automation of accounting processes, compliance with international standards (IFRS), the impact of digital technologies on reporting transparency, and the role of the human factor in financial data management. Based on the findings, practical recommendations were developed to improve the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises.

A comparative analysis of approaches to assessing the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine, Italy, the European Union, China and the United Kingdom was conducted. In particular, the approach used in Italy was studied, namely the Multi-Criteria Resilience Performance-Weighted Sustainability Composite Indicator (MRP-WSCI) method, which integrates environmental, economic and social indicators. The analysis of this approach assessed its acceptability for Ukrainian agricultural enterprises and the prospects for adaptation to increase the level of sustainable development. The study also analysed the formation of non-financial reporting in Ukrainian enterprises, which includes compliance with the principles of sustainable development, assessment of labour conditions, investment in the regions, and implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (2013). Challenges related to the need to digitalise processes and adapt to the environmental and social requirements of the European Union were studied. The use of Data Quality Assurance (DQA) tools to improve data quality in precision agriculture was analysed for the EU countries, particularly Germany. The introduction of environmental indicators, such as nutrient balance, and their impact on reducing costs and increasing the environmental sustainability of enterprises is considered. In China, an approach based on the use of Big Data and artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector is explored. The use of multidimensional indices was analysed to assess the quality of accounting information and the use of digital technologies to forecast resource requirements and optimise production processes. In the UK, the use of key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess operational efficiency in livestock production was investigated based on the Farm Platform data. The efficiency of using KPIs to improve the accuracy of management decisions and optimise costs was analysed. The results of the analysis were used to assess the state of accounting information and develop reasonable recommendations for improving its quality, which will help to improve management processes, increase transparency of reporting and competitiveness of agricultural enterprises.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accounting information is one of the main elements of management activities in agricultural enterprises, and its importance cannot be overestimated. In the agricultural sector, which depends on a variety of internal and external factors, such as weather conditions, fluctuations in raw material prices and end products, it is important to have accurate, up-to-date and detailed data to make the right decisions. The concept of accounting information covers the entirety of data on the financial and business activities of an enterprise that is used to prepare financial and management reports. This includes

data on revenues, expenses, liabilities, assets, and all transactions performed by the company.

Financial statements are based on accounting data and show the true financial position of a company. For agricultural enterprises, the reliability of accounting information is important, as changes in the market and natural conditions can significantly affect economic results. The accounting information system can be used to monitor the use of financial and material resources and assess the effectiveness of various methods of managing production processes. Financial and management accounting are important components of this system, as they can be used for the management of the enterprise to make strategic decisions based on reliable data (Abdollahi *et al.*, 2020).

When preparing accounting information for agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to consider seasonality, weather dependence and the specifics of the use of natural resources. For instance, the agricultural sector has specific accounting for the costs of agricultural operations, purchases of seeds, fertilisers, fuel and maintenance of machinery and equipment. In addition, agricultural enterprises must consider the specifics of land valuation, crop yields, the value of biological assets and agricultural products, which are subject to market fluctuations (Brukhanskyi *et al.*, 2015).

The introduction of modern technologies into accounting practices is an important step towards improving the efficiency of data processing and reducing the probability of accounting errors. Automation of accounting processes with the use of specialised software products significantly optimises internal processes of agricultural enterprises. Integrated modules for financial reporting, inventory, tax and payroll accounting, as well as adapted versions for agribusiness, can be used for the accounting of biological assets and the costs of production of finished goods at agricultural enterprises. This speeds up data processing and improves its accuracy, as financial and production indicators are automatically synchronised, reducing the probability of human error. Automated accounting systems significantly expand the capacity of enterprises to analyse and understand their financial performance through the integration of specialised analytical tools. These systems enable the assessment of asset and capital profitability, helping to determine how efficiently the company's resources are being utilised (Akimova *et al.*, 2024).

MASTER:Agro is a specialised software for automating accounting and management processes, enabling record keeping of production processes in crop and livestock production, effectively controlling the costs of growing biological assets, which is important for the agricultural business with its sectoral characteristics. The implementation of this system reduces errors associated with the lack of clear data organisation and real-time analysis (MASTER:Agro, n.d.).

GeoPard is used for automating land management and monitoring field operations, enabling more accurate analysis of farmland fertility. The system provides timely data updates and real-time monitoring, enabling managers to respond quickly to changes in business conditions, such as weather changes or fluctuations in market prices for products. This efficiency ensures more efficient management of production processes and minimises the risks associated with poorly informed management decisions (Independent Precision..., n.d.).

Farm Management Systems (FMS) are one of the most comprehensive solutions for automating agricultural accounting. They can be used to automate the accounting of sown areas, yields, crop costs and track the processes from planting to sale of products. Such software significantly improves the accuracy and efficiency of management decision-making, as data from different stages of production is automatically processed and transferred to the system for analysis. This not only reduces the probability of errors but also helps to identify deviations from the plan in a timely manner and adjust it (Farm Management Systems..., 2020).

Digital technologies that integrate various aspects of accounting processes enable agricultural enterprises to store and process large amounts of data in real time, which is important for adapting to the rapidly changing environment of the agricultural sector. As a result, automation not only reduces the possibility of errors but also promotes greater transparency

in financial reporting, which facilitates interaction with tax authorities and auditors. Ultimately, the implementation of such systems significantly improves the effectiveness of management decisions and ensures the stability of the enterprise's financial processes. (Abiri *et al.*, 2023). Table 1 compares the main functions, approximate cost and advantages of various software products, such as MASTER:Agro, GeoPard Agriculture and Farm Management Systems.

Table 1. Comparison of software solutions for automation of accounting and management in agribusiness

Software	Main functions	Average cost (USD/pik)	Reduction of the probability of errors	Additional economic benefits
BAS Accounting	Accounting, human resources, warehouse logistics, sales and purchases, production processes, tax reports	300-500 USD (basic versions), up to 2000+ USD (enterprise solutions)	Control of duplicate documents, arithmetic checks, and automatic updating of legislative norms	Scalability, integration with external services, real-time analytics, modularity
MASTER:Agro	Management of crop and livestock production processes, accounting, analytics and reporting, data integration	500-1,000 USD	Elimination of manual calculations, minimisation of data discrepancies, standardised templates	Modularity, real-time analytics, integration with equipment, API connection
GeoPard Agriculture	Geodata analysis, seasonal monitoring of crops, creation of yield maps, data integration via API	Prices are not published (depending on scale and module)	Automatic detection of anomalies, elimination of data discrepancies, and prompt data updates	Scalability, increased yields, environmental impact, and reduction of excessive use of chemicals
Farm Management Systems (FMS)	Production process planning, operational management, crop monitoring, analytics and reporting, data integration	500-1,000 USD (basic packages), 3,000-10,000+ USD (advanced solutions), 15,000-50,000+ USD (custom development)	Standardisation of technological processes, control of duplication of operations, and elimination of discrepancies between departments	Scalability, risk prediction, and environmental optimisation through precision zoning

Source: developed by the authors based on Digitisation of the pig business (2019), Feodal FMS... (2023)

All of these software solutions have unique advantages, providing a selection of the most suitable solutions. BAS Accounting is the cheapest option with prices ranging from 300-500 USD, offering important features such as accounting, HR, warehouse logistics and automatic checks that reduce the probability of errors. It is suitable for small and medium-sized enterprises but may be limited for larger ones without upgrading to more expensive versions. Farm Management Systems (FMS) is the most expensive option, with prices ranging from 15,000 USD to 50,000+ USD, and offers production planning, crop monitoring, data integration, and environmental optimisation, making it suitable for large agricultural companies. GeoPard Agriculture, while not publicly priced, is optimal for large enterprises due to its potent geodata analysis, increased yields, and reduced chemical costs. For medium-sized businesses, MASTER:Agro, priced from 500 USD to 1,000 USD, is the best choice due to its modularity, real-time analytics, and integration with equipment. All the above software solutions automate routine operations, reduce costs, improve data accuracy and optimise resources, which helps to increase efficiency and competitiveness in the market.

Furthermore, accounting information is essential for attracting investment in agricultural enterprises. Investors and lenders rely on reliable and transparent financial statements when assessing the potential of an enterprise. This is especially relevant for agricultural enterprises, as many of them require large investments in production development, improvement of

technical facilities or increase of sown areas. High-quality accounting information, its transparency and accuracy attract financing from both the government and private investors. For instance, companies that keep records following International Financial Reporting Standards (2013) can provide greater credibility to their financial statements, which is a key factor in attracting investment. Over the period 2022-2024, Myronivsky Hliboproduct (MHP), which accounts for the following international financial reporting standards, raised UAH 14.8 billion to develop its business in Ukraine (MHP entered the TOP of the largest..., 2024). Compliance with international financial reporting standards increases the company's transparency, which reduces investment risks and increases investor confidence. Such financial transparency provides an assessment of the company's financial position and prospects, which is an important factor in attracting investment.

In turn, government investment programmes often require detailed and transparent financial reporting to assess the effectiveness of the use of public funds. This ensures that government agencies have greater confidence in enterprises, which attracts funding through grants, subsidies and other government support programmes. Thus, accounting information is of great importance for agricultural enterprises. It is the basis for managing financial flows, making management decisions, assessing the efficiency of resource use, managing risks and attracting investments. An important condition for its effective use is the introduction of modern technologies in accounting processes, as well as continuous improvement of data collection, processing and analysis methods.

The main tool for external users, such as tax authorities, creditors and investors, is financial reporting. It contains several key documents, including the balance sheet (statement of financial position), income statement (profit and loss), cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity. The balance sheet provides information about the company's assets, liabilities and equity as of a certain date, which can be used to assess liquidity and financial stability. The income statement shows the company's revenues and expenses over a certain period and shows how profitable it is. The statement of cash flows shows the sources and uses of cash; this is especially important for agricultural enterprises, as cash flows vary depending on the season. The statement of changes in equity shows how the structure of equity changes, whether due to new investments or dividend payments. Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that demonstrates the specifics of accounting for biological assets of agricultural enterprises (Fernando, 2024).

Management reporting, on the other hand, is designed for managers, the primary users of this information. Its main task is to provide information that can be used for decision-making in operational management. The income statement, production cost report, resource efficiency report and budgets and forecasts are part of the package. The income statement provides information on financial performance over a certain period, which helps management assess the profitability and efficiency of production processes. The production costs report can be used to assess the costs of, among other things, crops, land cultivation, fertilisers, pesticides, machinery and fuel. The resource efficiency report can be used to assess how efficiently the company uses its natural, material and human resources to maximise productivity. Budgets and forecasts are important tools for planning and forecasting financial results, which enable management to adjust the company's development strategy promptly (Fernando, 2024).

The peculiarities of the agricultural sector, such as seasonality of production and dependence on weather conditions, require a specific approach to the recording of business transactions in accounting and the formation of information in reporting. Agricultural enterprises often face high costs at the initial stages of production (sowing, fertilising, cultivating land), while revenues from the sale of products come only after harvest. This creates a need for special accounting that considers seasonality and ensures effective cash flow management. The specifics of agricultural production in financial and management reporting can be used to accurately estimate costs and revenues at different stages of the production process and respond to market changes promptly (Guido *et al.*, 2020).

Thus, the system of financial and management reporting in agricultural enterprises is key for ensuring effective management, controlling costs and revenues, as well as for planning and forecasting performance. The specifics of agricultural production and the use of modern technologies in accounting processes are necessary conditions for achieving financial stability and the successful development of agricultural enterprises.

Assessing the quality of accounting information is an important aspect of ensuring effective management at agricultural enterprises. The quality of accounting information significantly impacts making the right management decisions, which directly affects the financial results of the enterprise. In this context, there are key criteria for assessing the information provided in the form of financial and management reports. Each criterion has specific characteristics and significance, especially in the agricultural sector, where seasonality of production, dependence on weather conditions and fluctuations in market prices require objective and timely accounting of business transactions.

Reliability of accounting information is a key criterion. It ensures an objective reflection of all company operations, such as the costs of crops, cultivation of agricultural land, machinery, wages and other expenses. This is especially important for the agricultural sector, as incorrect accounting can lead to incorrect management decisions, which in turn can lead to financial losses. The second important criterion is the objectivity of accounting data. In the agricultural sector, where all production processes are seasonal, timely data updates are a prerequisite for making management decisions. To ensure effective planning and forecasting, information on inventories, costs, and revenues must be constantly updated in real time (Poppe *et al.,* 2023).

Information compilation is another important indicator that determines how well all aspects of a company's operations are covered. Crop types, yields, soil conditions, machinery efficiency and other factors are often a challenge in the agricultural sector. To get a complete picture of the company's performance, all these elements must be considered in the reporting. For agricultural businesses, accessibility and simplicity of accounting information are essential. To make quick decisions, management must have easy access to data, especially when the weather changes, which affects production processes. In addition, the transparency of the company's operations depends on the information being available to auditors, tax authorities and other stakeholders.

Data reliability and security are vital for agricultural enterprises, as they may use credentials to make decisions about lending, attracting investment, or meeting regulatory requirements. Protecting credentials from unauthorised access and damage ensures that external organisations have confidence in the company (Boyko, 2018). Compatibility of accounting information with other information systems of the company is another important criterion. Agricultural enterprises should integrate financial accounting operations with information generated in management accounting on inventories, biological assets and costs to manage production processes. This ensures maximum efficiency and prevents duplication of data or unnecessary information processing costs.

Furthermore, the accounting information must be transparent and comply with all financial reporting standards, both nationally and internationally. One of the main national financial reporting standards in Ukraine is Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 73 "On Approval of the National Regulation (Standard) on Accounting 1 "General Requirements for Financial Reporting"" (2013), which regulates the basic requirements for the composition and presentation of financial statements. This standard ensures transparency and compliance of financial statements with national requirements. At the international level, the most important standards are the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (2013) developed by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). IFRS are the basis for financial reporting in more than 140 countries, and its main goal is to ensure transparency, comparability and understandability of financial statements. This simplifies comprehension by investors and other users of financial information, increasing confidence in operations in international

markets. Also important are International Accounting Standards (IAS), which are part of IFRS and regulate in more detail the processes of accounting and measurement of assets, liabilities and income in various sectors of the economy. This ensures confidence from investors, partners and regulators, and reduces the risk of fraud or accounting errors (Shubina *et al.*, 2021). Table 2 provides a more detailed description of each of the criteria assessed when analysing the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises.

Table 2. Key criteria for assessing the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises

Evaluation criterion	Description	Importance for agricultural enterprises
Accuracy	Reflection of the real financial position of the company without errors and distortions	Minimises the risk of making wrong decisions and reduces the probability of financial losses
Relevance	Timely information updates to support real-time decision-making	Ensures timely response to changing conditions, such as weather or market price fluctuations
Completeness	Inclusion of all the necessary data for a complete assessment of the company's activities	Providing comprehensive analysis for planning and making informed decisions
Availability	Easy access and usability of data for end users	Increases the efficiency of management decisions and enables quick response to the needs of the enterprise
Reliability and security	Protecting credentials from unauthorised access and data storage	Ensures confidentiality and data protection, increases trust from external users
Compatibility	Integrate data between different accounting and management systems	Increases data processing efficiency and provides more accurate enterprise management
Transparency and compliance	Compliance of information with international and national accounting and reporting standards	Increases the level of confidence in the company on the part of investors and regulators

Source: compiled by the authors based on O.O. Boyko (2018)

Assessment of the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises is an important condition for ensuring effective management and achieving stable financial results. The accuracy, relevance, completeness, accessibility and security of data are the main criteria that determine the effectiveness of an enterprise's accounting system. The introduction of modern technologies and automation of accounting processes helps to significantly improve the quality of information, which in turn improves management, reduces risks and optimises the resources of agricultural enterprises.

Digitalisation and automation can significantly affect the economic performance of enterprises, especially in the context of accounting and agricultural production. The use of the latest technologies can optimise numerous processes, increase efficiency and reduce costs, which directly affects financial results. Automation of accounting processes reduces operating costs, as routine tasks are eliminated and the need for accounting staff is reduced. Improved data accuracy through automated report generation and minimisation of manual errors leads to more stable financial performance. Reducing audit costs through standardised procedures and transparency of financial transactions helps to save resources. In addition, the use of AI and Big Data in agricultural production ensures effective yield forecasting, which contributes to better resource planning and increased profitability. Such technologies can reduce the cost of fertilisers and plant protection products, which has a direct economic effect. In sum, the integration of digital technologies into production and accounting processes leads to a significant increase in the economic efficiency of enterprises. Table 3 provides more detailed information on the specific effects of digitalisation and automation at enterprises.

Table 3. Effects of digitalisation and automation

Effect	Description	Impact on economic metrics
Reduced accounting costs	Reduce operating costs by automating accounting processes	Reduce costs by 20-30% by eliminating routine and reducing the need for accounting staff
Improving data accuracy	Automated report generation minimises errors	Increase in data accuracy by 40-50%, which provides stable financial performance
Reduction in audit costs	Standardisation of procedures and transparency of financial transactions	Reduce audit costs by 15-25%
Yield forecasting	Use of AI and Big Data for efficient crop planning	Improved resource planning, increased profitability of enterprises
Reduced costs for fertilisers and crop protection	Precise management of agricultural processes with the help of technology	Reducing the cost of fertilisers and crop protection products, increasing economic efficiency

Source: compiled by the authors based on S.V. Oneshko *et al.* (2023), O.O. Evseeva *et al.* (2024)

As shown in Table 3, the reduction of accounting costs has a significant economic effect, providing a 20-30% reduction in costs due to the automation of accounting processes and the elimination of routine operations. Improving data reliability can increase the accuracy of indicators by 40-50%, which ensures stable financial performance and is important for maintaining business stability. Reducing audit costs can save 15-25% due to the standardisation of procedures and transparency of operations, which also has a positive economic effect. Yield forecasting using AI and Big Data improves resource planning, increasing profitability. The use of digitalisation and automation of accounting and agricultural production processes at Kernel is a vivid example of how technology can significantly improve the economic efficiency of an enterprise. In particular, the introduction of the TransitHub system for automating grain logistics has significantly improved communication with carriers, queue management at elevators and ports, which has resulted in reduced cargo downtime and faster cargo handling. Precision agriculture, including the use of satellite data, drones and weather stations to monitor fields, covers 100% of the company's land. Thanks to the use of RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) signals, the measurement accuracy reaches ≤2 cm, which ensures accurate yield forecasting, minimising the risk of losses, and reducing resource costs through precise fertilisation only in favourable conditions. The implementation of the Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2018 ERP system automated accounting operations and document flow, which reduced the time for document approval and reduced operating costs. AI algorithms are also actively used to analyse data from GPS trackers, sensors and weather stations in real time, which optimises production cycles. According to the company, these innovative solutions reduced costs by optimising logistics, fertiliser and energy costs, as well as increasing yields through precision technology and data analytics (Tarasovsky, 2024). When companies use modern technology, they can adapt to new market demands and continue to grow in the long term.

Accounting information is important for analysing risks, forecasting potential losses and developing strategies to mitigate negative impacts on agricultural enterprises. It can be used to monitor financial flows, control costs, and respond promptly to changes in the market or weather conditions. Accounting information can be used by farmers to reduce risks and financial losses, improve forecasting and effectively manage their resources.

Insurance is important for farmers in mitigating the risks associated with uncertainty in agriculture, particularly in the event of adverse weather conditions or other force majeure situations. As a result of the Meteorological Protection programme, farmers received a total of 231 million UAH in insurance payments in the 2024 season, the highest level of compensation since the programme was launched in 2016. The main crops covered by insurance payments in the 2024 season are corn and sunflower, with a total area of 335 thousand hectares and a compensation amount of 225 million UAH. Agricultural

producers insured sunflower and corn crops in 1,039 applications, including 1,033 applications with 99% indemnity and 386 with 100% indemnity. In the 2024 season, MeteoZahyst's coverage expanded by 88% to 502,000 hectares. Due to adverse weather conditions, the amount of compensation increased tenfold, and the average compensation rate was 52%. Almost 50% of the total compensation amount was paid to farms in Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, Kherson and Mykolaiv regions (Syngenta in Ukraine increased insurance..., 2024).

Automation of accounting processes and the introduction of specialised software solutions have a major impact on reducing costs and increasing the efficiency of agricultural enterprises. For instance, systems such as Farm Management Systems can reduce fuel and material costs by 15-20% by optimising equipment routes and efficient resource planning. The use of GeoPard Agriculture to analyse NDVI indices and early detection of stress zones in the fields reduces crop losses by 10-15% (Rubtsova *et al.*, 2021). In addition, automation of reporting through electronic document management reduces the risk of errors in financial statements by 30-40%, which ensures accuracy and transparency of accounting (Agrarians will receive state support for insurance..., 2020).

Price forecasting and data analysis an important aspects of risk management in the agricultural sector. Platforms such as AgriChain Farm integrate yield, market price and weather data to generate accurate forecasts, improved informed decision-making among farmers. According to Corteva Agriscience, insurance payments under index insurance programmes increased to 58 million UAH in 2020, stabilising income even under uncertain market conditions. In addition, integration with exchange platforms, such as GrainTrade, can be used for forecasting grain prices based on global trends, which is important for-profit planning and reducing financial risks (Agrarians will receive state support for insurance..., 2020).

Comparing the study by L. Marmul *et al.* (2023), it is possible to note that both studies highlighted the importance of financial results for agricultural enterprises, emphasising the need for reliable accounting and the use of modern information processing methods to improve financial reporting. Studies also discussed the specifics of agricultural enterprises, such as seasonality and the need to account for biological assets. The main difference was that the study by L. Marmul *et al.* analysed the differences between national and international accounting standards and the need for their harmonisation, while this study focused more on the methods of accounting for financial results at the level of small and large enterprises, noting the lack of a single methodology.

Both studies analysed the implementation of sustainable accounting practices in agricultural enterprises. A.M. Alrowwad *et al.* (2022) addressed the theoretical aspects of accounting transformation to integrate environmental, social and economic factors. Similarly, this study emphasised the need to adapt accounting systems to the requirements of sustainable development, through the integration of environmental and social aspects. The main difference was that the study by A.M. Alrowwad *et al.* proposed a new accounting model based on theoretical strategies, while this study focused on practical recommendations for Ukrainian agricultural enterprises on improving accounting practices in the context of local economic and regulatory realities.

This study, as well as the approaches of K. Hushvakhtzoda (2023), analysed the improvement of accounting systems in agricultural enterprises, in particular, adaptation to the specifics of the agricultural sector, considering the seasonality of production and the impact of weather conditions. The study also stressed the importance of using modern information technology to automate accounting processes. The main difference was that this study focused on the theoretical aspects of improving financial reporting and the organisation of financial results accounting in Ukraine. At the same time, the study by K. Hushvakhtzoda analysed management accounting and the use of information systems for internal control of costs and financial results in agricultural enterprises in Tajikistan.

The presented study of the vision and research of V. Pasenko *et al.* (2024) converged in their focus on improving accounting systems in

agricultural enterprises, emphasising the importance of reliable accounting information for financial reporting. Both studies emphasised the role of information technology in automating accounting processes and reducing the probability of errors. In addition, both studies considered the need to adapt accounting systems to the specifics of the agricultural sector, to seasonal fluctuations and changing environmental conditions.

Quarterly reporting facilitates assessment of financial position, makes decisions on resource allocation, changes development plans and optimises costs. It includes various reports that can assess the situation and predict the company's future achievements. It is important that the reports are developed internally and are not published, which ensures maximum flexibility in adapting them to the needs of the company. The assessment of management accounts of agricultural companies includes several key elements. The analysis of income and expenses comes first. Agricultural enterprises should have a clear understanding of the costs of production and the sources of their income. This optimised costs, underlined ways to reduce unnecessary expenses and rendered the business profitable. Through this analysis, it is possible to identify which elements of production are the most costly and where savings can be made (Myniv & Khrystenko, 2024).

Second, an important aspect is the assessment of financial indicators. This includes the calculation of profitability, liquidity, turnover and other financial ratios, which can be used to assess the financial stability and solvency of the company. Analysis of financial indicators identified weaknesses in financial management and determined what measures should be taken to improve the situation.

Planning and budgeting are also important aspects of management reporting. Agricultural enterprises are characterised by high seasonality, so proper planning of production and financial flows is crucial for the stability of the enterprise. Budgeting can determine exactly what expenses are required for production and what income can be expected. Budgeting enables the company to plan the necessary investments and resources for future production cycles.

Analysis of investment efficiency is also an important component of management reporting. For agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to assess the efficiency of investments in land, machinery, equipment, and other resources used in the production process. The assessment of investments helps determine which ones are the most profitable and whether additional investments are required to develop production capacities. Management reporting also includes various tools for analysis and monitoring, including the company's balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statements. These documents enable the management of an agricultural enterprise to get a clear picture of its financial position, structure of assets and liabilities, as well as opportunities for growth and expansion (Myniv & Khrystenko, 2024).

The budget helps agricultural enterprises to plan financial flows for the short and long term, which is critical for the stability of the enterprise in the face of economic uncertainty. An important element is also budget control, which ensures timely detection of deviations from the plan and adjustment of the strategy. SWOT analysis is also used as a tool for assessing management reporting. This method can be used to assess the strengths and weaknesses of an enterprise, as well as opportunities and threats that may affect its operations. SWOT analysis can develop a strategy that maximises the company's advantages and minimises risks. Management reporting tools and methods also include comparative analysis – a comparison of actual results with planned or previous periods. This method identifies positive or negative deviations, enabling timely corrective measures.

In general, management reporting is an important tool for effective management, optimisation of costs and resources, and strategic decision-making on the development of the enterprise. However, agricultural enterprises may face certain difficulties in their organisation, due to a lack of staff qualifications, insufficient automation of processes, as well as difficulties in implementing uniform management reporting standards.

In the future, to improve management reporting in the agricultural sector, it is important

to introduce new technologies that will help automate accounting processes, reduce errors and ensure the accuracy of financial data. In addition, it is important to improve the skills of employees in accounting and management to ensure the effective use of new management reporting tools. As a result, proper organisation of management reporting is crucial for increasing the efficiency of agricultural enterprises, their competitiveness and sustainable development in the context of global economic changes.

Assessment of the quality of accounting information in agriculture is critical for effective management and strategic development. However, several challenges in the agricultural sector impede the accuracy and efficiency of accounting processes. One of the main challenges is the seasonality of production, which creates difficulties in forecasting cash flows and estimating the value of output. In addition, agricultural enterprises often face challenges such as market volatility, changes in pricing policies, dependence on weather conditions and limited opportunities to integrate modern information technology into the accounting process. Another important problem is the lack of qualification of employees in the accounting departments of enterprises, which leads to an incorrect assessment of expenses, income and performance. This can significantly affect the financial stability and sustainability of an enterprise. In this situation, a SWOT analysis is an important tool for assessing the quality of accounting information, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. SWOT analysis of problems and challenges in assessing the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Use of modern information technologies to automate accounting processes at large enterprises. 2. Some companies have integrated accounting systems, which collect more data for analysis. 3. Focus on sustainable development and eco-oriented strategies in the accounting processes of agricultural enterprises. 4. Use of cost and revenue management software to improve accounting reporting. 5. Updating accounting policies in the face of changes in the agricultural market.	1. Low qualification of employees in accounting departments leads to errors and inaccuracies in accounting. 2. The lack of uniform accounting standards across many agricultural enterprises makes it difficult to compare results. 3. Seasonality of production makes it difficult to forecast revenues and expenses. 4. Insufficient use of analytical data to assess financial performance at many enterprises. 5. Low level of automation in small and medium-sized enterprises, which leads to high data processing time.
Possibilities	**Threats**
1. Development of automated systems to facilitate the accounting process and minimise human errors. 2. Implementation of unified accounting standards to unify processes and improve data accuracy. 3. Upgrading staff skills through specialised courses and training, which will improve the accuracy and efficiency of accounting. 4. Investing in new technologies to automate accounting processes and improve financial performance analytics. 5. Increased access to international markets for agricultural enterprises, improving financial performance and introducing new accounting methods.	1. External factors, such as climate change or economic instability, may affect accounting processes. 2. Uncertainty in the regulatory environment may cause difficulties in adapting to new requirements. 3. Reduced efficiency of accounting systems due to seasonal fluctuations in production and sales volumes. 4. Volatility in agricultural commodity prices makes it difficult to forecast financial results and requires adjustments to accounting practices. 5. Inadequate management systems at small enterprises limit the possibilities for optimising accounting.

Source: compiled by the author based on R. Myniv & O. Khrystenko (2024)

After completing the SWOT analysis, it is necessary to create a set of recommendations that will help solve problems and maximise opportunities for improving the accounting information of agricultural enterprises. First, to ensure the reliability and comparability of financial statements of agricultural enterprises, it would be advisable to introduce unified methodological approaches, the implementation of which will help avoid the issue of unreliable assessments of the financial condition of enterprises, as it will ensure the alignment

of financial data with international requirements, which is important for entering international markets.

Secondly, the automation of accounting operations is an important step. The introduction of modern software products to automate data collection and reporting will increase the efficiency of accounting departments and reduce the probability of errors. Automation will make accounting more convenient and transparent, avoiding the threat of human error, improve the accuracy of financial data and ensure the efficiency of accounting processes, reducing the time spent on processing information and reducing the probability of financial inconsistencies.

The third important area is the professional development of accounting staff. Providing accounting staff with training and education on the use of the latest standards and technologies will significantly improve the accuracy of accounting information. This will contribute to awareness of modern accounting methods and exercise more accurate control over the company's financial flows, which in turn will protect the weak aspects of accounting processes, reducing the risk of inefficient management of funds.

Another important recommendation is the creation of integrated information systems. The implementation of such systems will provide the automatic collection and processing of data from various sources and accounting subsystems, which will reduce the probability of errors and increase the efficiency of management and planning processes. Integration of such systems with external platforms will improve flexibility of response to changing market conditions, providing opportunities to adapt to new business realities and reduce the threats associated with insufficient flexibility in management.

Agricultural enterprises also need to incorporate external factors, such as climate change, economic instability or changes in legislation, which may have a significant impact on operations. To this end, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for monitoring and analysing such factors, which will provide timely adjustments to strategies and adaptation of accounting policies to new conditions. Implementation of an early warning system for possible changes in the external environment will help agricultural enterprises to respond more quickly to risks and minimise their impact, which will contribute to the effective management of external threats.

Furthermore, agricultural enterprises should consider developing more flexible financial models that consider the seasonality of production and fluctuations in agricultural prices. This will improve planning of financial flows more efficiently, responding to changes promptly, and maintaining financial stability during periods of economic instability, which will reduce the risks associated with market fluctuations. Thus, the implementation of these recommendations will significantly improve the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises, increase management efficiency, ensure better transparency of financial processes and create a sustainable basis for development in a changing environment.

Assessment of the quality of accounting information is a key element for ensuring effective management of agricultural enterprises. Different countries apply different approaches to assessing this information depending on economic, technological and regulatory conditions. In Italy, the Multi-Criteria Resilience Performance-Weighted Sustainability Composite Indicator (MRP-WSCI) approach is used to assess the quality of accounting information in agricultural enterprises, which can be used to evaluation of the sustainability of farms through accounting data. This approach integrates environmental, economic and social indicators to assess the level of compliance of enterprises with the criteria of sustainable development. The ranking of farms according to the level of compliance with these criteria showed that none of the studied enterprises reached the level of "strong" sustainability, which indicates the need to optimise resource management and develop sustainable business models. The technological emphasis in Italy is on automating data collection, which improves the accuracy of analysis and provides more reliable accounting information. This improves cost, revenues and resource real-time tracking, which is important for adapting to changing market conditions and weather factors (Boggia *et al.*, 2022).

One of the key aspects is the implementation of International Financial Reporting

Standards (IFRS), which are the main standards for the preparation and presentation of financial statements at the international level. IFRS provide a unified approach to assessing the financial performance and financial position of companies, which makes reporting more transparent, understandable and comparable. These standards cover a wide range of issues, such as the identification and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as well as the methods of their recognition and presentation in financial statements. IFRS increases the credibility of financial information, which is important for attracting investment, as investors and lenders can be confident that financial statements are reliable and meet international requirements. For Ukrainian agricultural enterprises, the adoption of IFRS has several important advantages: first, it improves investment attractiveness. The application of international standards improves the transparency of companies to foreign investors, which is relevant for raising capital and accessing international financial markets. Second, ensuring global comparability. Implementation of IFRS can be used to compare the financial performance of enterprises with other companies in the international market, which makes it possible to make strategic management decisions based on comparative analysis. Third, improved compliance with regulatory requirements. For Ukrainian companies seeking cooperation with international partners, the implementation of IFRS is mandatory to ensure compliance with the requirements of external regulators, such as the European Union and international financial institutions. Fourthly, reducing financial risks. The use of uniform international standards helps to reduce the risks associated with inaccurate or incomplete financial information, as IFRS provide a high level of detail and accuracy in the preparation of financial statements. Given these benefits, the adoption of IFRS is an important step for Ukrainian agricultural enterprises to improve their competitiveness, attract investment, and meet international financial reporting requirements (Zhuk *et al.*, 2020).

In EU countries, particularly in Germany, the focus of accounting information assessment is on the use of data quality assessment (DQA) tools for precision agriculture. One example is the system developed by the Fraunhofer Institute for Experimental Software Engineering, which ensures 20% reduction in fertiliser use in line with the principles of the European Green Deal. This approach helps to reduce the negative impact on the environment and cut costs, making businesses more sustainable and environmentally friendly. EU countries are actively using digital solutions to improve the efficiency of agricultural processes. The introduction of precision farming and the use of environmental indicators, such as nutrient balance, can reduce the ecological footprint of agricultural enterprises while increasing their efficiency (Schroth *et al.,* 2023).

In China, multidimensional indices covering innovation, coordination, environment, openness and resource sharing are used to assess the quality of accounting information. China is actively integrating the latest technologies, such as Big Data and artificial intelligence (AI), to improve the productivity and environmental sustainability of the agricultural sector. These innovations increase the efficiency of resource management and lower production costs while improving environmental performance. The digital economy is an important factor in enabling China to transform its agricultural sector, increasing accounting efficiency and improving sustainability. Big Data and AI can be used for accurate forecasting of resource requirements and timely adjustment of accounting strategies to optimise production (Zhou *et al.*, 2024).

The UK is focusing on the use of key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess operational efficiency in livestock production. For example, a study by Farm Platform showed that properly selected KPIs can increase the information value of data by 3.5 times. The UK is actively using data analytics systems to optimise costs and improve accounting at livestock enterprises. The focus on cost optimisation and increasing the information value of data is important for improving the efficiency of agricultural enterprises in the UK, which contributes to the growth of competitiveness in the international market (Jones *et al.*, 2021). Table 5 shows a comparison of the experience of using accounting information quality assessment technologies in different countries.

Table 5. Assessment of accounting information in the agricultural sector: approaches, tools and results in different countries

Country	The focus in the evaluation of accounting information	Tools/Technologies	Results/Benefits
Germany	Application of data quality assessment tools for precision agriculture	Fraunhofer Institute for Experimental Software Engineering system	Reduced fertiliser use by 20%, improved accuracy of agricultural data, and environmental benefits
China	Multidimensional indices to measure innovation, environment and coordination	Big Data, Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Increased efficiency of resource management, reduced costs, improved environmental performance
Great Britain	Using KPIs to assess operational efficiency in livestock farming	Farm Platform	Increasing the information value of data by 3.5 times, optimising costs at livestock enterprises
Italy	Focus on environmental standards and digital tools for precision farming	Digital solutions for precision farming, environmental balance	Reduction of the environmental footprint of agricultural enterprises, improving sustainability and efficiency
Ukraine	Economic efficiency and integration into global markets through international standards	Adaptation to international standards to improve cost efficiency	Increase competitiveness in the global market and improve economic performance

Source: compiled by the authors based on A. Jones *et al.* (2021), C. Schroth *et al.* (2023), L. Zhou *et al.* (2024)

In general, different countries apply different approaches to assessing the quality of accounting information in the agricultural sector, depending on their economic, technological and regulatory conditions. European countries, such as Italy and Germany, focus on environmental standards and the introduction of digital tools to improve data accuracy. Ukraine, in turn, focuses on economic efficiency and integration into global markets through compliance with international standards. China is a leader in the use of digital technologies, including AI and Big Data, to transform the agricultural sector.

V. Fenyves *et al.* (2015) and the current study had a common focus on assessing the effectiveness of accounting information in agricultural enterprises. V. Fenyves *et al.* used the DEA method to assess the effectiveness, focusing on financial indicators, in particular, costs and revenues of enterprises. Instead, this study emphasised the importance of developing non-financial reporting that considers social and environmental aspects, which makes the approach more comprehensive. V. Fenyves *et al.* used statistical methods for financial analysis, while this study focuses on the automation of accounting processes and the use of digital platforms to improve accuracy and transparency.

The study by W.M. Muzari (2022) and the current article emphasised the importance of effective accounting for management decisions in agricultural enterprises. W.M. Muzari highlighted management accounting, financial planning, and efficient use of resources, which optimises costs. At the same time, this study focuses on the development of non-financial reporting that considers social and environmental aspects to assess the sustainability of enterprises. In terms of technology, W.M. Muzari focused on classical financial accounting methods, while this study focuses on digital platforms and accounting automation to improve data accuracy and transparency. In addition, W.M. Muzari did not sufficiently analyse international accounting standards, while this study highlighted the integration of international standards such as IFRS to increase investment attractiveness.

B. Ouma & D. Nyambane (2023) emphasised the importance of using digital tools to collect and analyse data, which can improve the accuracy and efficiency of accounting processes. Similarly, this study notes that the automation of accounting processes and the introduction of modern digital technologies are a necessary step to increase the transparency and accuracy of accounting data. B. Ouma & D. Nyambane use a multi-criteria approach to assessing the efficiency of agricultural enterprises, which includes not only financial but also environmental and social indicators. This provides a more comprehensive assessment of the sustainability of enterprises and their impact on

the environment and communities. At the same time, this study focused on improving financial reporting, integrating international standards, and automating accounting processes to increase financial transparency. E. Kosta *et al.* (2023) had a common goal with the presented study – to improve accounting reporting in agricultural enterprises. However, E. Kosta *et al.* emphasised the practical challenges and shortcomings in implementing international accounting standards in less developed economies, while this study highlighted the impact of accounting reporting on the financial performance of enterprises in a more regulated environment, on stock markets.

The current study by V. Zamlynskyi *et al.* (2022) emphasised the importance of high-quality financial reporting for agricultural enterprises. Both studies emphasised the need to implement international accounting standards, such as IFRS, to ensure transparency of reporting and improve the efficiency of management decisions, which in turn attracts investments and increases the competitiveness of enterprises. V. Zamlynskyi *et al.* focused on the social and environmental aspects of sustainable development in the accounting reports of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises, focusing on corporate social responsibility and environmental requirements to increase investment attractiveness. While this study is more focused on the methodological aspects of implementing international standards on the problems of applying fair value for biological assets in the context of the lack of developed accounting practices.

The study emphasises the importance of accuracy and relevance of accounting information for agricultural enterprises, as it directly affects the efficiency of management decisions and financial stability. The introduction of digital technologies, automation of accounting processes, and the development of international accounting standards are necessary conditions for increasing the transparency and sustainability of agricultural enterprises.

CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of the quality of accounting information in the financial and management reports of agricultural enterprises is a key element of effective management. The study confirms that the quality of accounting information directly affects the financial stability and competitiveness of enterprises. The introduction of international accounting standards, such as IFRS, contributes to increasing the transparency of financial reporting and strengthening the investment attractiveness of agricultural enterprises, which is especially important in the context of globalisation and integration into global economic processes.

The introduction of accounting information and digital technologies in the agricultural sector can significantly reduce financial losses, improve risk management and increase efficiency. The MeteoZahist programme provided farmers with the largest amount of insurance payments in 2024 – 231 million UAH. In 1,039 questionnaires, agricultural producers insured sunflower and corn crops; among them, 1,033 had 99% indemnity, and 386 had 100% indemnity. The average indemnity level was 52%. Automation of accounting processes using systems such as Farm Management Systems can reduce fuel and material costs by 15-20% by optimising the routes of machinery. In addition, the use of GeoPard Agriculture to analyse NDVI indices reduced crop losses by 10-15% through the timely detection of stress zones. Automation of reporting through electronic document management and standardised templates in MASTER:Agro reduces the probability of errors in financial statements by 30-40%. Forecasting and managing market prices are also important aspects of risk mitigation. Platforms such as AgriChain Farm integrate data on yields, market prices and weather conditions to create forecasts, predicting market trends with high accuracy and adapting the strategies. Thanks to the use of index insurance, according to Corteva Agriscience, insurance payments under index insurance programmes increased to 58 million UAH in 2020, stabilising the incomes of farmers.

A comparative analysis of accounting information quality assessment practices in different countries shows significant differences in approaches. For instance, in the European Union, in particular Germany and Italy, the focus is on the integration of digital technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental standards. In

the UK, key performance indicators are actively used to assess the financial condition of companies. China is focused on the use of artificial intelligence and Big Data to improve the accuracy of financial reporting, while Ukraine pays special attention to the adaptation of financial statements to international standards and the development of non-financial reporting. The experience of developed countries demonstrates that automation of accounting processes and implementation of modern analysis methods help to improve the efficiency of financial management, reduce risks and optimise the use of resources.

Further development of automated accounting systems and the introduction of digital technologies will improve the quality of accounting information and the efficiency of financial management. At the same time, the limitation of this study is the insufficient coverage of the impact of environmental and social factors on the accounting policy of agricultural enterprises, which requires further research. Another promising area of research is a more detailed analysis of the impact of automated management systems on the quality of reporting and the development of recommendations for their optimal implementation in the activities of agricultural enterprises.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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Любов Гуцаленко
Доктор економічних наук, професор
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5181-8652
Володимир Литвиненко
Кандидат економічних наук, доцент
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6495-0537
Тетяна Мулик
Кандидат економічних наук, доцент
Вінницький національний аграрний університет
21008, вул. Сонячна 13, м. Вінниця, Україна
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1109-2265
Сергій Хомовий
Кандидат економічних наук, доцент
Білоцерківський національний аграрний університет
09117, площа Соборна, 8/1, м. Біла Церква, Україна.
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7483-7426
Інна Лепетан
Кандидат економічних наук, доцент
Вінницький національний медичний університет ім. М. І. Пирогова
21018, вул. Пирогова, 56, м. Вінниця, Україна
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1135-4755

Оцінка якості облікової інформації фінансової та управлінської звітності підприємств аграрного бізнесу

Анотація. Метою дослідження було оцінити ефективність використання облікової інформації для прийняття управлінських рішень в аграрних підприємствах, а також вивчити фактори, які впливають на якість фінансової та управлінської звітності. Методологія дослідження базувалась на емпіричному підході та комбінованому аналізі публікацій, що висвітлюють питання цифровізації бухгалтерського обліку та застосування міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності, а також використання програмного забезпечення для автоматизації облікових процесів. Основні результати показали, що якість облікової інформації суттєво впливає на фінансову стабільність і конкурентоспроможність аграрних підприємств. За результатами дослідження виявлено, що важливим інструментом для аграріїв, який допомагає знижувати ризики є страхування, у 2024 році рівень виплат за програмою страхування «МетеоЗахист» сягав 231 мільйон гривень, а середній рівень відшкодування склав 52 %. Дослідження виявило, що автоматизація облікових процесів, впровадження міжнародних стандартів і підвищення кваліфікації персоналу можуть значно покращити точність, прозорість і ефективність фінансових звітів. Зокрема, використання таких програм, як Farm Management Systems та GeoPard, дозволяє оптимізувати процеси обліку, знижує ймовірність помилок, покращує точність фінансових даних і підвищує

ефективність управлінських рішень. Водночас виявлено, що існують суттєві проблеми, зокрема низька кваліфікація працівників та обмежене використання цифрових технологій на малих підприємствах, що створює труднощі для впровадження новітніх рішень. Висновки підтверджують важливість підвищення якості облікової інформації для ефективного управління аграрними підприємствами, особливо в умовах змінної економічної ситуації, високої конкуренції та глобальних викликів, таких як зміни клімату і нестабільність на фінансових ринках. Практичне значення дослідження полягає в тому, що його результати можуть бути використані аграрними підприємствами для вдосконалення облікових практик, підвищення точності та прозорості фінансових звітів, а також для інтеграції новітніх цифрових технологій і міжнародних стандартів з метою підвищення фінансової стабільності та конкурентоспроможності

Ключові слова: цифровізація; облік; звітність; прозорість; аудит; бюджет; контроль