

THE ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND THREATS FACED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COMPONENT OF AGRARIAN SECTOR OF UKRAINIAN ECONOMY

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Krylenko V. I. The Assessment of Risks and Threats Faced by the Agricultural Component of Agrarian Sector of Ukrainian Economy

The article is dedicated to the assessment of risks and threats faced by the agricultural component of agrarian sector of Ukrainian economy. The study is carried out using the methods of economic and statistical assessment, abstracting and comparative analysis of scientific literature. It summarizes the modern structure of risks and threats faced by the agricultural component of agrarian sector: the decrease of gross agricultural product; the lack of new quality incentives for the growth of agricultural production; high dependence on natural and climatic factors; the decrease of the lands under cultivation; the increasing disparity within the structure of plant cultivation; low effectiveness of agricultural production by agricultural businesses; low economic effectiveness of using the farmlands.

Key words: economic security, risks and threats, agrarian sector, plant cultivation sphere, agricultural production.

Рис.: 2. **Табл.:** 4. **Бібл.:** 13.

Krylenko Volodymyr I. – Candidate of Sciences (Economics), Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Finance, Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding (pr. Geroyiv Stalingrada, 9, Nikolaev, 54025, Ukraine)

E-mail: krylenkosvetlana@mail.ru

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Крыленко В. І. Аналіз ризиків і загроз сільськогосподарської складової аграрного сектора економіки України

Стаття присвячена дослідженню ризиків і загроз сільськогосподарської складової аграрного сектора економіки. Методи дослідження – економіко-статистичний аналіз, абстрагування і порівняльний аналіз наукової літератури. Узагальнено сучасну структуру ризиків і загроз сільськогосподарської складової аграрного сектора, зокрема: зниження виробництва валової продукції сільського господарства; відсутність нових якісних стимулів для зростання сільськогосподарського виробництва, висока залежність від природно-кліматичних чинників; зменшення посівних площ сільськогосподарських культур, посилення диспропорційності структури виробництва продукції рослинництва; низька ефективність виробництва сільськогосподарської продукції в сільськогосподарських підприємствах і низька економічна ефективність використання сільгоспугідь.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, ризики та загрози, аграрний сектор, сфера рослинництва, продукція сільського господарства.

Рис.: 2. **Табл.:** 4. **Бібл.:** 13.

Крыленко Володимир Ігорович – кандидат економічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри фінансів, Національний університет кораблебудування ім. Адмірала Макарова (пр. Героїв Сталінграда, 9, Миколаїв, 54025, Україна)

E-mail: krylenkosvetlana@mail.ru

УДК 338.24

Крыленко В. И. Анализ рисков и угроз сельскохозяйственной составляющей аграрного сектора экономики Украины

Статья посвящена исследованию рисков и угроз сельскохозяйственной составляющей аграрного сектора экономики. Методы исследования – экономико-статистический анализ, абстрагирование и сравнительный анализ научной литературы. Обобщена современная структура рисков и угроз сельскохозяйственной составляющей аграрного сектора, в частности: снижение производства валовой продукции сельского хозяйства; отсутствие новых качественных стимулов для роста сельскохозяйственного производства, высокая зависимость от природно-климатических факторов; уменьшение посевных площадей сельскохозяйственных культур, усиление диспропорции структуры производства продукции растениеводства; низкая эффективность производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в сельскохозяйственных предприятиях и низкая экономическая эффективность использования сельхозугодий.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность, риски и угрозы, аграрный сектор, сфера растениеводства, продукция сельского хозяйства.

Рис.: 2. **Табл.:** 4. **Библ.:** 13.

Крыленко Владимир Игоревич – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры финансов, Национальный университет кораблестроения им. Адмирала Макарова (пр. Героев Сталинграда, 9, Николаев, 54025, Украина)

E-mail: krylenkosvetlana@mail.ru

The agrarian sector of Ukraine – is the important sector of national economy, which combines different kinds of economic activity as to the production of agricultural outputs, food, and their final users' delivery. The significant part of GDP is formed in the agrarian sector and it is one of the main budget-formed and export-oriented sectors of national economy.

It is natural that the production of agricultural outputs plays the leading role in Ukrainian agrarian sector. The post-crisis economic renewal of Ukraine demands the intensive development of agrarian production and it allows to secure food safety of the state.

Any restructuring, especially of important agrarian sphere from the social and economic side, leads to risks and dangers growth for different aspects of social and economic development of the state. So, they need the profound research, analysis, and classification. The availability of risks and dangers catalogue allows not only to structurize them but to define ways of reducing their bad influence, neutralizing the results

and preventing their appearance in future. Only such classification is the necessary condition of relative painlessness of transformational processes.

Some approaches to the estimation of role, components of economic safety are presented in scientific works of L. I. Abalkina [1], M. M. Yermoshenko [2], Y. A. Zhalilo [3], G. A. Pasternak-Taranushenko [4], V. K. Senchagova [5] and others. But, most of problems connecting with the investigation of risks and dangers of the agricultural component of agrarian sector of Ukrainian economy are examined indirectly in modern science: national safety, food safety and others. This fact has caused the topicality and objective necessity of further investigation and analysis of risks and dangers of the agricultural component of agrarian sector of Ukrainian economy.

The *object* of the research is risks and dangers of the agricultural component of agrarian sector of economy.

This part of the investigation points to determine peculiarities of the analysis of risks and dangers of the agricultural component of agrarian sector of Ukrainian economy.

The *methods of the research* are economic and statistical analysis, abstraction and comparative analysis of scientific literature.

A fair amount of native and foreign works deals with the problem of determining risks and dangers for economic safety of the state. Therefore we decide to generalize results of previous researches without any detailed analysis. In the most general form the modern structure of risks and dangers of agricultural component of agrarian sector is given on *Fig. 1*. The characteristics of these risks and dangers are as follows.

The limitation of enterprising initiative of peasants in farm enterprises, disorganization of agrarian enterprises activity, and the absence of alternative modes of farming structures, which are different from collective agricultural enterprises, causes the reduction in the production of agricultural gross output [6].

Agricultural gross output has been reduced since 1990. In 1999 only 48.6% of agricultural gross output was produced from the level of production in 1990 (*Table 1*). Generally towards the end of 2013 the production of agricultural gross output was reduced by 10.3%, including livestock raising – by 53.5%. For last three years the gross output of plant growing has increased by 21.1% in comparison with 1990 [7].

Evolutional growth of the production of gross output of this sector has happened since 2000. In 2013 its increase was 84.5% in comparison with 1999, including plant growing – 65.8%, livestock raising – 17.7%, but the level of 1990 was not achieved (89.7%) [7]. Positive processes are results of evolutional formation of new organizational-lawful structures of market type in countries as a result of realization of agrarian reformation base.

The absence of new qualitative incentives for the increase of agricultural production, high dependence on nature and climatic factors form risks of agricultural component of agrarian sector. Generally tendencies of agricultural production for 1995 – 2012 showed that this type of economic activity didn't get new qualitative incentives for the increase. Its dynamics under conditions of the absence of significant steps of modernization, structural reformation and solution of financial needs of producers was quite unstable and almost depends on nature and climatic factors that form high risks for farm producers.

According to the preliminary information in 2013 the index of agricultural output was 113.7% in comparison with 2012, including agricultural enterprises – 120.7%, farms of population – 106.4% (*Fig. 2*). In 2013 the index of plant growing output was 118.1% in comparison with 2012, including in agricultural enterprises – 152.2%, in farms of population – 109.3%. In 2013 the index of livestock raising output was 104.8% in comparison with 2012, including in agricultural enterprises – 108.8%, in farms of population – 101.8% [7].

Diminution of areas under grain of cultures and disproportion strengthening of the structure of plant growing output raise risks and dangers of agricultural component of agrarian sector. It is necessary to mention that developed countries have the policy of farm land preservation. The world area of tilled soil has increase by 2% since 1980, but in Ukraine it has reduced. Ukraine had lost 4,605 hectares of area under grain for 1990 – 2012 (*Table 2*). It is 14.2% of all the area under grain. As it is generally known the specific peculiarity of the land is that it is dimensionally limited for the goal production and it means that the quantity of the most generous areas is limited. Thereby withdrawal of the most generous areas from agricultural circulation has reduced natural resources substantially.

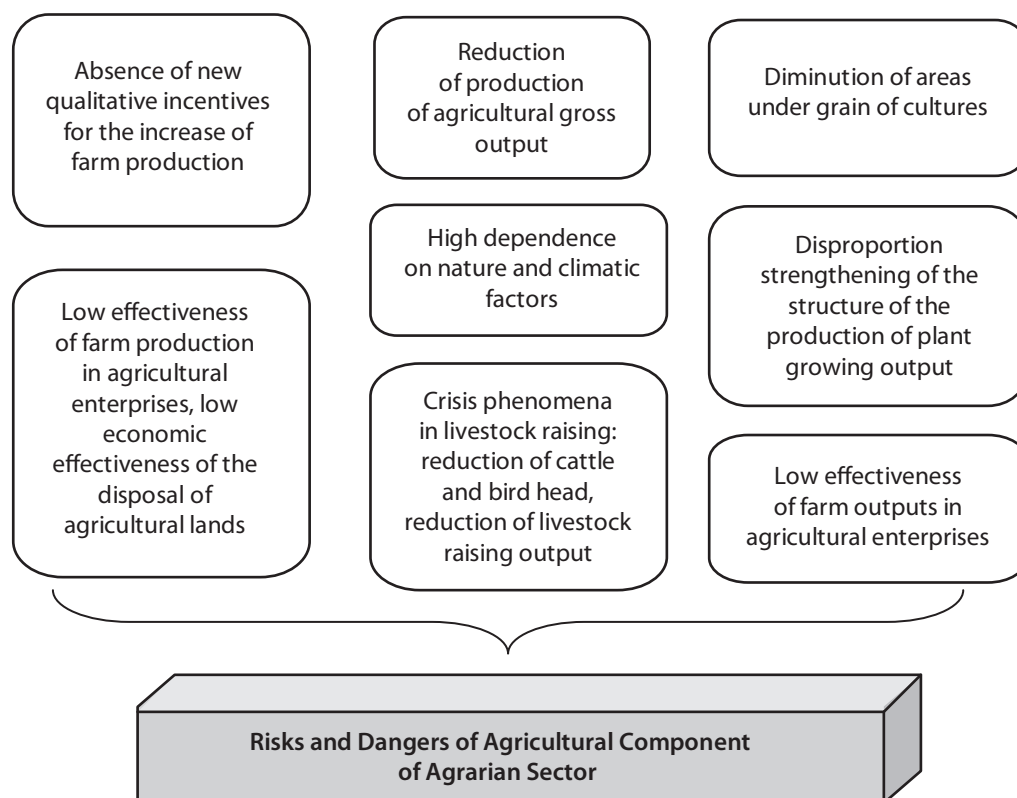


Fig. 1. Structure of risks and dangers of agricultural component of agrarian sector (author's development)

Dynamics of production of agricultural gross output in Ukraine*

| Year | Gross output in alt | | | Of | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Plant growing | | | Livestock raising | | |
| | mill. hrn (UAH) | % till 1990 | % till 1999 | mill. hrn (UAH) | % till 1990 | % till 1999 | mill. hrn. (UAH) | % till 1990 | % till 1999 |
| 1990 | 282774,2 | 100,0 | | 145502,0 | 100,0 | | 137272,2 | 100,0 | |
| 1991 | 245447,9 | 86,8 | | 121184,9 | 83,3 | | 124263 | 90,5 | |
| 1992 | 225075,7 | 79,6 | | 121352,8 | 83,4 | | 103722,9 | 75,6 | |
| 1993 | 228452 | 80,8 | | 133978,1 | 92,1 | | 94473,9 | 68,8 | |
| 1994 | 190757,6 | 67,5 | | 103596,6 | 71,2 | | 87161 | 63,5 | |
| 1995 | 183890,3 | 65,0 | | 106329,6 | 73,1 | | 77560,7 | 56,5 | |
| 1996 | 166420,8 | 58,9 | | 96810,1 | 66,5 | | 69610,7 | 50,7 | |
| 1997 | 163425,4 | 57,8 | | 102454,3 | 70,4 | | 60971,1 | 44,4 | |
| 1998 | 147736,8 | 52,2 | | 85068,7 | 58,5 | | 62668,1 | 45,7 | |
| 1999 | 137543 | 48,6 | 100,0 | 76513,6 | 52,6 | 100,0 | 61029,4 | 44,5 | 100,0 |
| 2000 | 151022,2 | 53,4 | 109,8 | 92838,9 | 63,8 | 121,3 | 58183,3 | 42,4 | 95,3 |
| 2001 | 166426,5 | 58,9 | 121,0 | 104281,7 | 71,7 | 136,3 | 62144,8 | 45,3 | 101,8 |
| 2002 | 168423,7 | 59,6 | 122,5 | 102766,5 | 70,6 | 134,3 | 65657,2 | 47,8 | 107,6 |
| 2003 | 149896,9 | 53,0 | 109,0 | 88251,3 | 60,7 | 115,3 | 61645,6 | 44,9 | 101,0 |
| 2004 | 179426,5 | 63,5 | 130,5 | 117471 | 80,7 | 153,5 | 61955,5 | 45,1 | 101,5 |
| 2005 | 179605,8 | 63,5 | 130,6 | 114479,9 | 78,7 | 149,6 | 65125,9 | 47,4 | 106,7 |
| 2006 | 184095,8 | 65,1 | 133,8 | 116597,7 | 80,1 | 152,4 | 67498,1 | 49,2 | 110,6 |
| 2007 | 172129,7 | 60,9 | 125,1 | 105979,5 | 72,8 | 138,5 | 66150,2 | 48,2 | 108,4 |
| 2008 | 201564 | 71,3 | 146,5 | 136277,1 | 93,7 | 178,1 | 65286,9 | 47,6 | 107,0 |
| 2009 | 197935,9 | 70,0 | 143,9 | 129908,3 | 89,3 | 169,8 | 68027,6 | 49,6 | 111,5 |
| 2010 | 194886,5 | 68,9 | 141,7 | 124554,1 | 85,6 | 162,8 | 70332,4 | 51,2 | 115,2 |
| 2011 | 233696,3 | 82,6 | 169,9 | 162436,4 | 111,6 | 212,3 | 71259,9 | 51,9 | 116,8 |
| 2012 | 223254,8 | 79,0 | 162,3 | 149233,4 | 102,6 | 195,0 | 74021,4 | 53,9 | 121,3 |
| 2013 | 253732,7 | 89,7 | 184,5 | 176181 | 121,1 | 230,3 | 77551,7 | 56,5 | 127,1 |

* It was calculated according to data of Public Service of Statistics of Ukraine [7].

If we take into consideration the fact that the most generous areas need harder work and lots of means then it is clear that their withdrawal from agricultural circulation brings losses for national economy.

Areas under grain of cultures had been decreased by 14.2% for 1990 – 2012 (see Table 2): areas under grain of feed crops had been decreased 4.8 times and it had the negative influence on the development of forage reserve of stock-raising sector. Sown area of high profitable crops has increased for this period: sunflower crops – 3.2 times as much, rape crops – 16 times as much. It breaks the system of crop rotation and causes the exhaustion of soil covering. Sown areas of potatoes and vegetable-melon crops have decreased by 2.4%. Now they are mainly concentrated in farms of population. Sown areas of sugar beets have decreased 3.5 times [7].

Agricultural enterprises prefer to grow grain and industrial crops. In addition to that they cut down the production of potatoes, and fruit and vegetable crops. But farms of population have become the main producers of fruit and vegetables output when the production of grain crops has become wider. The production of 90% of potatoes and vegetables is concentrated in these farms. Thus, farms of population being less powerful

from the financial side in comparison with agricultural enterprises have to provide the population with foodstuff.

The focus of agricultural enterprises on growing profitable grain crops and oil-plants doesn't help to organize balanced supplies of various foodstuffs on the market. As a result, underproduction of some not sufficiently profitable or disadvantageous agricultural crops, especially grainy crops, has been observed lately. It causes the reduction of their offer on the market, appearance of speculative demand and goods sheer rising in price.

Thus, the increase of industrial crops production (sunflower, rape) has been going on, but the production of grain crops and leguminous plants, of sugar beets, of fruits and berries has reduced. Grain crops and leguminous plants are the main ones which provide the population with foodstuffs and the decrease of their outputs is an unfavourable factor for the stability of food market of Ukraine and for the protection of economic safety of the state.

Ukraine has yielded in some indices of economic effectiveness of the disposal of agricultural lands to leading countries (Table 3).

First of all it concerns to the productivity of agricultural crops and main kinds of livestock raising output per a day (ex-

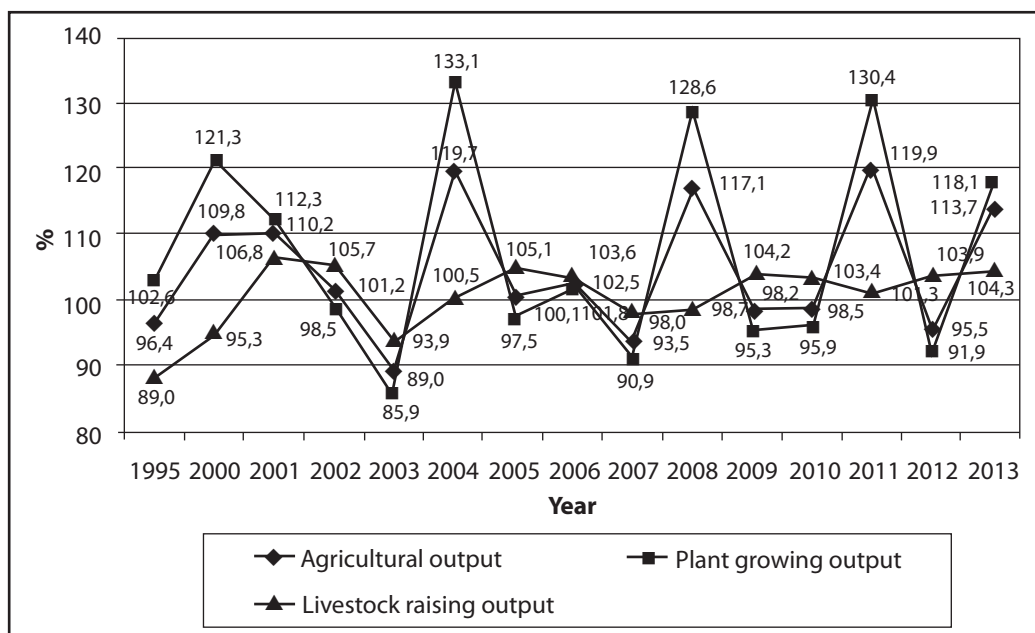


Fig. 2. Dynamics of the index of agricultural output (% according to the previous year)*

* It was calculated according to data of Public Service of Statistics of Ukraine [7].

Table 2

Sown areas of agricultural crops, thousands ha*

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2012 % до 1990 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All sown areas | 32406 | 30963 | 27173 | 26044 | 25928 | 26060 | 27133 | 26990 | 26952 | 27670 | 27801 | 85,8 |
| Grain crops and leguminous plants | 14583 | 14152 | 13646 | 15005 | 14515 | 15115 | 15636 | 15837 | 15090 | 15724 | 15449 | 105,9 |
| winter grain crops, including | 8614 | 6310 | 6324 | 7289 | 5884 | 6725 | 8127 | 8308 | 7904 | 7987 | 6537 | 75,9 |
| wheat | 7568 | 5324 | 5316 | 6185 | 5089 | 5817 | 6802 | 6518 | 6137 | 6499 | 5534 | 73,1 |
| rye | 518 | 609 | 668 | 622 | 373 | 349 | 466 | 468 | 286 | 283 | 302 | 58,3 |
| barley | 528 | 377 | 340 | 482 | 422 | 559 | 859 | 1322 | 1481 | 1205 | 701 | 132,8 |
| Springgrain crops and leguminous plants, including | 5969 | 7842 | 7322 | 7716 | 8631 | 8390 | 7509 | 7529 | 7186, | 7737 | 8912 | 149,3 |
| wheat | 9 | 185 | 303 | 480 | 494 | 471 | 314 | 334 | 314 | 282 | 238 | 2644,4 |
| barley | 2201 | 4130 | 3645 | 4018 | 4883 | 4417 | 3360 | 3800 | 3024 | 2582 | 2724 | 123,8 |
| oats | 492 | 570 | 521 | 468 | 474 | 404 | 456 | 433 | 326 | 288 | 310 | 63,0 |
| maize for seed | 1234 | 1174 | 1364 | 1711 | 1777 | 2087 | 2516 | 2149 | 2709 | 3620 | 4625 | 374,8 |
| millet | 205 | 167 | 437 | 141 | 136 | 122 | 153 | 119 | 95 | 169 | 191 | 93,2 |
| buckwheat | 350 | 459 | 574 | 426 | 398 | 352 | 302 | 273 | 225 | 311 | 300 | 85,7 |
| rice | 28 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 26 | 92,9 |
| grain legumes | 1424 | 1103 | 408 | 422 | 406 | 438 | 263 | 371 | 429 | 374 | 318 | 22,3 |
| Industrial crops, including | 3751 | 3748 | 4187 | 5260 | 6105 | 5920 | 6778 | 6545 | 7296 | 7441 | 7854 | 209,4 |
| sugar beets (factory) | 1607 | 1475 | 856 | 652 | 815 | 610 | 380 | 322 | 501 | 532 | 458 | 28,5 |
| sunflower | 1636 | 2020 | 2943 | 3743 | 3964 | 3604 | 4306 | 4232 | 4573 | 4739 | 5194 | 317,5 |
| soya | 93 | 25 | 65 | 438 | 751 | 671 | 558 | 644 | 1076 | 870 | 566 | 608,6 |
| rape | 90 | 49 | 214 | 207 | 414 | 891 | 1412 | 1060 | 907 | 1134 | 1476 | 1640,0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| long-fibred flax | 172 | 98 | 23 | 25 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1,2 |
| Potatoes and vegetable-melon crops, including | 2073 | 2165 | 2277 | 2041 | 2031 | 1997 | 1967 | 1950 | 1967 | 2028 | 2023 | 97,6 |
| potatoes | 1429 | 1532 | 1629 | 1514 | 1464 | 1453 | 1413 | 1409 | 1408 | 1439 | 1440 | 100,8 |
| open-ground vegetables (without seed growers) | 456 | 503 | 538 | 465 | 469 | 451 | 458 | 451 | 462 | 498 | 494 | 108,3 |
| Feed crops, including | 11999 | 10898 | 7063 | 3738 | 3277 | 3028 | 2752 | 2658 | 2599 | 2477 | 2475 | 20,6 |
| feed roots | 624 | 480 | 285 | 294 | 277 | 275 | 259 | 247 | 244 | 236 | 230 | 36,9 |
| maize for silage and soiling food | 4637 | 3475 | 1920 | 774 | 675 | 629 | 518 | 485 | 473 | 445 | 497 | 10,7 |

* It was calculated according to data of Public Service of Statistics of Ukraine [7].

Table 3

Productivity of main agricultural crops and production of main kinds of plant growing and livestock raising output in some countries in 2012*

| | Canada | USA | Germany | France | Poland | Ukraine |
|---|--------|------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| <i>Production of main kinds of plant growing output per a day, kg</i> | | | | | | |
| grain crops and leguminous plants | 1473 | 1291 | 544 | 1066 | 716 | 1014 |
| sugar beet | 15 | 92 | 290 | 506 | 256 | 404 |
| potatoes | 129 | 58 | 124 | 104 | 229 | 510 |
| Vegetables and melon plants | 62 | 113 | 41 | 80 | 136 | 220 |
| <i>Production of main kinds of livestock raising output per a day, kg</i> | | | | | | |
| meat (in slaughter weight) | 130 | 135 | 100 | 92 | 93 | 49 |
| milk | 240 | 279 | 361 | 383 | 321 | 250 |
| eggs | 12 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 21 |

* It was calculated according to data of Public Service of Statistics of Ukraine [10].

cept eggs). At the same time Ukraine takes the leading position in several kinds of plant growing output per a day and this fact affirms the preferential disposal of lands for plant growing needs [8].

So, the area of agricultural lands was 42,030 thousand hectares in 1990 and produced agricultural gross output valued at 282,774.2 mln. hrn (UAH). The production of gross output was reduced by 29,041.5 mln. hrn. (by 10.3%) when agricultural lands were reduced by 493.7 thousand hectares (by 1.2%) in 2013 [9].

The productivity of all main agricultural crops has increased but it is much inferior to other countries producing agricultural output. The productivity of grain crops and leguminous plants was 19.4 cwt/ha in 2000, then it was 31.2 cwt/ha in 2012. But in any case it is still less than 35.1 cwt/ha as it was in 1990.

But the productivity of other crops has increased in comparison with 1990 and 2000.

In 2012 according to the rate of productivity of all main agricultural crops Ukraine yielded to leading producers of similar output (Table 4).

Generally, in European countries, where the quality of soil is not better than Ukrainian one, the productivity of main agricultural crops is 2 – 4 times higher than in Ukraine and it is stable. All these prove the proper culture of agriculture, observance of its technological and ecological requirements [8]. That is why the high land content (the land content index shows the level of disposal of the soil in different branches of plant growing and characterized the amount of soil area, which is necessary for the unit of every kind of output) of native agriculture is revealed and it exceeds the same index in EU countries 8 times as much [11]. Besides, according to data of Education and Research Institute of Economy of Natural Resources and Ecology of Land Use, Ukrainian agrarians get 79% of their profits on account of natural soil fertile, and only 21% – as the result of the use of technology [12].

The change happening for last years in the structure of today's agricultural enterprises in Ukraine doesn't promote effective disposal of the soil. Useable for the agricultural disposal world soil of today is limited and free soil for developing almost has not been left. The soil area for producing the bulk of provisions is only 9% from the world soil area. The total tilled soil

Table 4

Productivity of main agricultural crops in some countries in 2012, cwt/ha*

| | Ukraine | Canada | USA | Germany | France | Poland |
|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| wheat | 28,0 | 27,8 | 29,9 | 78,1 | 74,5 | 41,7 |
| barley | 21,4 | 32,6 | 39,3 | 65,4 | 68,4 | 34,4 |
| maize | 47,9 | 83,7 | 103,4 | 97,5 | 91,1 | 62,3 |
| soya | 17,1 | 25,4 | 29,6 | 10,0 | 25,1 | 16,6 |
| sunflower | 16,5 | 16,0 | 17,4 | 24,1 | 23,5 | 18,1 |
| sugar beets | 411,0 | 603,4 | 576,1 | 675,7 | 937,0 | 542,6 |
| potatoes | 161,0 | 313,1 | 462,7 | 440,6 | 437,9 | 198,5 |

* It was calculated according to data of Public Service of Statistics of Ukraine [10].

area of the world is between 2.5–3.2 milliards ha (18–24% of the total land). Now 0.25 ha of tilled soil is the share of each one of people. In Asia this index is the lowest one (0.15 ha), in Europe – 0.25 ha, in North America – 0.67 ha [13].

To crown all, it is necessary to remark that Ukrainian modern system of agricultural production turned out to be the result of the adaption of agricultural sector to real conditions of economy functioning in the period of its market transformation. It causes the rise of risks and dangers for economic safety of agrarian sector of economy.

CONCLUSIONS

The modern structure of risks and dangers of agricultural component of agrarian sector was generalized: reduction of the production of agricultural gross output; absent new qualitative motives for the increase of agricultural production, high dependence on natural-climatic factors; diminution of sown areas of agricultural crops, strengthening of disproportionality of the production structure of plant growing output; low effectiveness of the production of agricultural output in agricultural enterprises and low economic effectiveness of disposal of agricultural lands. ■

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