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**SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF THE
XXI CENTURY: NATIONAL AND
GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS. ISSUE 2**

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Chernonoh O., Ivko S., Moskalenko A. Analysis of the cyber security policy of Ukraine	138
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PART 2. CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY UNDER THE TRANSFORMATION OF NATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL RELATIONS

Aranchii V. Optimization of cash flows of agricultural enterprises as a direction of providing financial security	143
Tóth R., Gyurcsik P., Sisa K., Kozma T., Szijártó B. The spread of lean management and its connection with the financial and accounting information system	148
Kozachenko H., Pogorelov Y., Bilousova A. Economic security of enterprise's development	163
Kopytko M., Podra O., Ilkiv Y. The concepts of the mechanism for ensuring economic security of innovation-active enterprises	169
Hrynkevych O., Sorochak O., Kvak S. Innovative activity of Ukrainian enterprises and potential of cross-border cooperation in the development of economic security	175
Yakimenko-Tereschenko N., Poberezhna N., Diachenko K., Aleksandrova V. Approaches to the financial component modeling of businesses economic security	183
Berezina L., Volkova N., Bratanov B. Current thinking on new approaches to the essence of economic security of the company	192
Tomilin O., Glushchenko J. Organization of budgetary management in conditions of providing financial decentralization in Ukraine	197
Bortnikova M., Petryshyn N., Podra O. Economic security diagnostics of industrial enterprises based on application of consulting	204
Romanovska Y. The economic security of arboreality as a new direction of economic basecolor.	210
Vakhlakova V. Evaluation as the subject domain in economic security studies of the microlevel.	215
Netudyhata K., Diachenko V. Diagnostics and assessment of financial security of the confectionery industry enterprise	221
Voronko-Nevidnycha T., Sirenko O. Interconnection of social and economic components of sustainable development of the agrarian sphere.	228
Halych O., Ovcharuk O., Vlasenko T. Diversification of activities in the system of economic security of enterprises in the agri-food sector	234

INTERCONNECTION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRARIAN SPHERE

Tatiana Voronko-Nevidnycha,

*Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,
Poltava State Agrarian Academy, Poltava, Ukraine*

Olena Sirenko,

*Ph.D. in Economics,
Poltava State Agrarian Academy, Poltava, Ukraine*

In the present conditions of humanity's existence, issues of environmental protection and social issues of life support for the population are dominant. One of the significant components of the sustainable development of society is the complex, balanced development of the agrarian sphere, which, in turn, promotes progressive transformations in the industrial, social and environmental spheres.

Let's consider the social determinant that together with economic and ecological ones forms the system of sustainable development. Thus, Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 «On Goals of Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the Period until 2030» [7] declared support for global goals of sustainable development until 2030 and the results of their adaptation proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 70/1 of 25 September 2015, taking into account the specifics of Ukraine's development, outlined in the «Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine» national report, in particular, among others, the Sustainable Development Goals include overcoming hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable development of agriculture [8].

In addition, as stated in the Strategy for the Development of Agricultural Sector of the Economy for the Period until 2020: «The agricultural sector of Ukraine, the basic component of which is agriculture, is system-forming in the national economy, forms the principles of preserving the sovereignty of the state - food and within certain limits economic, ecological and energy security, provides the development of technologically connected sectors of the national economy and forms the social and economic foundations of rural development».

In turn, the principles of the agricultural sector development in the field of agricultural production organization are a balance of its development according to economic, social and environmental criteria. With the aim of the Strategy is to create organizational and economic conditions for the purpose of effective agricultural sector development by providing the unity of economic, social and ecological interests of society for the stable providing the population with quality, safe, affordable domestic agricultural products and industries with agricultural raw materials. One of the strategic goals of the agricultural sector development, defined in the Strategy, is to promote the development of rural settlements and to form the

middle class in the countryside by providing employment of the rural population and raising the income level [5; 6]. This points to the importance of the social component of the development of agricultural sector of Ukrainian economy. At the same time, the first principle of the agricultural sector development in the field of agricultural production organization is proclaimed as the balance of its development by economic, social and ecological criteria, which confirms the focus exactly on sustainable development.

One of the indicators of social component is the employment of population (table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of the number of employed population of Ukraine by type of economic activity, 2012-2018, thousand people [1]

Indicators	Years							2018 to 2012, %
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Employed population, total	19261,4	19314,2	18073,3	16443,2	16276,9	16156,4	16360,9	84,9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3308,5	3389,0	3091,4	2870,6	2866,5	2860,7	2937,6	88,8
Industry	3236,7	3170,0	2898,2	2573,9	2494,8	2440,6	2426,0	75,0
Construction	836,4	841,1	746,4	642,1	644,5	644,3	665,3	79,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4160,2	4269,5	3965,7	3510,7	3516,2	3525,8	3654,7	87,8
Transportation, warehousing, postal and courier activities	1150,9	1163,6	1113,4	998,0	997,2	991,6	995,1	86,5
Temporary placement and catering	326,7	328,9	309,1	277,3	276,7	276,3	283,0	86,6
Information and Telecommunications	297,9	299,9	284,8	272,9	275,2	274,1	280,3	94,1
Financial and insurance activities	315,8	306,2	286,8	243,6	225,6	215,9	214,0	67,8
Real estate transactions	322,2	314,3	286,1	268,3	255,5	252,3	259,4	80,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	504,1	493,6	456,0	422,9	428,1	415,8	437,9	86,9
Administrative and support service activities	343,9	343,3	334,3	298,6	304,3	297,9	304,3	88,5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1003,6 2	962,3	959,5 2	974,5 2	973,1	979,7	939,3	93,6
Education	1633,2	1611,2	1587,7	1496,5	1441,4	1423,4	1416,5	86,7

Health care and social assistance	1181,4	1171,8	1150,5	1040,7	1030,4	1013,6	995,4	84,3
Arts, sports, entertainment and recreation	225,6	226,5	221,2	207,9	201,6	199,8	196,9	87,3
Other economic activities	414,3	423,0	382,2	344,7	345,8	344,6	355,2	85,7

1 Data for 2012-2018 are given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, since 2015 - also without part of the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

2 The number of temporary workers involved in the preparation and holding of elections in: 2012; 2014; 2015 is taken into account.

After analyzing the data in Table 1, it was found that the number of employed population in Ukraine decreased by 2900.5 thousand people or 15.1 % during the study period, which can be explained by demographic, migration factors and lack of data from the occupied territories.

It was estimated that the most of the population is employed in trade, namely 22.3 % for 2012-2018. Agriculture occupies the second place – 18.0 % or 3046.33 thousand people in the average for the study period, that is the agricultural sector of the economy accounts for a significant share of the employed population in Ukraine, which determines the impact of the sector on the sustainable development of the country as a whole.

Accordingly, let's also examine the employment of the population of Poltava region (table 2).

Table 2

Dynamics of the number of employed population of Poltava region by type of economic activity, 2012-2018, thousand people [1]

Indicators	Years							2018 to 2012, %
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Employed population, total	652,7	648,3	602,9	583,6	570,4	575,0	580,6	89,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	126,6	128,5	120,6	119,8	120,6	125,9	125,6	99,2
Industry	126,3	122,4	115,8	105,7	99,4	98,8	97,8	77,4
Construction	21,8	22,1	19,0	16,7	16,7	16,6	16,6	76,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	136,6	138,4	119,1	113,2	117,2	119,9	124,7	91,3
Transportation, warehousing, postal and courier activities	40,0	39,5	39,3	42,2	38,5	37,0	35,8	89,5

Temporary placement and catering	10,5	10,5	9,9	9,2	8,8	9,0	9,1	86,7
Information and Telecommunications	6,3	6,2	5,4	5,3	4,9	5,0	5,1	81,0
Financial and insurance activities	7,1	7,0	6,5	5,6	5,0	4,7	4,6	64,8
Real estate transactions	7,7	7,5	7,0	6,8	6,4	6,0	7,3	94,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,0	10,8	9,5	8,7	8,6	8,5	10,3	93,6
Administrative and support service activities	10,2	10,1	8,7	7,9	7,6	8,0	7,9	77,5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	35,1	32,9	32,8	34,9	34,0	32,3	33,1	94,3
Education	53,9	53,0	51,8	50,6	47,1	47,5	47,0	87,2
Health care and social assistance	42,2	42,2	41,8	40,6	39,9	40,2	39,6	93,8
Arts, sports, entertainment and recreation	6,8	6,7	6,2	7,0	6,3	6,3	6,3	92,6
Other economic activities	10,6	10,5	9,5	9,4	9,4	9,3	9,8	92,5

So, after considering the data in Table 2, it should be noted that there is a tendency to increase in number of employed in agriculture in the region until 2014. Since 2016, the number of employees in the sector continued to grow gradually, but it was not significant. At the same time, the share of persons employed in agriculture in the region during the study period takes second place (on average 123,94 thousand people), while trade is the highest among all types of economic activity (on average, 124,16 thousand people).

Let's determine the share of population employed in agriculture in Poltava region among the total number of employed and present these calculations using fig. 1.

It should be noted that during 2012-2018 the largest share among the main types of economic activity in the Poltava region is occupied by trade, agriculture – 20.6 % on average and industry 18.1 % in accordance. The largest share of the population of oltava region employed in agriculture was recorded in 2017, for the study period the level of this indicator ranged from 19.4 % to 21.9 %.

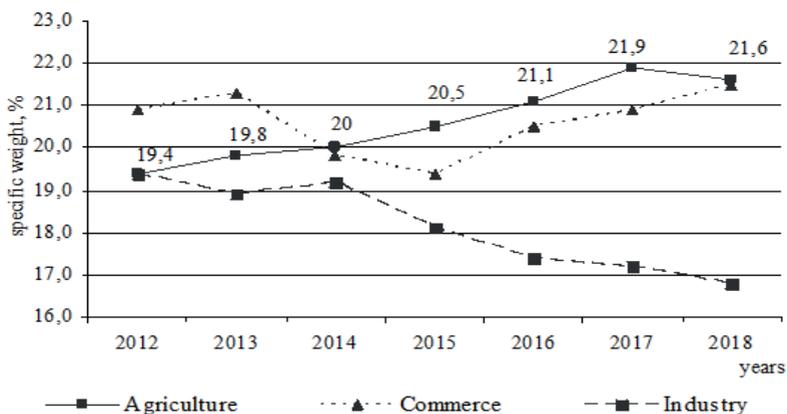


Fig.1. The share of population employed by the main types of economic activity of Poltava region, by the total number of employed, 2012-2018, %

Data of fig. 1 show that the share of employed in agriculture remains one of the highest, which has a positive impact on the social determinant of sustainable development in rural areas of Poltava region, but negatively characterizes the productivity of agricultural production.

As was mentioned, one of the strategic goals of the agricultural sector development, defined in the Strategy for the Development of Agricultural Sector of the Economy for the Period until 2020 [5] and subsequently signed Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 «On Goals of Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the Period until 2030» [7], is an increase in the level of incomes of the employed in the agricultural sector of Ukraine. One of the targets for the realization of these tasks is to increase the average monthly wage of agricultural workers to the national average. Therefore, let's examine the dynamics of wages of agricultural workers and in Ukraine as a whole (table 3).

Table 3

Dynamics of the average monthly wage of workers in Ukraine per employee, 2012-2018, UAH [2, 3]

Indicators	Years							2018 to 2012, %
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Total	3041,0	3282,0	3480,0	4195,0	5183,0	7104,0	8865,0	291,5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2094,0	2344,0	2556,0	3309,0	4195,0	6057,0	7557,0	360,9
Agriculture separately	2024,0	2269	2476,0	3140,0	3916,0	5761,0	7166,0	354,1

After analyzing the data in table 3, it should be noted that the positive tendency

for the increase of the level of wages of agricultural workers and the narrowing of the gap between the wages in agriculture and the average across Ukraine (by all sectors of the national economy). But despite the increase in the average wage in agriculture, its value in 2018 remains below the average wage in Ukraine as a whole by 19.2 % (fig. 2).

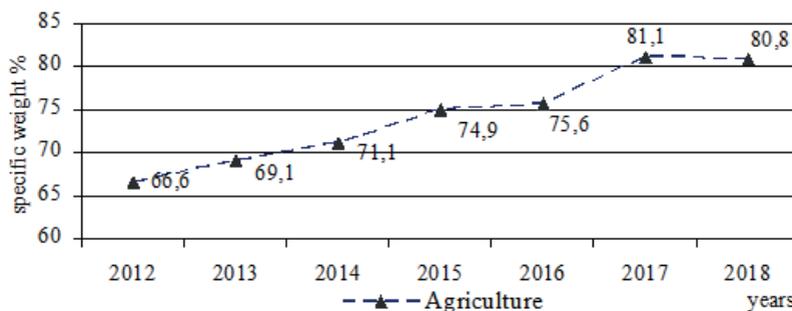


Fig. 2. Percentage ratio of wages in agriculture to average wages in all sectors of the economy of Ukraine, 2012-2018, %

The consequences of this are the departure of labor from the countryside (both internal migration and departure of able-bodied people abroad are observed); rural depopulation; outflow of skilled personnel from the agricultural sector, etc. Whereas, low employment in agricultural holdings is caused not by the level of payment, but by the mechanization and automation of agrarian production processes. Therefore, increasing the level of rural wages remains an unresolved task.

That is why, in order to achieve sustainable agrarian development, it is necessary to consider the interconnection of social and economic components. Accordingly, the increase in wages has to be confirmed by the growth of outperforming labor productivity in the sector.

Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of understanding the essence of development of the agrarian sphere on the basis of sustainability, which is related to the type of its development, in which strategically coordinated quantitative and qualitative changes are carried out and the living standards of agricultural producers, rural population and the whole nation are increased, and they achieved due to the harmonization of the production sphere, human resources and the environment, etc.

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DIVERSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES IN THE AGRI-FOOD SECTOR

Oleksandr Halych,

Ph.D. in Economics, Professor,

Olena Ovcharuk,

Ph.D. in Economics, Lecturer,

Poltava State Agrarian Academy, Poltava, Ukraine,

Tetiana Vlasenko,

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,

Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture

The formation of a modern competitive environment in the agri-food industry is determined by the presence of trends associated with increased risks and threats to the activities of agro-industrial structures, increased competition, the current trend is to improve the level of capital concentration as a method of building up technical and technological potential in order to solve the problems of ensuring sustainable development of rural areas. Under such conditions, the strategic priority for the functioning of agro-industrial groups is the diversification of production activities