

СТАДНИК

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ECONOMIC SECURITY IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES IN THE SYSTEM  
OF IMPROVING RELATIONS OF AGROINDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION  
SUBJECTSЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ  
ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В СИСТЕМЕ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ОТНОШЕНИЙ  
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*The article deals with the improvement of organizational and economic relations farm from the standpoint of forming their own economic security, summarized its components. Attention is paid to economic security threats enterprises agro industrial production.*

*В статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования организационно-экономических отношений сельскохозяйственных предприятий с позиций формирования ими собственной экономической безопасности, обобщенно ее составляющие элементы. Уделено внимание угрозам экономической безопасности предприятий агро промышленного производства.*

**Keywords:** economic security, agriculture, and threats to the environment, agricultural production

**Ключевые слова:** экономическая безопасность, сельское хозяйство, угрозы внешней среды, агропромышленное производство

## INTRODUCTION

In a market economy enterprises receive a number of rights and opportunities for choice of activities, places and methods of implementation, freedom of order results management and more. At the same time, the economic independence of enterprises holds them responsible for the prediction and assessment of the possible effects of measures to minimize the negative impact of various risks. The specificity of economic activities in the agricultural sector related to seasonal and low technological production, the use of natural resources, high elasticity of demand for agricultural products and its ability to rapidly deteriorate, which in turn causes additional threat to the existence and successful functioning of agricultural enterprise. The constant presence of such risks and threats determines the urgency of forming a system of economic security entities.

In the economic literature there are many publications devoted to finding ways to improve the agricultural production as the basis for national food market commodity resources. Among them a prominent place occupied of O.D. Hudzynskoho, S.A. Nestorenko, M.I. Malik, V.N. Rabshtyny, P.T. Sabluk, S.M. Sudomyr and others. However, there are many issues which are not covered by the research and practically not covered in professional publications. Despite different views researchers focus on the issue of forming the system of economic security, unifying point stands a real reduction of the existing level of economic security for business entities. Economic Encyclopedia treats the category of "security" as a state of security of the individual and the environment from excessive risk. This definition is quite logical, since it is impossible to achieve even for a short period of complete lack of danger and therefore provide for the natural or legal person in complete safety.

Bold unsolved aspects of the problem. The need for continued compliance with economic security conditioned by the need for each entity to ensure its own sustainability performance. The level of economic security depends on how the owner or management system capable of avoiding possible threats to the environment and reverse the effects of harmful manifestations of its individual components. Act alone in creating economic security - is the way to decline, so the development of relations between enterprises of agro industrial production requires consideration of the problems of security.

## PURPOSE OF ARTICLE

Analysis of current research economic security revealed the existence of several approaches to understanding this category and also revealed a lack of knowledge of issues mechanisms to improve the economic security of farms based industry features. Coverage of the theoretical aspects of the concept and structure of economic security that is determined at various levels of the economic system, an integral part of which serves agricultural enterprise, is the task of this article.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The theoretical basis of this information and research is leading scientist's labor, materials, periodicals, Internet resources and legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine.

The study used methods of analysis and synthesis of abstraction, generalization and so logical.

## RESULTS

Threats to economic security of agricultural businesses can be formed at the national, regional or sectoral levels to direct individual entity level. All levels are interconnected in some way, and prominent owned enterprise. Based on the levels of interconnectedness and

complexity of the concept of economic security, we note that studying performance and factors of economic security, must be considered as internal business entity status and influence of agents of the environment. These agents may act as suppliers of services and resources, financial institutions, customers and buyers of products, public administration and industry (market) self and others.

Economic security can be defined as a measure of harmonization in time and space economic interests of companies with interests related subjects of the environment and their partial protection from threats. This approach, in our view, can provide an important pattern: the company can not feel in a position of economic security, if an environment with which the company works closely, under the influence of specific threats or hazards. This approach, in our view, can provide an important pattern: the company can not feel in a position of economic security, if an environment with which the company works closely, under the influence of specific threats or hazards.

The economic situation and the economic behavior of each company in some way influence the level of economic security industry and region. The economically powerful and safe industry is the foundation of national economic security. The latter is defined as the state of the economy in which provided guaranteed protection of national interests in relation to the possible internal and external threats and influences [1].

Consequently, the government and local authorities, and related companies should be interested in the availability of economic security for a specific entity. This situation provides enterprise protection from the negative impact of internal and external threats, destabilizing factors. This has ensured steady implementation of major commercial interests and objectives of the charter of the economic entity [1].

The main goal of economic security, including any entity agro industrial production, is to ensure its stable operation and maximum possible efficiency of the existing building and its formation in the future.

Ensuring economic security in enterprises of agro industrial production needs its proper organization who will combine simultaneous or sequential implementation of the following measures: the formation of a sufficient amount of resources needed to implement its enterprise activities; planning and forecasting economic security for its functional elements; strategic planning of economic activity; formation mechanisms of economic management company; analysis of economic processes and phenomena on business enterprises; accounting resources and costs; assessment of economic security.

In the mechanism of formation of economic security companies DLC is important to assess possible threats. Among the threats to the economic security of the enterprise may be the negative effects caused by internal reasons (inefficient system of planning and forecasting, inadequate management systems, low level of professional training, poor pricing, etc.); negative factors external actions and character (the negative trends in the stock market, imperfect state policy on development of the industry, the lack of government support and protect the producers, trends in competition); force majeure

(natural disasters, the coincidence of objective circumstances, strikes, etc.).

Activities agro industrial production entities in a competitive environment, which is a constant source of risk, determine the need for rapid identification of factors that contribute to economic security, its adaptation to the dynamics of the environment and the rapid removal of threats that arise.

Using the word "threat" in the definition of economic security, the authors unfortunately do not have a definite opinion on its interpretation. Thus, V. Tambovtsev concept of "threat" as regards "such changes in the external or internal environment that lead to undesirable changes in object Security Company." According to E. Oleinikova, the threat should be understood as "the most concrete and immediate form of danger or a set of conditions and factors that endanger the interests of various entities." A. Bandurka considers economic threat as the potential harm to subjects of economic activities by individual factors internal and external environment, so the appearing of the threat determines the potential economic losses for the company [2].

Economic threats enterprises are divided into: a systematic threats once established, are always (or for a long time), and always makes an impact on the company. These threats include the dynamic changes in the economic legislation of the post-socialist space, increased competition between manufacturers of similar products and so on. AI. These threats are systematic manifestations, as they reflect the actual processes taking place in the market economy and laws of the market; non-systematic threats, which have an impact on the activities of the company or stochastic, or a defined period of occurrence. These threats include seasonal fluctuations in demand for products, the threat of natural disasters, a temporary break from the supplier or contractor, the instability of the dealer network and etc.

Classification of economic threats to the enterprise can be made and the basis of "areas of the company." Supporting discussed above structural-functional approach to the understanding of the term "economic security" classification covers seven basic resources with which the company has a mission of its existence. The feasibility of this classification is based on the need for a more careful study of the specific characteristics of the processes in one sphere of life and enterprise opportunities develop specific management recommendations for the localization of threats and improve security relevant areas. So are the following most important types of domestic enterprises for social, financial, technical and technological threats.

So threats - these are actions, events and factors that hinder the achievement of goals, implementation of internal and foreign policy, violate its political and economic independence, not the national interest, lead to a breach of national security. Given that the state will function effectively only if their own economic mechanism that is able to ensure the integration and coordination of areas of national production, monetary, social and ecological environment management system, we consider economic security from the standpoint of possibility due to the combined effects of the interaction of all socio-economic systems, elements of productive

forces, the intellectual capacity to achieve national interests in the economy, technology and spirituality, to maintain the proper level of economic and political independence, relying on the patriotism of citizens in order to create the necessary conditions for the formation of a high standard of living and welfare of all sections of the population, spiritual and moral unity consciousness of the society, the further development of science and culture.

For any company, regardless of size or scope, there is always the threat of coming from outside or inside the company there. Economic security system designed to protect the company from external and internal threats, securely save and efficient use of material and financial potential. Accordingly, we consider the nature of the basic definitions related to threats to economic security. Thus, we note that in the broadest sense, the terms "risk" and "danger" can be considered synonymous, but in a narrower sense - they must separate that particular event concerning a set of threats form the danger.

In a general sense danger - it objectively exists the possibility of a negative impact on the social organism, in consequence of which the latter can be caused by any damage, loss, that change its position or ,as the result of their influence , its development becomes negative dynamics or parameters (character, tempo, form, etc.) [1].

Sources of danger - a set of conditions and factors which keep in themselves and under certain conditions by themselves or in any combination form the destructive nature (a set of negative effects).

As for the state and for any company, regardless of size or scope, there is always the threat of coming from outside or inside the company there. Economic security system designed to protect the company from external and internal threats, securely save and efficient use of material and financial potential.

Based on this interpretation and understanding of our economic security, try to consider the prospects for improving relations agro industrial production companies that provide domestic agri-food commodity market of own resources.

The economy of the country as the system is its own production, allowing in food security mechanism to consider it such structural components, namely technological, technical, commercial and financial independence of the agri-food market; energy, raw materials; personnel; information and humanitarian-social (it is focused on forming and maintaining safe conditions of life of every citizen society).

Restoration and development of agricultural products and raw materials, their transformation into ready-to-eat foods rely on the company agro industrial production, the state of relations between them depends on the solution of the problem [3].

We believe that economic security as a component of food security should be seen as a process that is stable both in time and in space for the organization meet the needs of the population of any country in the broad set of foods that quantitative indicators and quality level are adequate physiological food standards and other requirements for the protection and preservation of public health. Guaranteed food security - all the country's citizens are able to receive adequate quality food without paying attention to their social status .As important

parameter reliability of the system used indicator of food security grain production per capita population.

The experience of leading countries shows that the development of the agricultural sector is a major factor in stabilizing the socio-economic relations both in the region and the country as a whole and thus its food security.

As agricultural production still remains one of the main sectors of Ukraine's economy is growing interest in natural scientists and economists to the problems of agricultural enterprises in the context of solving the problem of food security. The problem of food security of the population has been the subject of active consideration of global cooperation in connection with the socio-economic processes in developing countries.

Thus, the problem of raising the level of food security of Ukraine requires the State urgently in the following areas: implementation of active agrarian policies to quickly overcome the crisis, provision of agro industrial production in market conditions, the establishment in the future of our country as a country with highly expert capable agriculture on the use of the latest technologies; comprehensive development of agricultural market infrastructure; improve the economic, financial and credit relations; encourage investment in the development of agriculture and processing enterprises agro industrial production; rational combination of market and non market mechanisms of agro industrial production [3].

Since modern investment opportunities are limited, must be based on state agrarian policy outcomes of land reform and restructuring of agricultural enterprises. The main elements of this policy should be aimed at protecting agriculture from negative impacts [4].

The problem of investment security may result in the company when it attract domestic and foreign investment, and in the case of investment by the entity of its assets in certain investment projects. The degree of investment security depends on the ability to pay on time the company provided investment contract income investors as well as seamlessly receive adequate income for their investment. Of particular importance shall ensure investment security in times of economic crisis [4].

The components of investment security can be supplemented in the event of certain specific threats to the enterprise. Before now at a particular time can be challenged to simultaneously provide all types of security or only some of its species. The importance of the entity specific components of economic security conditioned by the degree of exposure to certain types of economic or other risks.

Thus, the question of the formation of an effective system of economic security is largely related to the need of formation and improvement of organizational and economic relations of all agricultural production. From this perspective, the problem in question, and combines the interaction of interests of all participants as agro industrial production and national interests [3].

Realization own economic interests of agro industrial production, their motivational orientation is a consequence of the nature of the market mechanism, so you should understand that all participants of the act, above all, for the sake of economic benefits, seek to optimize profits as arguments for implementation of national interest, promoting and sustaining economic

balance, protection of human rights remain outside their attention. Solving problems is the formation of an effective system of economic security requires the harmonization of both economic and social interests that can be done only state, because market mechanisms in such situations are insufficient.

Building effective relationships in all spheres of enterprises of agro industrial production should be based on such an important aspect as ensuring food quality. Among the strategic priorities of sustainable development of enterprises agro industrial production problem of quality is one of the key.

Effective means of optimizing the economic activity of the agricultural production, we believe the formation of perfect structural and functional scheme management processes to improve product quality. This is caused by such objective reasons: the lack of a unified strategy of interaction and mutual influence of the state and local authorities, business owners and community organizations on the development of food quality; imperfect information support infrastructure and the agricultural market. The introduction of environmental management systems gives the company a number of advantages, including assists, purposeful reduction of volumes of resource use; minimize waste production; reduce disease and population exposure and the impact on the gene pool; reduce the risk of environmental pollution; the formation of consumer confidence in the company; optimization of relations with local authorities and NGOs; investment; forming concrete benefits etc [6].

The issue of environmental safety is important at the moment for companies of all sectors and areas. On the one hand, it is now to follow existing environmental regulations and standards in the production and sales, as their violation automatically leads to lower competitiveness of products and the company itself. On the other hand, an entity can feel the negative impact of environmental risks from the outside, so establishment of mechanisms for early detection and minimize the impact of these risks is an important component of security.

Every company in the course of business, forced to perform certain kinds of transactions, which inevitably leads to financial risks. The main condition of financial security company is the ability to confront existing and performing dangers and threats that could cause financial damage to the company, it is undesirable to change the capital structure, forced to liquidate the company. How difficult are the types of financial transactions enterprise, the perfect be it financial security system [2].

The research of the essence of economic security of agricultural enterprises is that a comprehensive and systematic notion that a particular situation or for a specified period of time can take different values. In the economic literature there are different approaches to the definition given concept, but their common leitmotif is that economic security is achieved in cases where it is financially stable, can prevent the negative impact of internal and external risks, its resource potential, organizational and management structure meet the goals

and objectives of the charter. Given the variety of existing approaches, we propose to consider the concept of economic security in the narrow and broad understanding of it.

In a narrow sense - is its ability to function as an entity for the existing level of resource support and the specialization of production.

In a broad sense - is its ability to achieve an adequate level of competitiveness at any level of exposure risks and threats. Simultaneously sufficient to ensure competitive advantage as the main criterion for its economic security can simultaneously take into account sectoral ownership entity and ensure its degree of necessary resources, and quality of offered them goods or services. However, in a market economy lion's share of risks and threats arise for the company when it comes out in the relevant market as a buyer or seller. Therefore, an adequate level of competitiveness is an important measure of the ability of the company to overcome the negative impact of such risks and thus to achieve its desired level of economic security [5].

### CONCLUSIONS

The functioning of agricultural enterprises and development between organizational and economic relations requires formation of robust economic security. In turn, the economic security of the agricultural production depends on how much the owners or management system capable of avoiding the possible risks of the environment and eliminate harmful effects of the manifestations of its individual components. Further studies within the processing problems should provide methodological techniques and tools to prevent negative consequences of existing risks and threats.

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