

**Сенчук Ігор Іванович**,  
доктор економічних наук, доцент, доцент  
кафедри правоохоронної діяльності та  
поліціїстики, Харківський університет  
внутрішніх справ  
**Кухар Олександр Васильович**,  
кандидат юридичних наук, доцент кафедри  
державно-правових дисциплін та  
міжнародного права, Державний  
біотехнологічний університет

**Senchuk Ihor**,  
Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor,  
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs,  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0025-8143>

**Kukhar Oleksandr**,  
Candidate Of Law Sciences, Associate Professor,  
State Biotechnological University,  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4897-9636>

**EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC VIEWS ON KEEPING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF  
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES  
ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ НАУКОВИХ ПОГЛЯДІВ НА ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ  
СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ**

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поглядів на збереження економічної безпеки  
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*The need to build an effective security system takes on particular importance in modern society, in which threats and risks are permanent and have become practically the norm of life, literally permeating all its spheres, including the economic one. This necessitates a deep understanding of economic security and its interrelationship with modern society's phenomena, processes, and development trends and the development of a theory of security based on this. Sufficient attention is paid to economic security in the scientific literature: this concept is considered at different levels of organizational and economic activity in different spheres of life. The historical development of the concept of economic security is considered, the approaches to the definition of economic security are defined and considered, and the concept of economic security by scientists is analyzed. The fundamental conceptual approaches to the study of the problem of economic security are highlighted following the views and target attitudes of the researchers, and the author's position is substantiated. Despite many studies in the scientific community, there is no generally accepted definition of the concept of "economic security of an agricultural enterprise". Most of the authors in their works investigate the topic of economic security, limiting the category of objects of study to production entities or narrowing it down to individual methods of ensuring security. Therefore, almost every interpretation of this term is formulated in the context of the economic security of the entity itself, based on the research tasks. The theoretical development of the state's agrarian and food strategy, aimed at solving the country's food security problem, acquires particular importance for the agro-industrial complex's scientific research and economic practice. The issue of food security as a constituent element of Ukraine's national economic security system and as a part of the international security structure has just been studied. From the point of view of practical implementation, it is necessary to comprehensively analyze the mechanism of ensuring the basic principles of food security in Ukraine in the conditions of forming new market relations.*

**Keywords:** safety, researchers, agricultural enterprises, scientific views, criteria.

*Необхідність побудови ефективною системи безпеки набуває особливого значення в сучасному суспільстві, в якому загрози та ризики мають перманентний характер і стали практично нормою життя, буквально пронизують усі її сфери, у тому числі й економічну. Це обумовлює необхідність глибокого осмислення поняття економічної безпеки та його взаємозв'язку з явищами, процесами, тенденціями розвитку сучасного суспільства та вироблення на основі цього теорії безпеки. Економічній безпеці в науковій літературі приділяється достатньо уваги: вказане поняття розглядають на різних рівнях організаційно-господарської діяльності, в різних сферах життєдіяльності. Розглянуто історичний розвиток поняття економічної безпеки, визначені та розглянуті підходи до визначення поняття економічної безпеки проаналізовано визначення поняття категорії економічної безпеки науковцями. Виокремлені ключові концептуальні підходи щодо дослідження проблеми економічної безпеки згідно з поглядами та цільовими установками дослідників, обґрунтована авторська позиція. Незважаючи на наявність великого ряду досліджень у науковому суспільстві відсутнє загальноприйняте визначення поняття «економічна безпека аграрного підприємства». Більшість авторів у своїх роботах досліджують тему економічної безпеки, обмежуючи категорію об'єктів вивчення виробничими суб'єктами господарювання або зужують до окремих методів забезпечення безпеки, тому майже кожне тлумачення цього терміна сформульовано в контексті економічної безпеки саме суб'єкта господарювання виходячи із завдань досліджень. Особливе значення для наукових досліджень і господарської практики агропромислового комплексу здобуває теоретична розробка концепції аграрної і продовольчої стратегії держави, спрямованої на рішення проблеми продовольчої безпеки країни. Питання продовольчої безпеки як складового елементу системи національної економічної безпеки України і як частини структури міжнародної безпеки мало вивчалися дотепер. З погляду практичної реалізації необхідно комплексно*

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### **Statement of the problem**

Many scientists are inclined to the opinion that the economic security of enterprises should be separated as an economic science that has its object of study and requires the deployment of significant scientific research, as well as the training of specialists of the appropriate profile.

Some experts, when defining the category of economic security, take as the main issue the provision of favorable conditions for the most effective development of a competitive national economy, including free access to foreign sources of raw materials and energy, the stability of foreign investments and guarantees of freedom of exchange of goods and services.

Analysis of recent research and publications Research and publications on economic security problems began in Ukraine in the early nineties and proliferated. The first publications on the problems of economic security were the textbook by G. Pasternak-Taranushenko, "Economic Security of the State" edited by B. Kravchenko (1994), as well as scientific reports of the National Institute of Strategic Studies, "National Security of Ukraine, 1994-1996" (1996) [1, 2, 3].

Then, a whole series of monographs and textbooks were published, in which the problems of economic security are considered in various aspects and interpretations. This is a textbook by G.A. Pasternak-Taranushenko, "Economic Security of the State." Statics of the provisioning process", monograph by V.I. Muntiyan "Economic security of Ukraine"; The concept of economic security of Ukraine, developed at the Institute of Economic Forecasting under the leadership of V.M. Geitsa; monograph B.V. Gubsky "Economic security of Ukraine: measurement methodology, state and strategy of provision"; monograph by M.M. Ermoshenko "Financial security of the state: national interests, real threats, security strategy"; collective monograph of O.G. Belarus, D.G. Lukyanenko and others. "Globalization and development security"; study guide N.R. Nizhnyk, H.P. Sytnyka, V.T. Bilous "National security of Ukraine (methodological aspects, state and trends of development)"; monograph of O.F. Novikova "Social security: organizational and economic problems and solutions"; monograph by V.T. Shlemka, I.F. Binka "Economic security of Ukraine: essence and directions of provision"; monograph of V.O. Kosevtsova, I.F. Binka "National security of Ukraine: problems and ways of realizing priority national interests"; the monograph of V.G. Andriyчук, O.S. Vlasyuk, A.I. Mokia, V.P. Tytarenko "Development of foreign trade of Ukraine and its economic security", as well as the monograph of V.M. Palamarchuk "Economic transformations and social security" [4-10].

Along with the intensification of the activities of domestic experts on economic security problems, foreign scientists are also dynamically investigating this issue.

The analysis of bibliographic sources showed that ensuring the economic security of the agrarian sector, as it is proposed for consideration, has yet to be comprehensively researched.

### **The purpose of the research**

The article aims to analyze approaches to defining the concept of economic security of an agricultural enterprise.

### **Presentation of the main research material**

There is different points of view regarding the definition of the concept of the category "economic security" itself, as well as concepts and categories related to it, in particular, such as "economic security of the industry", "food security". Generalization and analysis of the essence of economic security in scientific works determine several main points of view on these issues.

Some researchers tend to connect the economic security of enterprises and the state primarily with the security of the international economic system and include in its problems such issues as the unevenness of economic development, the growth of debt, the spread of hunger, cyclical fluctuations, and other aspects of the general destabilization of the world economy. Other experts place the provision of favorable conditions for the most effective development of a specific national economy, including free access to foreign sources of raw materials and energy, stability of foreign investments, and guarantees of freedom of exchange of goods and services.

The first point in the analysis of the indicated category "security" is the state of the economy, in which either there is no threat of destructive changes or a system of means and mechanisms of protection against an already existing danger. Another clarification is that the independence of the national economy, its stability and stability, the ability to restore constantly, and self-improvement are not necessarily connected with the organization of economic security. This state of affairs in the national economy may be based on other reasons, such as, for example, steady economic growth, favorable

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economic conditions, and self-regulation mechanisms. In other words, in the mentioned definition, economic security is not considered from the position of the system of relations to ensure it.

We should agree with the opinion of A. Mykhaylenko that there is yet to be an acceptable definition of economic security. The author of the above point of view explains his position by the fact that economic security, being at the junction of economy and security, like any interdisciplinary concept, depends on the degree of fragmentation of their scientific apparatus, and the problems of economic security have not found sufficient discussion in scientific circles.

At the same time, the formation of national interests, among which security takes the central place, is not only a complex, multifactorial, and multistage process but also a continuous process. There are no infallible criteria for the truth of this or that understanding of the national interest. Economic security needs constant clarification and adjustment since the interests themselves are modified along with changes in external conditions and internal factors of economic development.

The goal of security should not be to prevent the economy from falling but to grow, not to oppose its weakening, but to promote its further strengthening. In the conditions when all countries are developing, one cannot help but follow the general example if we want to maintain our position about the surrounding world.

The domestic expert on economic security problems, V.I. Muntiyan, states that "economic security is a national complex of measures aimed at the permanent and stable development of the state's economy, which includes a mechanism for countering internal and external threats" [8]. The author reveals the meaning of "economic security of the state" as a state of protection of the economic interests of the individual, society, and the state, the development of sufficient defense potential, which will contribute to the sustainable and effective functioning of the economy in the mode of extended reproduction, as the creation of prerequisites for the support and improvement of the standard of living of citizens, the satisfaction of indigenous national interests in the production and economic, financial, foreign economic, technological, energy, food and other sub-economic spheres.

A representative of the National Institute of Strategic Studies, Ya. Zhalilo considers economic security as "a complex multifactorial category that characterizes the capacity of the national economy for expanded self-reproduction with the aim of balanced satisfaction of the needs of the country's population, resistance to the destabilizing influence of internal and external factors, ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy in the global economic system." [11]. A distinctive feature of this interpretation is the transition from the concept of security as a process of its provision to the concept of security as a state of a certain quality, the ability for extended reproduction. At the same time, he considers the goal of economic security to be three main components - the population's needs, resistance to threats, and the competitiveness of the national economy. This approach comprehensively reproduces the meaning of the concept of economic security.

The authors of the Concept of Economic Security of Ukraine are inclined to this explanation. Economic security reflects the cause-and-effect relationships between a country's economic power, military-economic potential, and national security. This relationship involves the state consciously maintaining specific proportions between the accumulation of gross domestic product and military construction to ensure defense capability's quantitative and qualitative parameters.

Domestic specialists V.T. Shlemko and I.F. Binko also define economic security as the state of the national economy, which allows for maintaining resistance to internal and external threats and can meet the needs of the individual, family, society, and the state. According to these authors, when analyzing economic security, it is necessary to take into account its main components: economic independence, which characterizes the possibility of controlling national resources, achieving such a level of production, efficiency, and quality of products that would ensure the competitiveness of national commodity producers and allow them to be on equal terms participate in international trade, cooperative relations and exchange of scientific and technical achievements; sustainability and stability of the national economy, which involves the strength and reliability of all elements of the economic system, the protection of all forms of ownership, the creation of guarantees for effective business activity, and the containment of destabilizing factors. Researchers define a range of indicators (indicators) that characterize the provision of economic security in foreign economic activities: the openness coefficient of the national economy (the ratio of exports and imports to GDP), the coefficient of coverage of import by export, the ratio of the volume of exports to GDP; the ratio of the volume of imports to GDP; foreign trade balance; commodity structure of export and import; commodity structure of critical imports and some others [12].

G.A. Pasternak-Taranushenko's definition of economic security is significantly different from others. He gives several definitions, but the social orientation of economic security can be traced in each. Thus, he believes that economic security is the state of the state, according to which it is provided with

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the possibility of creating and developing conditions for the fruitful life of its population, the prospective development of its economy in the future, and the growth of the well-being of its residents [1,2].

B. Hubsyky believes that the main criterion of economic security is "...the ability of the country's economy to maintain or at least quickly restore the critical level of social reproduction in conditions of a critical reduction (stoppage) in the supply of resources (goods, services, technologies, etc.) or internal crises". B. V. Hubsyky also singles out investment security as an internal component of economic security and international integration. However, it lacks food, environmental, and demographic components. Subsequently, these authors' approaches coincide and can be taken as a basis for a systematic study of the state's economic security [5].

The definition of economic security criteria in the monograph on financial security by M. Yermoshenko is systematic. They are economic independence, stability of the national economy, the ability for economic self-development, a high level of self-sufficiency of the economy, and derivation to the tasks of economic growth. The advantage of this definition is a comprehensive approach to the comprehensive disclosure of the features of ensuring economic security. This is the ability to implement one's economic policy independently; the ability of the economic system to sustainably expand reproduction; the country's provision of natural, labor, financial, and other resources; taking into account the derivation of the level of economic security from internal and external circumstances and many others.

This list of economic security criteria seems more suitable. The advantage of this definition is a comprehensive approach to the comprehensive disclosure of the features of ensuring economic security. This is the ability to implement one's economic policy independently; the ability of the economic system to sustainably expand reproduction; the country's provision of natural, labor, financial, and other resources; taking into account the derivation of the level of economic security from internal and external circumstances and many others.

Based on this, M.M.Yermoshenko believes that "Economic security is such a state of the country's economic mechanism, which is characterized by balance and resistance to the negative impact of internal and external threats, its ability to ensure, based on the realization of national economic interests, the stable and effective development of the domestic economy and social sphere" [6].

In the opinion of N.Y. Reverchuk, Y.M. Malik, and I.I. Kulchytskyi, accepting as the main criterion of the concept of security only the achievement of sustainable, dynamic, and practical development of the economy with the primary solution of the problems of improving the quality of life does not correspond to the realities of today. In addition, focusing on such a criterion only allows for thoroughly assessing the damage and expenditure of resources, which, as a rule, is accompanied by the provision of security in the crisis phase of economic development. They propose the minimum total damage caused to society, the economy, and the person as a criterion. We are talking about "...limit, borderline, critical values of the parameters of the socio-economic system, beyond which there is a threat or the actual destruction or degradation of this system" [13].

The concept of national security was developed in close connection with the concepts of national interest, so close that these concepts were considered synonymous at certain stages. National security is a combination of internal and external circumstances that affect the state's life, in which there are no threats of a critical nature. At the same time, the state's ability to respond adequately to these threats when they soon arise is preserved. [14].

The resource-functional approach should be noted within the framework of the approach to economic security as a condition caused by the influence of the environment. The authors of this approach consider the economic security of the enterprise as a state of the most effective use of corporate resources to prevent threats and ensure stable functioning now and in the future.

In the resource-functional approach, seven functional components are distinguished as the main direction of economic security: financial, intellectual and personnel, technical-technological, political-legal, environmental, information, and power.

A deep study of the essence of the resource-functional approach to understanding economic security allows us to note its leading position - a comprehensive, complex character, since within the framework of this approach, the most critical factors that affect the state of the functional component are studied, the main processes that affect the provision of the functional component of economic security are studied, and an analysis of the distribution and use of resources is carried out.

The problem of food security in the context of the market transformation of the agro-industrial complex economy and the formation of an active agrarian policy has been studied to a large extent in the scientific works of P. Sabluk, I. Lukinov, V. Yurchyshyn, V. Tregobchuk, P. Borschevsky, L. Deineko, Yu. Bilyk, R. Markov, L. Malinovskyi, O. Nizhnyk, V. Tregobchuk, V. Zinovchuk, and others. However, the listed scientists' research on this problem is mainly national. However, in several works by

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representatives of the domestic agrarian economic school, only certain aspects of this problem were considered and studied.

Many studies were devoted to issues related to the world's agricultural and food situation, providing the population with food products, and carrying out reforms in agrarian policy in Ukraine and abroad.

At the current stage, the theoretical development of the state's agrarian and food strategy, aimed at solving the country's food security problem, acquires particular importance for scientific research and economic practice of the agro-industrial complex. In addition, because the issue of food security as a constituent element of the system of national economic security of Ukraine and as a part of the international security structure has not been studied so far from the point of view of practical implementation, it is necessary to try to comprehensively analyze the problematic mechanism of ensuring the basic principles of food security of Ukraine in the conditions of the formation of new market relations.

Among the main concepts of solving the food problem as a goal of the economic security of the agrarian sector, which became widespread in the second half of the 20th century, O.I. Hoychuk singles out the following:

1. The concept of intensive growth of agricultural production outpacing population growth. In the 1950s-70s of the XX century. The growth rate of agricultural production significantly exceeded the growth rate of the earth's population (primarily due to the intensification of production based on new high-yielding varieties). A "green revolution" made it possible to solve the problem of mass hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. Despite the successes in the fight against these problems, the "green revolution" could not solve the problem of food security for future generations, as it led to a significant destruction of biosphere resources. In one form or another, the concept took place in the second half of the 20th century in the food policy of the FAO and related organizations.

2. In parallel with the intensification of agricultural technologies to solve the food problem in the 1970s, representatives of the liberal direction of Western political and economic thought put forward the concept of satisfying "basic human needs". Among the various measures proposed to eliminate hunger and poverty, the central place was given to the following: streamlining the distribution mechanism to ensure "minimum needs," the expansion of market reforms by analogy with small private entrepreneurship, and, in many cases, partnerships instead of serious cooperation; implementation of the most "relevant to the development of effective technology", which makes it possible to "guarantee employment"; creation of a "favorable investment climate" for the activities of foreign monopolies while strengthening the role of financial assistance from developed countries and international organizations in carrying out transformations.

3. The concept of sustainable development. In response to threats of depletion of resources and deterioration of ecology in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the concept of sustainable development entered the world arena - a scientifically based theory of human survival, according to which "the most important determinant of sustainability is the relationship between the population, the number of resources and the amount ability of the environment to recover". Sustainable development is especially relevant in agro-industrial production since the intensification of agricultural technologies and the expansion of agricultural nature use in recent decades caused the most significant degradation of ecosystems.

About the food complex, sustainable development is ensured by the effective management of agricultural resources to meet humanity's food needs while preserving and improving the quality of the environment and conservation of natural resources. Since agro-industrial production is essentially the transformation of elements of nature into consumer goods, it is directly the use of nature.

4. The concept of multifunctionality of agriculture, the emergence of which was associated with the search for new ways to achieve sustainable agriculture and land use. Agriculture, in addition to the creation of food products, has more general functions, namely: maintaining food security, in particular, human access to food; preserving the nutritional properties of products at a physiological level; the possibility of their use in the household according to international standards, regardless of national characteristics; support for the development and stability of the village and rural economy; environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

All the mentioned concepts, in one way or another, boil down to one of two fundamental positions regarding human action on the environment: techno-optimistic and eco-pessimistic. Based on these positions, a significant number of philosophical, economic, and sociological theories of the 20th century were formed, such as post-industrialism, techno-apologetics, technological determinism, on the one hand, and neo-Malthusianism, ecological alarmism, and ecumenism - on the other. The importance of socio-cultural factors in solving food and other global problems has recently increased.

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## Conclusions and prospects for further research

Therefore, if we take into account all the positive aspects of the analysis of existing concepts, the category "economic security" should embody the following main components: the ability to ensure economic sovereignty; economic growth, including at the branch level; improving well-being or quality of life; the existence of a system of international economic interdependence, etc.

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