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ВЕСТНИК

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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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ANALYSIS OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF CRIMEA: FOOD SECURITY OF THE REGION

Abstract. The study of the system of relations between participants in agricultural relations that ensures active quality reproduction processes and profitability of activities, reduces internal and external risks and threats to business and guarantees food security of the municipality, the region and the country as a whole. **Goal.** To analyze the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea as a component of the region's industrial safety. **The hypothesis of the study.** Agricultural producers are gradually adapting to the new conditions in the Republic of Crimea during 2014-2017, and there are some problems in the production of agricultural products. **Method or methodology of the work.** The authors used structural-logical sequence of analysis of indicators of agro-industrial complex, considering the General characteristics of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea, the structure of the agricultural products of the Crimea, advanced agricultural enterprises.

Using a structural-logical sequence of analysis of indicators of agro-industrial complex, it can be noted that, in general, the agricultural potential of Crimea is huge, however, the instability of some components, at the end of 2017, a decline, a decrease in the rate of growth of crop, livestock, thus we see the net profit and increased share of profitable enterprises. This dynamics suggests that agricultural producers are gradually adapting to new conditions, but there are some problems that hinder more fruitful development, primarily in terms of resource provision, logistics aspects and technological upgrades. The strategy for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea, as a component of the region's industrial security – is to create safe conditions for development, improve the quality and volume of agricultural production, and its competitiveness in the Republic of Crimea.

The scope of the results. The results obtained are of practical significance and can be used by economic entities in the agricultural industry, implementation of investment projects at the level of the Republic of Crimea. Further research should be directed to the development of methods for assessing the economic security of the agro-industrial complex with the choice of indicators proposed in this study as a component of economic security.

Key words: region, Republic of Crimea, investment potential, agricultural business development, food security, agriculture, agricultural producers, crop production, animal husbandry, economic security.

Introduction. The interaction of social institutions defines a new vector of development and new levels of economic security of the state, in which ensuring food security in the context of globalization is clearly expressed at the macro and meso levels of the organization of the socio-economic system, while being an important component of the economic security of the state, affects the interests of each social group of the population and each person in society.

It is relevant to study the system of relationships between participants in agricultural relations, which ensures active high-quality reproduction processes and profitability of activities, reduces internal and external risks, as well as threats to doing business, and ensures food security in the administrative-territorial unit and the country as a whole. At the same time, the agro-industrial complex (hereinafter referred to as the agro-industrial complex) is of particular importance in the country's economy, since it

belongs to the main economic complexes that determine the conditions for ensuring the life of society. In the system of the national economy, the agro-industrial complex refers to the sectors that ensure the food security of the state. Food security is the level of the economy at which stability in providing each person with the amount of food in accordance with scientifically based parameters and conditions of consumption, taking into account medical standards, acts as a guarantee.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea as a component of the industrial safety of the region.

Literature review. Considering the decomposition of economic security, scientists and experts stop at the study of the components of food security [1] as part of economic security in the context of the mega-level, macro-level, meso-level and human [2-9]. Especially interesting is the work on investment activity in agribusiness, state aid at the regional level [10-19]. Difficulties in implementation, including innovative projects, are sometimes caused not by a lack of financial capabilities, but, first of all, by the quality of management, institutional support in the implementation of national projects in the context of digitalization, as well as the associated risks of implementation and efficiency of technology use [19-34] ... We also note the publications of other scientists, whose views also need to be used to assess the sustainability of the agroindustry market [25-39].

At the same time, despite the impressive backlog of research, the structural and logical sequence of the analysis of the agro-industrial complex indicators was not used to assess the agroindustry market as a component of the industrial safety of the region, to analyze the agro-industrial complex of the region.

Agro-industrial complex - a set of sectors of the country's economy, including agriculture and industries associated with the production of agricultural products. The agro-industrial complex is a complex functional structure of macroeconomics, in which industrial and agricultural production are directly linked.

The economic security of the agro-industrial complex is an optimal interaction, stable from external and internal factors, in the process of providing means of production, production of agricultural products, in the process of processing agricultural products, marketing products, final consumption, which will contribute to the solution of providing the population with food in terms of existing and scientifically based standards, species diversity, quality.

Results and discussion.

DATA AND METHODS. To assess the agroindustry market as a component of the industrial safety of the region, to analyze the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea, we used the structural and logical sequence of the analysis of agro-industrial complex indicators, considering the general characteristics of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea, the structure of agricultural products in Crimea, advanced enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, products of the Republic of Crimea for 2014-2017, the dynamics of the average monthly wages of agricultural producers in Crimea for 2014-2017, the dynamics of the ratio of profit and loss before taxation of agricultural producers in the Republic of Crimea for 2014-2017, the share of profitable enterprises in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, the dynamics of profit from sales of agricultural products in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, the dynamics of the operating profitability of products sold in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, the dynamics of the gross regional product Of the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, growth rates of the gross regional agricultural product of the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, labor productivity of agricultural workers in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, dynamics of output per hectare in the Republic of Crimea in 2014 -2017, capital productivity of agriculture in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, growth rate of crop production in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, growth rates of livestock production in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, growth rates of agricultural land appointments of the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2017, the growth rate of animals in the Republic of Crimea for 2014-2017.

Characteristics of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea. The Republic of Crimea, on a sectoral basis, can boast of the possibility of developing tourism and agro-industrial complexes. The agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Crimea occupies one of the leading industry positions in the region, this is due not only to climatic conditions, but also to sufficient soil fertility.

Agriculture is one of the most important components of the national economy of any country, on the development of which the well-being of the country's population and its food security depend. The Republic of Crimea, which is part of the Russian Federation, is no exception.

The Crimean peninsula has a variety of natural resources that have a beneficial effect on agriculture. For example, natural and climatic conditions favor the cultivation of rare varieties of grapes, grain crops, and the development of animal husbandry. We proceed from the climatic potential of the Republic of Crimea for the development of agricultural production. Namely: the sum of active temperatures 3300-4000 ° C; the average winter temperature is +3 ° C; the average summer temperature is + 22 ° C; the maximum number of sunny days is 260; the amount of precipitation per year - up to 600 mm; the number of days with temperatures over + 10 ° C is 240 days. [35]

A high proportion of agricultural land has been preserved in the republic. Agricultural lands account for about 70% of the total area of Crimea. Since 2014, the production volumes in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Crimea have tended to increase.

It should be noted that over the past 5 years, crop production dominates in the structure of agricultural products produced by the Republic of Crimea.

Particular attention is paid to the development of horticulture, viticulture and the cultivation of essential oil crops (lavender, rose, sage). Today the total area of vineyards is 47.7 thousand hectares, of which 16.3 thousand hectares are fruit-bearing; orchards - 74.0 thousand hectares, of which 10.3 thousand hectares are fruit-bearing. The largest areas of gardens are in Bakhchisarai - 102 hectares, Nizhnegorsk - 24 hectares and Simferopol - 29 hectares; vineyards in Saki - 80 hectares and Bakhchisaray - 69 hectares. In 2015, the area of vineyards increased by 600 hectares and orchards by 500 hectares. [34]

New orchards and vineyards were laid in the Republic of Crimea. At the same time, the installation of a drip irrigation system was carried out (currently 4 thousand hectares). This approach increases the reliability of growing grapes and fruit crops.

The main task of the agricultural industry in the Republic of Crimea is to ensure the production of products in the required quality, sufficient quantity and range, taking into account the potential, as well as the needs of the domestic and foreign markets.

For the Republic of Crimea, it is very important to restore the previously lost storage capacities for fruits and grapes. In 2016, 37 refrigerators are in operation in 7 regions of the Republic of Crimea, with a total storage capacity of 43,000 tons.

In 2014, the production of livestock products decreased by 4.3%. This is primarily due to a change in the structure of the forage ration, since most of the farms have switched to growing drought-resistant crops due to lack of water. In 2015, as a result of the beginning of adaptation to the prevailing conditions, the volume of livestock production increased by 0.27%, and in 2016 - by another 1%. [25-34]

In the overall structure of the livestock and poultry population in the Republic of Crimea, poultry livestock prevails, with cattle taking the smallest share.

Changes in the political situation in the Republic of Crimea led to the formation of a raw material shortage and a decrease in demand for products, and this, in turn, led to a reduction in production in agriculture.

In 2014, the growth in demand for agricultural products produced in the region increased, as the volume of supplies from other countries decreased. The government of the Russian Federation creates optimal conditions for the production of agricultural products, and the industry of this production is recognized as a priority, since it is it that ensures the country's food security. A new problem arises for enterprises engaged in the production of agricultural products - the need to expand the base of enterprises capable of storing or processing agricultural products produced. Today the food industry accounts for 45.5% in the structure of the processing industry of the Republic of Crimea, being the leading industrial sector.

The production of wine products demonstrates a stable positive trend: grape wine, champagne, cognac. The prospects for the development of this industry include the opening of two largest innovative primary wine-making plants: the Chernomorets agrofirma and the Invest Plus gravitational wine plant in the Bakhchisarai region. [30-34]

To support producers of agricultural products in Crimea, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea developed the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food Markets of the Republic of Crimea for 2015-2020. Financing of the State Program will amount to 28298437.7 thousand rubles.

Leading enterprises of the agro-industrial complex: State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Krymkhleb" (Bakery products); FSUE PJSC Massandra (still dry and semi-sweet, fortified strong, dessert and liqueur wines); LLC Crimean Milkman (Dairy products); LLC "Novator" (Dairy products); LLC "Proliv" (Canned fish); JSC "Beer and non-alcoholic plant" KRYM "(Beer, soft drinks); LLC "MPK" Skvortsovo "(Sausages); Druzhba Narodov - Nova JSC (Poultry meat); LLC Veles-Crimea (Pig breeding); GUP RK "UO PPZ named after Frunze "(Pedigree poultry farming), SPK "Karkinitsky "(Pedigree dairy cattle breeding; cereals); JSC Crimean Fruit Company (Fruits); OJSC "Pobeda" (Fruit); LLC Yarosvit-Agro (Fruit); LLC "Agro / farm" Zelenogorsk "(Cereals, meat, milk); Obriy LLC (Cereals, meat, milk). [39]

Crisis phenomena continue in the agriculture of the Republic of Crimea. In 2014, the production of agricultural products for some of its types fell sharply, which is primarily due to the cessation of water supply from the territory of Ukraine. In the field of plant growing, the production of vegetable growing, fruit growing, viticulture, and essential oil production decreased. Lack of water has forced agricultural producers to switch to growing drought-resistant plants, which influenced the change in the structure of feed for the livestock industry.

Agricultural producers on their own cannot get out of this situation, and in order to support them, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea developed the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food Markets in the Republic of Crimea for 2015-2020. Its implementation will allow in Crimea to develop agricultural activities, a system of production links between households, farms and personal subsidiary plots, to develop self-government processes, to expand the labor market and will help to improve the living standards of the population in rural areas.

Analysis of the main indicators of the Crimean agro-industrial complex. Let us consider in more detail and analyze the dynamics of the main indicators characterizing various aspects of the Crimean agro-industrial complex. Let's start with the indicators characterizing the activities of agricultural organizations.

In the period from 2014 to 2016, the indicator under consideration had a positive trend. In 2014, it amounted to 47,095.9 million rubles, which is below the average optimal value, and in 2015 and 2016 it increased, which exceeded the average value. However, in 2017, production decreased by 9,581.8 million rubles. to 57518.8 million rubles, while falling below the average by 1290.9 million rubles. The decline in 2017 was due to the impact of threats related to logistics and high energy prices.

The indicator of the average monthly wage of agricultural workers for the period under review had a positive trend from 2014 to 2017 (Fig. 3), it increased from 13,116 rubles. up to 18452 rubles, despite the fact that the average optimal value of this indicator for 4 years was 16033.1 rubles. Next, consider the ratio of profit and loss before tax.

In 2015, the indicator increased to 1.6173 due to an increase in profit before tax and a decrease in losses. In 2016, there was an increase of 3.1788 to 4.7961 due to a significant decrease in losses, and in 2017 the ratio decreased to 3.9098 due to a strong decrease in profit before tax with a decrease in the loss before tax. It can be assumed that the decrease in profits in 2017 contributed to a decrease in the level of competition for agricultural products in the Crimea due to the overestimated cost of production.

The share of profitable enterprises in 2014 was 68%, in the period from 2015 to 2017 there was a positive trend and at the end of 2017 the share was 77.3%. Based on these positive dynamics, we can say that during the period under review, there is an increase in profitable enterprises and a gradual adaptation of agricultural producers to the prevailing conditions.

Profit from sales for the period under review had volatile dynamics.

In 2015, profit increased by RUB 2,853.1 million. relative to 2014 and amounted to 4865.8 million rubles. In 2016, it decreased to 2,832.2 million rubles, and in 2017, there was an increase again to 3,359.7 million rubles, which is above the average optimal value.

The operating profitability indicator is one of the tools for determining operating efficiency and shows the ability to generate profit from activities before deducting costs that are not related to operating efficiency. In 2014, this indicator was 0.0458, in 2015 due to an increase in profit from sales and at the same time a decrease in the gross regional product, it increased by 0.0686 to 0.1143. In 2016, operating margin decreased by 0.0465 due to a significant decrease in sales profit. In 2017, thanks to an increase in

profit from sales, the profitability increased by 0.0109 to 0.0787. The standard for this indicator is 0.1 and it was observed only in 2015.

Further, considering the indicators of the block of agricultural efficiency, let us highlight that one of the indicators of the block under consideration is gross regional product. This indicator reflects the gross value added and is determined by separating the volumes of its intermediate consumption from the total value of the gross product. In 2014, it was in the amount of 43,957.7 million rubles, from 2015 to 2016 the indicator decreased and at the end of 2016 amounted to 67,100.6 million rubles, and in 2017 it increased by 926.3 million rubles. ... relative to 2016 and amounted to 42,666.6 million rubles.

The growth rate of the gross regional agricultural product in 2014 was 2.8240, in 2015 - 0.9681, that is, there was a decrease in the gross regional product, in 2016 - 0.9808 for the same reason, and in 2017 the growth rate amounted to 1.0222, which indicates an increase in the gross regional product by 0.0222%.

The main indicator and source of increasing the efficiency of the use of labor resources is labor productivity. In the period from 2015 to 2017, we observe a negative trend in the indicator under consideration, this trend continues due to a significant increase in the number of employees relative to the level of the gross regional product. In 2016 and 2017 labor productivity has fallen below the optimum average.

The next indicator is production from 1 hectare, this indicator reflects the amount of products grown. In 2014, this indicator amounted to 33.6950 million rubles / ha, in 2015-2016. it increased and at the end of 2016 amounted to 53.0676 million rubles / ha, this happened due to a significant increase in crop production with a decrease in the area of sown areas. In 2017, we observe a decrease in output by 5.6066 million rubles / ha to 47.4609 million rubles. due to a significant decrease in crop production, while the sown area also had a slight decrease.

Capital productivity is an indicator of the efficiency of using fixed assets, which is defined as the ratio of output to the average annual value of fixed assets (fixed production assets with which these products are produced). Throughout the period under review, capital productivity decreased due to an increase in fixed assets, while the gross regional product until 2017 had a negative trend, and in 2017 the increase was insignificant relative to an increase in fixed assets.

The third block is represented by indicators reflecting the development of agriculture.

Let us first consider the indicator of investment in fixed assets of agricultural enterprises. In the period from 2014 to 2016, investments had a positive trend due to significant state support for agriculture in Crimea, in 2015 they increased by 67.8 million rubles. up to 1169.9 million rubles, in 2016 by 1407.1 million rubles, and in 2017 there was a decrease in investments by 143.3 million rubles. up to 1,263.8 million rubles, while their level remained not lower than the average optimal value.

The growth rate of crop production during the entire period under review was declining. In 2015, it decreased to 1.4826, in 2016 to 1.1237, and in 2017 the growth rate of crop production was 0.8888 and became below the average standard value. This trend indicates a decrease in the level of crop production. However, one should not take into account the data of 2014, since it was a transitional year, when prices were much higher than subsequent periods and, due to this, the indicator is of high importance.

The growth rate of livestock production in 2014 was 3.0691, in 2015 the growth was 1.1888, in 2016 it also had a downward trend and amounted to 0.9559, in 2017 the growth rate was 0.8018. In the period from 2014 to 2016, the growth rate corresponded to the optimal value, and in 2017 it became lower due to a decrease in livestock production.

The growth rate of agricultural land in 2014 was 0.9437%. In 2015 and 2016, there was an increase due to the growth of perennial plantations and the growth rate of arable land, and at the end of 2016 the growth rate was 1.0640%. The growth rate in 2017 decreased to 1.0245%. This decrease was facilitated by both a decrease in the growth rate of perennial plantations and a decrease in the growth rate of arable land.

In 2014, the growth rate of animals was 0.8371%. This is below the optimal value of 1.02%. In 2015, it grew to 1.0589% due to an increase in the growth rate of the livestock and poultry population, then in 2016 it decreased to 0.8272%, which is below the optimal value, and in 2017 the growth rate recovered to 1.0813.

Conclusions. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be noted that, in general, the agricultural potential of Crimea is huge, however, some components are unstable, by the end of 2017, many indicators

have decreased, there is a decrease in the growth rate of crop and livestock production, while we observe an increase in profit from sales and an increase in the share of profitable enterprises. This dynamics suggests that agricultural producers are gradually adapting to new conditions, however, there are some problems that hinder more fruitful development, and first of all it concerns resource provision, logistics aspects and technological upgrades.

Further research should be directed to the development of a methodology for assessing the economic security of the agro-industrial complex with a choice of indicators proposed in this study.

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ҚЫРЫМНЫҢ АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕНІН ТАЛДАУ: АЙМАҚТЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ

Аннотация. Белсенді сапалы репродуктивті процестер мен қызметтің рентабельділігін қамтамасыз ететін аграрлық қатынастарға қатысушылар арасындағы қатынастар жүйесін зерттеу ішкі және сыртқы тәуекелдер мен бизнес қаупін азайтады және муниципалитеттің, аймақтың және тұтастай елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне кепілдік береді.

Мақсаты. Қырым Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешеніне аймақтың өндірістік қауіпсіздігінің құрамдас бөлігі ретінде талдау жүргізу.

Зерттеу гипотезасы. 2014-2017 жылдар аралығында Қырым Республикасында ауылшаруашылық тауар өндірушілері жаңа жағдайларға біртіндеп бейімделуде, ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін өндіруде кейбір проблемалар бар.

Жұмысты жүргізу әдісі немесе әдістемесі. Авторлар Қырым Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің жалпы сипаттамасын, Қырымның ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің құрылымын және алдыңғы қатарлы ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындарын ескере отырып, агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің көрсеткіштерін талдаудың құрылымдық және логикалық тізбегін қолданды.

Агроөнеркәсіптік кешен көрсеткіштерін талдаудың құрылымдық-логикалық дәйектілігін қолдана отырып, жалпы Қырымның аграрлық әлеуеті зор екенін атап өтуге болады, алайда кейбір компоненттердің тұрақсыздығы байқалады, 2017 жылдың қорытындысы бойынша көптеген көрсеткіштер төмендеді, өсімдік шаруашылығы мен мал шаруашылығының өсу қарқыны төмендеді, ал біз сатудан түскен пайданың өсуін және пайдалы кәсіпорындар үлесінің өсуін байқаймыз. Бұл динамика ауыл шаруашылығы өндірушілерінің жаңа жағдайларға бейімделуі біртіндеп жүріп жатқанын көрсетеді, алайда жемістердің дамуын тежейтін кейбір проблемалар бар, бірінші кезекте бұл ресурстық қамтамасыз етуге, логистикалық аспектілерге және технологиялық жаңғыртуға қатысты.

Қырым Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешенін дамыту стратегиясы аймақтың өндірістік қауіпсіздігінің құрамдас бөлігі ретінде дамудың қауіпсіз жағдайларын жасау, ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің сапасы мен көлемін, оның Қырым Республикасында қоршаған ортаға ұқыпты қарау арқылы бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру болып табылады.

Нәтижелерді қолдану саласы. Алынған нәтижелер практикалық маңызды, оны ауылшаруашылық индустриясында шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілер қолдана алады, Қырым Республикасы деңгейінде инвестициялық жобаларды жүзеге асырады.

Қосымша зерттеулерді экономикалық қауіпсіздіктің құрамдас бөлігі ретінде осы зерттеуде ұсынылған көрсеткіштерді таңдай отырып, агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін бағалау әдістемесін жасауға бағытталуы қажет.

Түйін сөздер: аймақ, Қырым Республикасы, инвестициялық әлеует, аграрлық бизнестің дамуы, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, ауыл шаруашылығы, ауылшаруашылық тауар өндірушілер, өсімдік шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы, экономикалық қауіпсіздік.

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АНАЛИЗ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА КРЫМА: ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ РЕГИОНА

Аннотация. Изучение системы взаимоотношений участников аграрных отношений, обеспечивающей активное качество воспроизводственных процессов и рентабельность деятельности, снижает внутренние и внешние риски и угрозы для бизнеса и гарантирует продовольственную безопасность муниципального образования, региона и страны в целом.

Цель. Проанализировать агропромышленный комплекс Республики Крым как составляющую промышленной безопасности региона.

Гипотеза исследования. Сельхозтоваропроизводители постепенно адаптируются к новым условиям в Республике Крым в течение 2014-2017 годов, и есть определенные проблемы в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции.

Метод или методология работы. Авторами использована структурно-логическая последовательность анализа показателей агропромышленного комплекса, учитывающая общую характеристику агропромышленного комплекса Республики Крым, структуру производства сельскохозяйственной продукции Крыма, передовые сельскохозяйственные предприятия.

Используя структурно-логическую последовательность анализа показателей агропромышленного комплекса, можно отметить, что в целом аграрный потенциал Крыма огромен, однако при нестабильности отдельных составляющих, по итогам 2017 года наблюдается спад, снижение темпов роста растениеводства, животноводства, при этом мы видим чистую прибыль и увеличение доли прибыльных предприятий. Такая динамика говорит о том, что сельхозтоваропроизводители постепенно адаптируются к новым условиям, но есть некоторые проблемы, препятствующие более плодотворному развитию, прежде всего в плане ресурсного обеспечения, логистических аспектов и технологической модернизации. Стратегия развития агропромышленного комплекса Республики Крым как составляющая промышленной безопасности региона – это создание безопасных условий для развития, повышения качества и объемов сельскохозяйственной продукции, ее конкурентоспособности в Республике Крым.

Объем полученных результатов. Полученные результаты имеют практическое значение и могут быть использованы хозяйствующими субъектами в агропромышленном комплексе, при реализации инвестиционных проектов на уровне Республики Крым. Дальнейшие исследования должны быть направлены на разработку методики оценки экономической безопасности агропромышленного комплекса с выбором показателей, предложенных в данном исследовании в качестве компонента экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: регион, Республика Крым, инвестиционный потенциал, развитие аграрного бизнеса, продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственные производители, растениеводство, животноводство, экономическая безопасность.

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