

economic development and scientific and technological progress, agriculture is "caught" between two trends. On the one hand, with the growth of the supply, the sector's total turnover tends to decrease. On the other hand, the prices of purchased goods overtake the prices of agricultural products. The result is a relative decline in farm income.

8. The price inelasticity of demand for agricultural products, in combination with the significant dependence of agricultural production on the natural factor and the competition of producers, creates a short-term problem for agricultural entrepreneurs. A drop in demand leads to a drop in prices for agricultural products due to the immobility of agricultural resources; a proportional reduction in production can compensate for this. Thus, even short-term fluctuations in demand lead to sharp fluctuations in the income of agricultural enterprises.

9. The most widespread form of agrarian enterprise in market conditions is a peasant economy a family farm. For this enterprise, the purpose of functioning is the family's well-being, which is not exhausted by monetary income.

10. Protectionism as an economic policy of protecting the domestic producer is characteristic, not only for agriculture. However, it is the most widespread and intense in the food sector. Along with general arguments in favor of protectionism (anti-dumping, protection of the industry, reduction of unemployment, etc.), specific reasons are also used in the agricultural sector. First of all, it is the desire for food security of the nation, which is often understood as autarky, and the desire to preserve the traditional look of the countryside. The particular relevance of agrarian protectionism is evidenced by the fact that throughout the entire post-war history, the problem of its elimination occupies the most important place in several problems of international trade [10,11].

The objects of economic security of the agrarian sector are all its institutions and ensuring their stable and safe condition; the state system of economic security is aimed at them, namely sub-complexes, business entities, families, and individual citizens. Subjects of economic security of the agrarian sector are institutions that form and ensure the state of economic security of the sphere at various levels. The main goal of measures to ensure the economic security of the agricultural sector should be the achievement of real economic growth. Ensuring the economic security of enterprises in the agrarian sector of Ukraine depends on the constituent structures of the agricultural sector since the agrarian sector is closely connected with the entire agrarian complex of the country.

The current legislation has not become a complete system of norms that effectively protects the interests of the individual, society, and the state against new threats to their economic security, for example, undermining the competitiveness of enterprises, corruption, industrial espionage, and financial fraud.

As a result of the conducted research, we concluded that the economic security of enterprises in the agrarian sector is such a stable state of development of enterprises in the agrarian sector of the economy that satisfies the necessary minimum needs of society in the relevant agricultural products, raw materials for other areas of the economy, including the needs of social, food provision and formation of insurance reserves in case of force majeure situations and during the action of internal and external threats.

We proceed from the fact that economic security means reliable protection of national-state interests in the field of economy from internal and external threats direct and collateral material losses, provided by all necessary means and institutions of the state. In an environment of intense competition in market conditions, effective, profitable economic activity is combined with increased economic threats. Increased economic threats, in turn, increase the degree of economic instability. The resource insufficiency of economic development increases such a contradiction.

### Conclusions

The study of enterprises' economic security realities is most productively carried out in the context of dialectical economic paradigms, emphasizing the systemic, structural, functional, organizational, and management aspects of the object under study. The principles of systematicity, dialectic, technologicalness, variability, adequacy, and representativeness should be singled out as initial methodological guidelines that set the defined logic of the cognitive process.

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