

STRUCTURING OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY (STRATEGY) OF THE STATE IN TERMS OF THE KEY ELEMENTS NATIONAL SECURITY

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The level of development of any country depends on the availability of its perfect strategy to ensure the safety of national life. National Security Strategy of the United States (2002) points out that in the XXI century only those countries that recognize the fundamental approach for the protection of fundamental rights and guarantees of political and economic freedom will be able to unleash the creative energies of its people and to ensure its future prosperity. But countries who wish to obtain international assistance should establish reasonable management and function, ensuring economic growth through the development of free markets, investment, innovation, entrepreneurship, environmental protection and agriculture.

Modern science recognizes the importance of developing an economic strategy that considers Ya. Zhalilo, should be entered the number of categories of modern economic theory (both designed for long-term actions of an integrated system designed to implement the goals and priorities of economic reproduction, taking into account the effects of endogenous and exogenous factors) [1, p. 8, 16]. Economic Code of Ukraine indicates that the state has a long-term (strategic) economic policies in the field of management, including agricultural policy as part of the structural and sector policies to ensure economic security. [2] Approved by the President of Ukraine Strategy for Economic and Social Development of Ukraine "Towards European Integration" for 2004-2015 includes sections on "the development of the agricultural sector" and "economic security strategy" [3, p. 181, 350], but they are structured by themselves. According to Horbulin and Kaczynski, identify strategic issues of national security and outline the main steps of the process of structuring is the heart of the strategic planning process, where the potential contribution, it can be made at further stages of this process, depends on when and how the first time was detected a potential problem in a particular area of public policy on national security, and how these fundamental strategic issues are articulated, can significantly affect their implementation, the state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and state [4, p. 4]. Accordingly, the structuring of the security component of agricultural policy – is the actual scientific problem.

Research Methodology. In terms of methodology, the study is based on a conceptual framework developed by scientists NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economics" of NAAS and other institutions that have determined that, firstly, the agricultural sector can be both a cause of the economic crisis the country and sphere through which from it you can go, which should develop agricultural development program for 10-20 years [5, p. 16, 26], and secondly, the main feature of agricultural enterprises management under the conditions of market is centralized strategic management decisions [6, p.5], and thirdly, activation of all stakeholders in

developing a coherent strategy for development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine [7].

Research results. Taking into consideration the basis of national security and agricultural policy in many aspects is intersecting sets, to determine their consistency should be considered the evolution of the relevant regulations (Table). Ancestry point of incipience of agricultural policy - adoption in 1990, of the Law "On the priority of social development of rural areas and agriculture in the national economy," which defined the exceptional importance and indispensability of industrial products in human life and society, and the new socio-economic development of Ukraine can't be taken without regard to priority of rural area development [8]. In essence, this Act of Ukraine were created the preconditions for existence of food security as part of Ukraine's national security. Some positions of security and agricultural policy were fixed in 1996 with the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine: art. 3 – to recognize the highest social value of life and health of people, their safety, and art. 17 – on the economic security of Ukraine (the most important functions of the state), art. 48 – about the right of all citizens to adequate food [9].

With the adoption in 2003 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" the concept "national security" (art. 1) acquired expression of protection of vital interests of human and civil society and the state which provided sustainable development of society, early detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to national interests in the spheres of scientific and technological, innovation and investment policy, social policy, trade and business, politics, agriculture, energy and energy efficiency, the use of land and water resources, protection of ecology and environment. To the list of threats to national interests and national security of Ukraine (art. 7) in the economic sphere were added critical situation of fixed assets in AIC and the critical situation of food security of the population. The main directions of the state policy on national security issues (art. 8) in the economic sphere include food security [10].

As it was emphasized, the Strategy for Economic and Social Development of Ukraine "Towards European Integration" for 2004-2015 highlights the strategy of the agricultural sector (effective entrepreneurship, increase of investments and innovative direction) and strategies to ensure economic security (imperfect system of innovation development, moral and physical deterioration of industrial infrastructure) [3], but a constructive combination of these core strategies at that stage of economic reform has not happened yet.

The key legal act in the field of agricultural policy today is the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Agricultural Policy until 2015", which aims to achieve the following strategic objectives: guaranteeing of food security, the transformation of the agricultural sector to the high effective, competitive on domestic and foreign markets, sector of economy of the state, protection of Ukrainian peasantry as a carrier of Ukrainian identity, culture and spirituality of the nation. In the direction of creating a favorable economic environment for efficient activity of the agricultural sector in terms of safety, such directions are highlighted: to promote the implementation of energy-saving, safe and environmentally friendly technologies for agricultural products and foodstuffs, the introduction of mechanisms of state support risk

insurance in agriculture, creation of adequate conditions for maintenance modernization of agricultural machinery factories to manufacture equipment that will ensure implementation in modern, high-productive and energy-saving technologies [11].

1. Evolution of regulatory legal acts of Ukraine of agricultural policy and national security

Year	Regulatory legal acts on agricultural policy	Regulatory legal acts of the State National Security
1990	The Law of Ukraine "On the priority of social development of rural areas and agriculture in the national economy"	
2003		The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine"
2004	Strategy for Economic and Social Development of Ukraine "Towards European Integration" for 2004-2015	
2005	The Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Agricultural Policy until 2015"	
2006	National Strategy for Regional Development 2015	
2007	State Program of Ukrainian village in 2015	National Security Strategy of Ukraine
2010	The Law of Ukraine "On Domestic and Foreign Policy"	
2012		Revised National Security Strategy of Ukraine

As we can see, if you compare the contents of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Agricultural Policy until 2015" with the content of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", at first sight they have much in common in terms of potential conditions of liquidation of some threats of economic plan. But it is unlikely, for sectoral policy, sufficient only statement of troubles and only contour definition of well known areas to overcome them. It is more appropriate specification of measures and resources.

In a way, the above mentioned specification of measures and resources that should be focused on the strategic development of the agricultural sector was expected in the formation of National Regional Development Strategy for the period up to 2015 [12]. But in this State Strategy in priority areas of regional development of high-tech agricultural production is on the first step only in two regions – Ternopil' and Vinnytsya. This situation does not meet current public policy priorities.

Approved in 2007 by the President of Ukraine National Security Strategy of Ukraine indicates that the provision of adequate economic security level is impossible without restructuring and increasing competitiveness of the national economy. To do this, first of all, should be improved the investment climate, restricted the monopoly,

developed the financial market. Improving the competitiveness of the national economy requires innovation activity of enterprises, for improving of which it is necessary to establish a national system of innovation, increase investment opportunities to implement innovative projects. Ensuring energy security of the state should be conducted by radically improving the use of energy resources [13].

State Program of Ukrainian village in 2015 [14] specifies and deploys many positions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Agricultural Policy until 2015", especially those that are directly related to food security, innovation and investment to strengthen the material and technical base of the agricultural sector, the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource- and energy-saving technologies. However, direct structuring of security component of agricultural policy at this stage has not happened, although at this time in Ukraine were operated adapted standards series ISO (EN ISO / IEC Guide 51 Safety aspects. Guidelines for their inclusion in standards EN ISO 14000 Environmental Management, ISO systems ISO 22000 food safety management). In addition, the State Program of Ukrainian village until 2015 indicates the need to focus policy ensuring safety and quality of food into: a database of domestic and foreign technology, a new generation of product innovations that meet or exceed the level of world counterparts. In other words, security standardization should obtain its expression in the whole system of existing regulations that define the strategy (including agricultural) of state.

Adopted in 2010, the Law of Ukraine "On the basis of domestic and foreign policy" [15] to the basic principles of domestic policy in the field of national security carried the vital interests of human and civil society and the state, early detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats of national interests in the socio-economic, energy, food, environmental and information fields, and the principles of domestic policy in the economic sphere – the transfer of the tax burden from mobile factors of production (labor and capital) for consumption, particularly harmful to human health products, resource and environmental payments, transfer to the European model of market surveillance, product quality and safety; intensification of investment and innovation, to achieve a high level of energy security, creating the conditions for the revival of the village, the effective use of agricultural land, the formation of a competitive agro-industrial complex and its export potential, ensure food security, and providing high-quality agricultural products and food industry, transparent market.

Approved by the President of Ukraine in 2012 revised National Security Strategy of Ukraine [16] indicates that the continued use of cost economic model, the lack of incentives for innovation processes and dynamic development of new technological structures generally lead to lack of competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy, which increases the dependence of the internal market on the external conjuncture, ineffective work on its defense against unfair competition from Ukrainian monopolist, inefficient usage of material resources, low technological level of the economy, excessive influence of foreign capital on the development of a number of strategically important sectors of the national economy.

Conclusions. The above mentioned materials give grounds to believe that, firstly, their further raising developed countries associate with a system of strategies

that have deep meaning and security and accordingly orient agricultural policy of the state, and secondly, in Ukraine the need to improve both agricultural and security policy are recognized, a number of regulations that aim to implement them is adopted, but their consistency is still formal, thirdly, the formation of agricultural and security policy is not consistent with the adoption of European and other new standards.

Prospect for further research in this field is search for ways to adequate coordination of agricultural policy of the state with a clear structure of public policy to ensure national security, taking into account the requirements to the processes, products and services of modern international standards.

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