

Mykolayiv, etc. On the other side, Western regions of Ukraine show a slow growth of the income level. Hence, it could conceivably be hypothesized that there is weak business activity which resulted in low demand for skilled labor and creates high stimulus for the well-educated workers to migrate to the neighboring EU countries (Poland, Hungary). Wage divergence is not a favorable phenomenon in the context of sustainable development of all regions of the country. This trend only exacerbates existing imbalances in regional development of Ukraine: highly developed regions and agglomeration continue to develop at a rapid pace, while the periphery is in a situation of economic and demographic stagnation.

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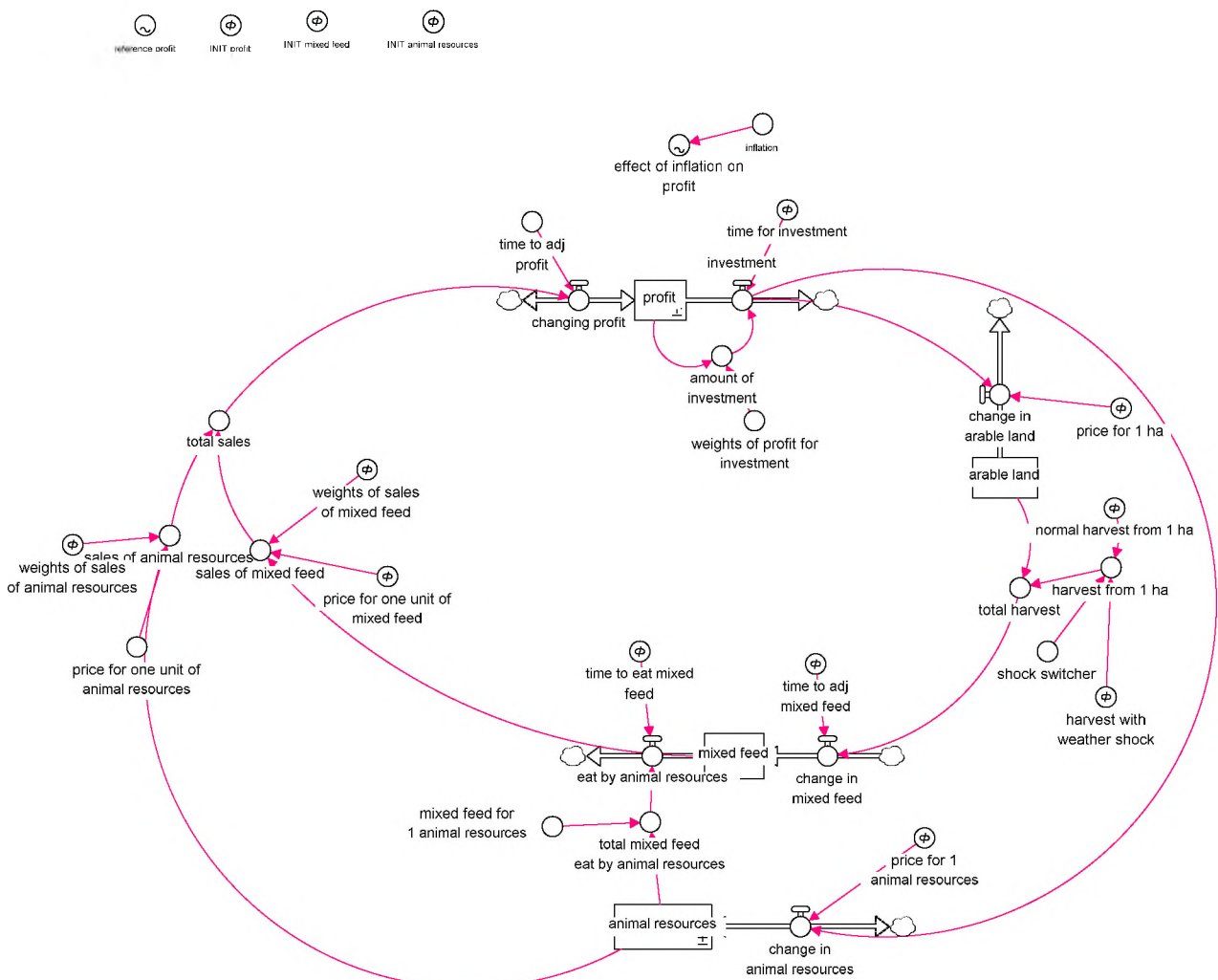
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INSTRUMENTS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

It is known that agricultural production is one of the most risky types of business activities. This is determined by a numerical number of factors, among which are the dependence of production on climatic conditions and weather, seasonality of production and a long period of capital turnover, the introduction of new equipment and technologies. Therefore, in the process of finding ways to overcome existing risks and achieve sustainable development of agricultural

enterprises of Ukraine, an agricultural producer, first of all, should determine the risks that most affect the performance of its activities, and what tools can minimize this impact to achieve sustainable development. And the main place among such risks is occupied by market risks. Market risk - is a risk that is manifested in the fluctuations in prices in the markets, which are the participants of the agricultural enterprises (market of material resources, markets) in connection with the mismatch of demand and supply [1, p. 98]. Such fluctuations include changes in prices for resources or products, changes in the competitive environment, changes in terms of supply or sale, and the like. As a result, all of these factors have an impact on the cost of production and the cost of products sold.



Graph 1. The simplified view of the Profit model

Despite the existence of a large number of methods for influencing the risks and tools that can be used, four main "solutions" in this area can be distinguished. Within these "decisions" variations on the choice of tools, degree of influence are possible, etc. But it is important, in the analysis of risks, the manager must make an initial choice precisely from these positions.

1) Avoiding risk - is the rejection of certain actions, making decisions that are characterized by high risk.

2) Control and risk prevention - is the retention of risk with the active influence of the enterprise on it, aimed at reducing the probability of the risk event occurring or reducing the potential damage from the risk event occurrence.

3) Preservation of risk - is used in cases where the level of risk is at an acceptable level, and the impact on this risk is impossible or economically inefficient

4) Risk transfer is the transfer of risk to third parties in cases where the exposure to it from the enterprise is impossible or economically unjustified and the level of risk exceeds the permissible level. Risk transfer is carried out through insurance, as well as through financial markets, hedging cases, or contractual warnings [2, p. 84].

The main purpose of modeling which based on system dynamic methods is to study the sensitivity profit of the company of agriculture complex to external factors (risks). Especially, how a particular company reacts to the impact of external factors and show the instability of income under their influence. These factors affect the decline in company profits and can lead to bankruptcy.

The main idea is focused on Profit of the company "Mironivsky Hliboproduct" and key indicators that effect it. In model emphasized attention on such external factor as inflation because in our country it is one of the main indicators that affects all areas of economics. The next indicator is Weather condition which has a direct impact on the stable operation of the company and, as a consequence, a decrease in income [3].

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ПРЯМІ ІНОЗЕМНІ ІНВЕСТИЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ

Прямі іноземні інвестиції (ПІІ) – категорія інвестицій, здійснюваних резидентом в одній країні (прямим інвестором) з метою реалізації своєї довгострокової зацікавленості в підприємстві (одержувачі прямих інвестицій), яке є резидентом країни, відмінної від країни місцезнаходження прямого інвестора. Довгострокова зацікавленість передбачає довгострокові відносини між прямим інвестором і одержувачем прямих інвестицій, свідченням яких є