DSAEU

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

DNIPRO
2025

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Collective Monograph

DNIPRO
2025

UDC 336 : 338 : 631 : 657
O 17

Reviewers:
Svitlana SHULGA – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Vice-Rector for Scientific and Financial and Economic Work, National Academy of Statistics, Accounting and Auditing (Kyiv)
Natalia ZDYRKO – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Director of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Economics, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University (Vinnytsia)
Igor VINICHENKO – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Economics, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University (Dnipro)

Editors-in-Chief:
Halyna PAVLOVA – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Accounting and Finance, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University (Dnipro)
Natalia VASYLIEVA – Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Deputy Dean for Research, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University (Dnipro)

Recommended by the Academic Council of Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University (protocol № 7 from 24.04.2025).

Authors:
Halyna PAVLOVA, Oleksandr ATAMAS, Oleksandr TKACHENKO, Liudmyla VOLCHANS'KA, Olha HUBARYK, Olena DUBYNA, Olga CHERNETSKA, Serhii YURCHENKO, Mariya BARDADYM, Lesia VASILIEVA, Olga ODNOSHEVNA, Tatiana MACHAK, Alona MINKOVSKA, Tetiana SAVANCHUK, Svitlana KHALATUR, Svitlana KACHULA, Anna SIRKO, Natalia VASYLIEVA, Iuliia MASIUK, Oksana VODOLAZSKA, Oksana HRABCHUK, Ilona SOLODOVNIKOVA

Accounting, financial, and economic support for sustainable development of the agricultural sector: theoretical foundations and practical recommendations: collective monograph / edited by H. Pavlova and N. Vasylieva. Dnipro: Maksymovska Y.A., 2025. 488 p.

ISBN: 978-617-95342-7-0

The monograph is focused on scientific, methodical and practical aspects of accounting, financial, and economic support for the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine. The collective monograph was published within the framework of the state budget research topics "Innovative development of accounting, taxation and control in the system of ensuring the economic stability of enterprises" (state registration number 0121U109731), "Financial support for structural modernization and innovative development of agroindustrial production in Ukraine" (state registration number 0124U000027), "Information technologies and mathematical methods for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy" (state registration number 0120U105338).

The monograph is intended for policymakers and stakeholders in agriculture, accountants, banking and finance specialists, agricultural managers, farmers, researchers and postgraduate students in agricultural economics.

UDC 336 : 338 : 631 : 657

ISBN: 978-617-95342-7-0

CONTENT

4.2. ENHANCING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN STATE BUDGET FUNDS AND COMMERCIAL BANK LENDING

Svitlana Kachula,
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Professor of the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance,
Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of Ukraine's economy, not only as a key contributor to GDP and export revenues but also as a critical component of rural livelihoods and national food security. In the wake of the full-scale war, the agricultural sector faces unprecedented challenges, including physical destruction of assets, disrupted logistics, and a tightening credit environment. These challenges have highlighted the urgent need for robust and well-coordinated financial support mechanisms.

Traditionally, state budget programs have served as a primary source of support for farmers, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. However, given fiscal constraints and the scale of reconstruction needs, reliance on public funding alone is insufficient. This necessitates an effective synergy between government programs and the banking sector, which can mobilize additional resources, mitigate risks, and promote sustainable development in the sector.

Financial support for the agrarian sector is a critical element of national agricultural policy and serves as a key instrument for ensuring food security, enhancing agricultural production, and maintaining the sustainable functioning of related industries.

Financial support for the agrarian sector is a fundamental prerequisite for its effective functioning and development, as agriculture plays a strategic role in ensuring food security, shaping export potential, and contributing to national economic growth. The financing of the agrarian sector is characterized by high capital intensity, a lengthy production cycle, seasonality, and significant vulnerability to economic and political risks. Accordingly, the establishment of an effective financial support system for agriculture requires a balanced approach to utilizing various funding sources, among which budgetary allocations, bank lending, investments, international financial programs, and alternative financial instruments play a key role.

Theoretically, financial support is understood as a system of economic relations concerning the mobilization, distribution, and utilization of financial resources to meet the needs of agricultural production, taking into account the sector's high risk level and seasonal nature.

Budgetary financing is defined as direct financial support provided by the state to agricultural producers through the allocation of public funds. State aid is typically classified into three types: direct, conditionally direct, and indirect:

- Direct support includes subsidies;
- Conditionally direct support refers to state procurement, energy-related privileges, and participation in government programs;

- Indirect support encompasses the purchase of agricultural products for public needs, market regulation through procurement and commodity interventions (e.g., grain reserves), as well as the protection of agricultural producers' economic interests in international markets.

Financial support for agricultural enterprises is a key instrument of state regulation in the development of the agrarian sector, but its impact depends largely on the effective use of allocated funds (Yavna et al., 2024).

Scholars emphasize the importance not only of identifying the priority areas for budgetary financing, but also of determining the actual volume of funds allocated.

Thus, budgetary financing of the agrarian sector represents a set of state measures aimed at supporting agricultural development through the allocation of resources from national and/or local budgets. It constitutes one of the main instruments of state regulation in agriculture, contributing to the sector's modernization, productivity growth, and enhanced competitiveness.

Budgetary support for agriculture in Ukraine is traditionally implemented through a range of instruments, including government subsidies, direct grants, compensation schemes, and tax incentives. These mechanisms are designed to promote the development of agricultural producers, stimulate investment in rural infrastructure, encourage innovation, and strengthen the overall competitiveness of the agrarian sector. However, the practical impact of such support remains limited due to several systemic constraints. Among the most significant challenges are the uneven distribution of public funds, excessive bureaucratic procedures for accessing financing, institutional inefficiencies, and weak control over the targeted use of budgetary resources. These factors reduce the efficiency of public spending and hinder the achievement of long-term development goals in the sector (Fig. 4.2.1).

Credit provision is an integral component of the financial support system for agricultural enterprises. It represents a framework of economic and organizational relations between banks and agricultural producers, regulated by relevant legal and regulatory acts that define the procedures for the allocation and repayment of financial resources (Podyk, 2024). Credit serves as one of the key mechanisms contributing to sustainable economic growth, financial stability, and the strengthening of Ukraine's economic potential—both under conditions of wartime and economic uncertainty, and in the post-war recovery period. As of early 2024, access to credit resources remains limited and uneven across the market, primarily due to the economic and financial crisis caused by the full-scale war that began in 2022 (Antoniuk, 2024).

The main challenges in the field of agricultural bank lending include high interest rates, substantial collateral requirements, and the underestimation of agrarian risks by financial institutions. These factors reduce banks' confidence in agricultural enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized farms.

The current credit system for Ukraine's agrarian sector combines both market-based and preferential mechanisms. This structure is largely due to the implementation of

targeted concessional lending programs aimed at increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

A wide range of institutions are involved in providing credit and other financial services to the sector, including commercial and investment banks, credit unions and cooperatives, savings and loan associations, non-governmental organizations, input suppliers, processors, agricultural commodity traders, retailers, and even pawnshops (Antoniuk, 2024).

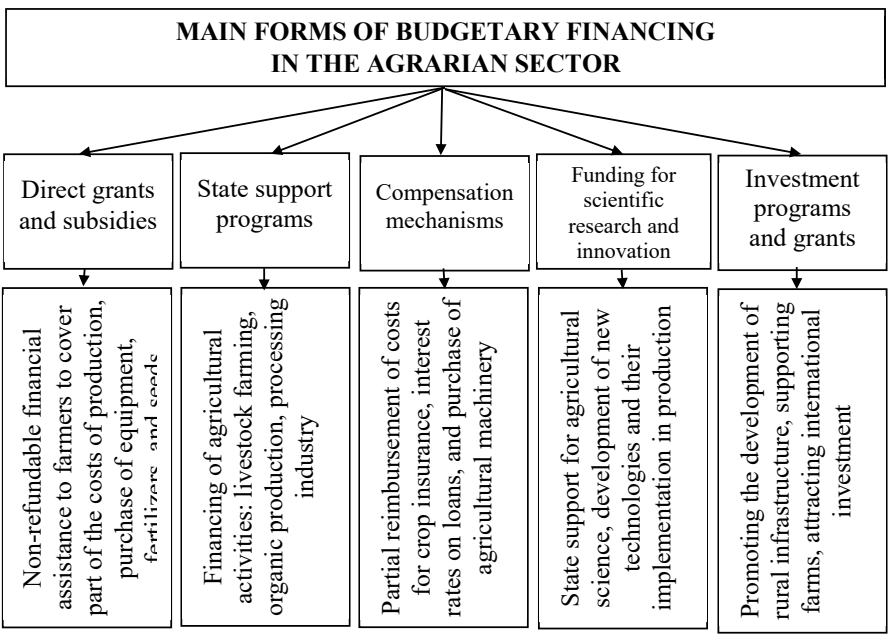

Fig. 4.2.1. Main Forms of Budgetary Financing in the Agrarian Sector

The interaction between budgetary financing and bank lending in Ukraine remains underdeveloped, which complicates the mobilization of financial resources for the agrarian sector. Public funds can serve as instruments for interest rate compensation or as guarantee funds for banks; however, such mechanisms are still insufficiently implemented in Ukraine. A significant financing gap exists between large agroholdings and small-scale farms, resulting in a concentration of financial resources in the hands of major market players and placing smaller producers at a competitive disadvantage.

Alternative financial instruments are gaining increasing significance in the context of globalization and rapid transformations in financial markets. These instruments represent methods of capital mobilization that do not rely on traditional financial

institutions such as banks or stock exchanges. One of the most accessible and widely used alternative tools is crowdfunding, which enables businesses, startups, or individuals to raise funds from a large number of contributors via online platforms such as Kickstarter or Indiegogo.

Another important form of alternative financing is capital raised through digital assets, including cryptocurrencies and asset tokenization. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ethereum facilitate financial transactions without intermediaries and provide access to global capital markets. Tokenization allows the conversion of physical or other types of assets (e.g., real estate, securities) into digital form, making it possible to invest in fractional ownership and thereby increasing accessibility for small investors.

Additionally, private debt markets have gained traction, enabling investors to lend directly to companies or individuals while bypassing traditional financial intermediaries. This is typically facilitated through online platforms such as LendingClub or Funding Circle.

There are also alternative methods for investing in high-risk assets, such as venture capital and angel financing, which allow investors to support innovative startups that do not yet have access to traditional sources of funding. These instruments offer the potential for high returns, but they also carry significant risks due to limited regulation and a high degree of uncertainty.

All of these alternatives provide both businesses and investors with new opportunities for growth and development. However, they also pose challenges in terms of investor protection and the need for appropriate regulatory frameworks.

International financial institutions actively support Ukraine's agrarian sector through financial instruments aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural development and the adoption of innovative environmental technologies. In particular, the World Bank has allocated a $200 million loan to Ukraine to attract private investment in the agricultural sector, ensuring stable financing and creating favorable conditions for the growth of agricultural enterprises. Additionally, the World Bank launched the ARISE program, which provides $320 million in grants and a $230 million loan to support small and medium-sized agricultural producers, facilitating access to funding through concessional loans and grant assistance (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, 2025; Kyivstar Business HUB, 2025). The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is also actively involved in financing the agricultural sector, offering loans for infrastructure modernization, the introduction of advanced technologies, and the support of environmental initiatives in agriculture.

The International Monetary Fund, in turn, provided Ukraine with $1.1 billion in financial assistance in September 2024, part of which was allocated to support agricultural producers and enhance the stability of agricultural enterprises amid global economic challenges. In February 2025, the IMF initiated a review of its lending program with Ukraine, which may provide an additional $917 million, including targeted support for the agrarian sector, with a focus on sustainable development and the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies in agriculture (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and

Food of Ukraine, 2025; Kyivstar Business HUB, 2025). These investments aim to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, promote the adoption of technologies that reduce environmental impact, and ensure access to essential financial resources for agricultural producers.

Overall, the support provided by international financial institutions plays a strategically important role in fostering the development of Ukraine's agrarian sector. This assistance not only helps to stabilize the sector during times of economic crisis but also facilitates the introduction of advanced technologies and the modernization of production processes. These developments are crucial for enhancing Ukraine's competitiveness on international markets and for strengthening national food security, particularly in the context of post-war recovery and long-term sustainable development.

Moreover, the involvement of global institutions encourages the alignment of Ukraine's agricultural sector with international standards, including those related to environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and innovation-driven growth. Through financial instruments such as concessional loans, grants, technical assistance, and investment guarantees, international actors support systemic reforms and build institutional capacity.

However, despite the growing volume of external assistance, the agricultural sector continues to face a number of systemic constraints that hinder the effective mobilization and utilization of financial resources. Among the most critical obstacles are macroeconomic instability, high inflation rates, political uncertainty, currency fluctuations, and regulatory deficiencies, particularly in the area of agrarian finance. Furthermore, small and medium-sized agricultural producers often suffer from limited financial literacy, insufficient collateral, and weak credit histories, which restrict their access to both domestic and international sources of financing.

To overcome these challenges, a comprehensive and coordinated strategy is required. Such a strategy should include the enhancement of public policy frameworks for agricultural financing, the development of effective risk-sharing mechanisms (including credit guarantees and insurance schemes), the expansion of public-private partnerships, and the simplification of procedures for obtaining financial support. In addition, it is essential to promote innovative financial tools, such as crowdfunding, digital finance, and blended finance mechanisms, which can open new opportunities for small-scale farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs. Strengthening institutional cooperation between the government, financial institutions, development partners, and the private sector will also be vital for ensuring the long-term resilience and competitiveness of Ukraine's agrarian economy.

Thus, improving the financial support of the agrarian sector involves the application of various financial instruments to achieve maximum efficiency with minimal costs, ensuring stable access to financing for agri-producers and reducing financial risks. The main aspects of optimizing financial support for the agrarian sector include:

- attracting and efficiently utilizing financial resources;
- modernization of financial instruments and mechanisms;

- development and implementation of budgetary and financial programs;
- improving the effectiveness of fund utilization in agriculture;
- creating favorable conditions for investors.

Overall, optimizing financial support for the agrarian sector requires a comprehensive approach to financial management, which helps increase the efficiency of agricultural production and ensures its sustainable development in the context of economic instability and climate change.

Optimization of financial support for the agrarian sector should be based on creating a favorable financial environment that ensures equal access to financing for all market participants, stimulates innovation, and enhances the competitiveness of Ukraine's agrarian sector in the global market.

Financing the agrarian sector of Ukraine is a complex and multifaceted issue that is based on two primary mechanisms: budgetary support and bank lending. Each of these mechanisms has its own specific features and implementation challenges, which require in-depth analysis to develop optimal strategies for improvement.

Budgetary financing serves as a crucial instrument of state policy in the agrarian sector, implemented through government programs, subsidies, grants, and financial aid aimed at stimulating agricultural development, improving infrastructure, ensuring food security, and supporting the sustainable growth of the sector.

In recent years, budgetary funding for agriculture in Ukraine has increased; however, the amounts allocated still fall short of fully meeting the sector's needs. According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, state expenditures to support farmers in 2023 amounted to over UAH 60 billion, which is 12% more than in 2022. Nevertheless, when compared to the actual needs of the sector, these expenditures remain insufficient to ensure effective development, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, 2025).

The analysis of agricultural financing from the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine during 2018–2024 reveals significant fluctuations in expenditure volumes, reflecting the country’s economic conditions and shifting state priorities over different periods (Fig 4.2.2). In particular, in 2024, expenditures on agriculture increased by 4,27% according to the revised plan and by 3.21% based on actual execution compared to 2018, indicating a gradual rise in funding despite the challenges of previous years. At the same time, in 2022 and 2023-years marked by the severe impact of war – there was a noticeable decline in expenditures, with execution levels reaching only 82,60% and 79,56%, respectively. This drop can likely be attributed to the need for prioritizing funding for other sectors of the economy and national security.

Compared to 2022, expenditures on agriculture in 2024 increased by 23,00% according to the plan and by 36,28% in actual execution, indicating a recovery of funding after significant cuts in previous years. This financial rebound in 2024 can be seen as evidence of economic stabilization and renewed investment in the agricultural sector following a crisis caused by both external and internal factors – particularly the war, which affected the fulfillment of budgetary obligations in previous years.

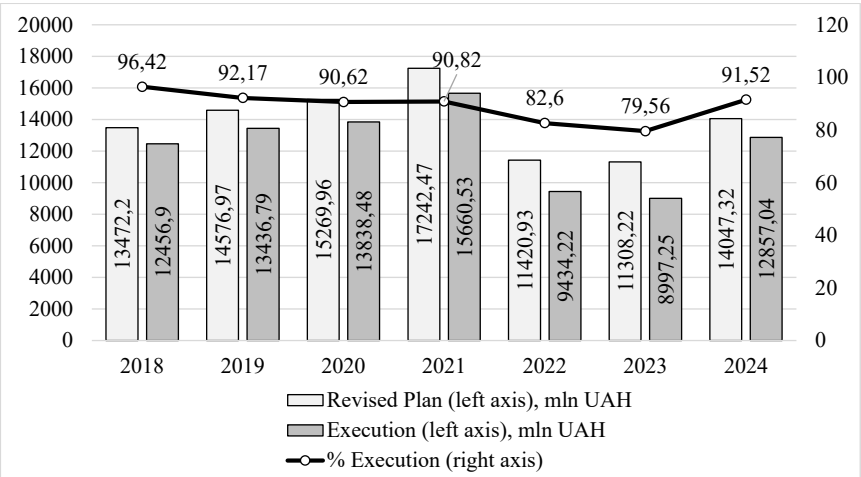

Fig. 4.2.2. Expenditures on Agriculture from the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine in 2018–2024 (Open Budget, 2025)

One of the main directions of budgetary financing is subsidies and grants aimed at compensating the cost of agricultural machinery, fuel, and supporting environmentally friendly production. Another important tool is grant programs for small farms, which are focused on supporting investments in the development of agricultural infrastructure.

Despite the positive dynamics in the amount of allocated funds, the efficiency of budget program implementation remains quite low. One of the main problems is the uneven distribution of financial resources. Large agroholdings receive the majority of subsidies and grants, while small farmers face difficulties in accessing state support due to limited access to programs, complicated documentation, and the lack of clear criteria for obtaining funding (Table 4.2.1).

Table 4.2.1

The distribution of budgetary subsidies among different categories of agrarians in 2023 (Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Agrarian and Land Policy, 2025; Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, 2025)

Agricultural categories	Amount of subsidies, mln UAH	Share in total amount (%)
Large agribusiness holdings	40000	66
Small and medium-sized farmers	12000	20
Other agricultural enterprises	8000	14

In our opinion, to improve the efficiency of budget funding, it is necessary to:

- Introduce clearer criteria for providing subsidies and grants.

- Simplify the procedures for obtaining financing for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.

- Implement mechanisms that ensure a more transparent distribution of funds, particularly through electronic platforms for submitting applications and verifying their compliance with requirements.

Bank lending is another significant source of financing for farmers. However, there are several problems in this area, including high interest rates, limited access to credit products for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises, and a low level of trust from banks in the agricultural sector as a high-risk industry.

For farmers to develop their businesses, they need access to financial resources. However, currently, only 30-40% of agricultural enterprises have the opportunity to obtain loans from banks. The main issues are high interest rates (ranging from 18% to 25% annually), which make lending unprofitable for most farmers, and the lack of sufficient collateral assets among small farmers to obtain loans.

Banks are reluctant to lend to agricultural producers due to the high level of risks associated with unstable weather conditions, fluctuations in market prices for agricultural products, and currency exchange rate volatility. These factors make loans for the agricultural sector more expensive and less accessible, thereby hindering the sector's development.

Thanks to government programs implemented in Ukraine, agricultural producers have access to financial resources necessary for development, modernization of technical equipment, implementation of innovations, and covering current operational expenses. The most successful and popular lending initiative, implemented with the support of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Ukrainian State Entrepreneurship Support Fund, is the "Affordable Loans 5-7-9%" program.

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, in 2024, 46% of all loans issued were granted under this program. Over the course of the year, more than 13000 agricultural producers received approximately UAH 105 billion in loans, with 9000 producers participating specifically in the "Affordable Loans 5-7-9%" program, receiving UAH 47 billion. As of early 2025, 549 agricultural enterprises have already attracted UAH 2,3 billion in funding through this state initiative (Fig 4.2.3) (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, 2025).

In 2022, the largest volumes of lending to farmers were observed in the Kyiv region (15,5 billion UAH), Vinnytsia region (10,2 billion UAH), Kirovohrad region (8,6 billion UAH), Dnipropetrovsk region (6,8 billion UAH), and Odessa region (6 billion UAH). However, by the beginning of 2025, the amount of loans disbursed in these regions significantly exceeded the figures of 2022. In particular, in the Kyiv region, the amount increased by 15,7 times, in Vinnytsia region by 15 times, in Kirovohrad region by 21 times, in Dnipropetrovsk region by 21,2 times, and in Odessa region by 34,8 times. The "Affordable Loans 5-7-9" program offers enterprises the opportunity to obtain financing for the purchase of agricultural machinery, modernization, production expansion, and provision of working capital.

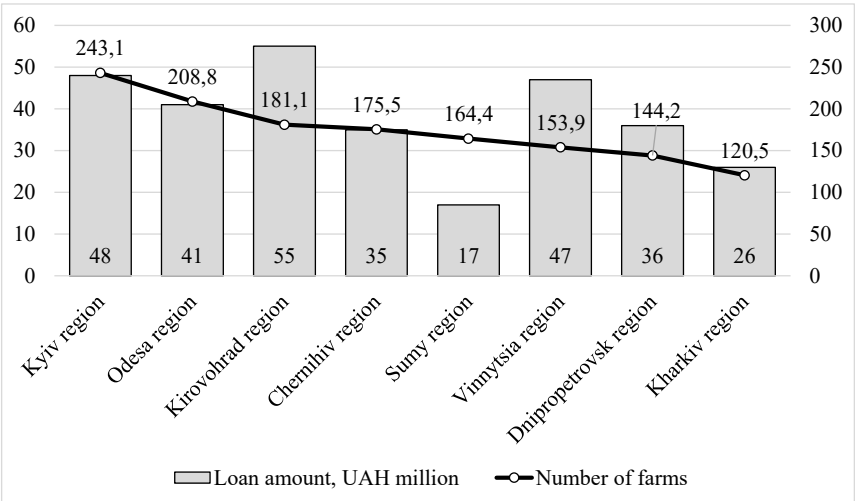

Fig. 4.2.3. Loans received by agricultural enterprises by region under the “Affordable Loans 5-7-9%” program since the beginning of 2025 (Kyivstar Business HUB, 2025)

The government continues to support entrepreneurs through the mechanism of interest rate compensation for loans. In February, the Entrepreneurship Development Fund received approximately 1,7 billion UAH for this purpose within the framework of the "Affordable Loans 5-7-9%" program. This is the second financial contribution in 2025 – in January, 1,5 billion UAH was allocated. Thus, the total amount of compensation over two months amounted to 3,2 billion UAH, and the government continues to follow its course of creating favorable lending conditions for businesses (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025).

The budget for 2025 allocates 18 billion UAH for financial support to entrepreneurs. These funds are directed to cover the difference between market rates and favorable loan conditions, allowing entrepreneurs to receive financing at reduced interest rates. Since the beginning of 2025, Ukrainian businesses have already secured 3727 preferential loans totaling 11,7 billion UAH. Overall, since the launch of the program in 2020, entrepreneurs have received 107,4 loans amounting to 371,8 billion UAH. The program is most actively used by representatives of the manufacturing industry, agriculture, and trade. The regions with the highest amounts of issued loans include Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Poltava, and the capital city (Kyiv). A total of 46 banks have joined the initiative. The largest number of loans have been issued by PrivatBank (49,6 thousand), Oschadbank (16,6 thousand), and Ukrgasbank (5,9 thousand) (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025).

The interest rate on loans ranges from 5% to 9% per annum, depending on the category of the borrower and the area of activity, with a portion of the interest rate being compensated from the state budget. The main advantages of the program include a reduced loan interest rate and a simplified loan application process for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. At the same time, one of its drawbacks is that it does not cover all areas of agricultural activity.

Banking institutions actively cooperate with the state in implementing preferential credit programs for agricultural producers, providing financing through specialized agricultural funds that support the development of various sectors of the agricultural market. In addition, banks may offer advisory services on financial management, risk minimization, and business plan development for obtaining loans, which enables farmers to better plan their financial resources and take advantage of available credit opportunities.

In our opinion, to improve the situation with bank lending, it is necessary to:

- Develop mechanisms for state guarantees on loans, which would reduce risks for banks.
- Introduce interest rate subsidies for loans to small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.
- Create state-backed guarantee platforms to partially cover risks associated with lending.

According to the World Bank (World Bank, 2025), budgetary financing and bank lending vary depending on the economic situation, government policies, and agricultural development plans in different countries around the world (Table 4.2.2).

International Experience in Budgetary Financing and Bank Lending to the Agricultural Sector demonstrates considerable variability depending on economic policy and the structure of the agricultural sector in different countries.

In the United States, government support is implemented through the USDA, which provides subsidies, insurance, and funding for rural development. Bank lending is carried out by the Farm Credit System, which issues over $200 billion in loans annually, contributing significantly to the modernization of agriculture.

The European Union finances its agricultural sector through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), with an annual budget of approximately €58-59 billion. This policy ensures income stability for farmers and supports rural development, although it can sometimes create competitive imbalances among member states.

In Canada, financing is provided through the Farm Credit Canada (FCC), which allocates around $3-5 billion annually. The total volume of bank loans to the sector reaches $40-50 billion, ensuring access to financial resources but also increasing dependence on lenders.

Australia funds its agricultural sector primarily through government assistance programs during natural disasters and investments in infrastructure. However, the overall volume of financing remains relatively small (AUD 2-4 billion), which may limit farmers' capabilities during periods of economic crisis.

Table 4.2.2

Financing and lending to the agricultural sector in different countries for the period 2020–2023 (World Bank, 2025)

Country	Budget financing (billion USD per year)	Bank lending (billion USD per year)
USA	USDA programs include subsidies, insurance support for farmers, and rural development financing, with total funding amounting to approximately $20–25 billion annually	The Farm Credit System provides specialized loans for farmers and agribusinesses, with an annual loan volume exceeding $200 billion USD
EU	The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) includes subsidies, rural development initiatives, and financial support in crisis situations, with approximately €58–59 billion allocated annually for agricultural subsidies	Banks offering preferential interest rates for agricultural loans provide funding amounting to several hundred billion euros. These financial institutions support the agricultural sector by facilitating access to affordable credit for farmers and agribusinesses
Canada	The Farm Credit Canada (FCC) supports farmers through loans, subsidies, and investments, with an annual allocation of approximately $3–5 billion USD	Specialized programs from Canadian banks with low rates for farmers (about 40-50 billion USD)
Australia	Government funding for natural disasters, subsidies and infrastructure investment (at the level of 2-4 billion Australian dollars)	Banks that provide loans for the development of agricultural enterprises with special conditions (about 30-35 billion Australian dollars)
China	Government funding, reduced loan rates for farmers, investments in agricultural modernization (about $10-15 billion)	Agricultural Bank of China offers soft loans to farmers (over $150 billion)

China actively supports agriculture through budgetary funding (USD 10-15 billion annually) and lending via state-owned banks such as the Agricultural Bank of China, which issues over USD 150 billion in loans. This facilitates large-scale development of the agricultural sector but also creates risks of debt burden for small-scale farmers.

Overall, effective financing of the agricultural sector promotes the stability of food markets, innovative development, and enhanced competitiveness. However, excessive

reliance on government support can distort market mechanisms, while high levels of credit activity may pose risks of debt instability.

Analysis of international experience shows that for sustainable development of the agricultural sector, it is essential to create favorable conditions for attracting financial resources from both public and private sectors. For instance, countries like the Netherlands and Canada actively use agricultural receipts as a financing tool, allowing farmers to receive loans against future harvests. They also implement agricultural risk insurance programs, providing farmers with additional confidence in the stability of their operations.

Notably, in Ukraine, agricultural receipts have already helped agricultural producers secure financing of over UAH 32 billion. Thanks to joint efforts by civil society, the state, and the private sector, agricultural receipts have become one of the most widespread and convenient financing tools in Ukrainian agriculture.

The agricultural receipt should evolve from a commodity-based document into a securities transaction, which would significantly expand farmers' opportunities to attract additional funds. The first international agricultural receipt was issued by a farmer from the Chernihiv region for the delivery of 10000 tons of corn from the next harvest. The first international financial agricultural receipt was issued by a producer from the Lviv region in the amount of USD 50000, secured by 140 tons of future rapeseed harvest.

In Ukraine, such instruments are only beginning to develop. Agricultural enterprises still face certain limitations in accessing international grants and programs, mainly due to complex reporting requirements and limited access to international financial institutions/

In our opinion, for Ukraine's agricultural sector to develop sustainably, it is essential to combine budgetary financing with effective bank lending. Key steps include:

- Improving state support programs for the agricultural sector.
- Increasing access to credit for small and medium-sized agribusinesses.
- Introducing mechanisms for state-backed credit risk insurance and establishing dedicated support funds for agricultural producers.

By leveraging global experience and adapting best practices, Ukraine can enhance the effectiveness of agricultural financing, contributing to sustainable development and ensuring the country's food security.

As we have already established, Ukraine's agricultural sector plays a strategically important role in the country's economy, ensuring food security, contributing a significant share to GDP and export revenues. However, its sustainable development largely depends on proper financial support. In the context of martial law, infrastructure destruction, increasing risks, and the limited financial resources of agricultural producers, the issue of optimizing funding sources has become particularly urgent.

Previous studies have shown that, at present, the financial support for Ukraine's agricultural sector is characterized by a number of problems:

- insufficient budget funding: The volumes of state support are often inadequate to cover the urgent needs of the sector, especially in the conditions of a wartime economy and the need to restore affected territories;

- limited access to bank credit: High interest rates, complex collateral conditions, short credit terms, and increased risks of the agricultural sector limit the ability of many agricultural producers, especially small and medium-sized ones, to attract bank financing;

- low efficiency in the use of budget funds: Existing mechanisms for the allocation and use of budget support do not always ensure its targeted direction and maximum impact on the development of the sector;

- insufficient coordination between budget financing and bank crediting: The lack of clear mechanisms for synergy between these two key sources of funding leads to duplication, inefficient use of resources, and missed opportunities to support the agricultural sector;

- increased influence of external factors: War, instability in global markets, climate change, and other external factors create additional financial risks for the agricultural sector, necessitating the search for more resilient and adaptive financing models.

In our opinion, the optimization of financial support for Ukraine's agricultural sector through the development of scientifically grounded approaches and practical recommendations for improving state support mechanisms, stimulating bank crediting, and establishing effective interaction between these funding sources will contribute to:

- increasing the financial stability and competitiveness of the domestic agricultural sector;

- ensuring food security in the country amid wartime and post-war realities;

- attracting investment in the development of agricultural infrastructure and innovative technologies;

- stimulating economic growth and creating new jobs in rural areas;

- improving the efficiency of the use of state funds and credit resources.

The optimization of financial support for Ukraine's agricultural sector requires a comprehensive approach, which includes the integration of budget funding and bank crediting with the implementation of innovative financial instruments, state support, and expanding cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The activation of bank lending for agricultural producers requires macroeconomic stabilization and the development of institutional support for agricultural crediting. This includes specifying and protecting property rights to land, improving the legislative framework for financial and credit support in the agricultural sector, particularly regarding the assessment, registration, confiscation, and sale of collateral, enhancing state support programs for crediting, and developing and implementing new technologies for managing agricultural credit risks (Rozhko et al., 2021).

A promising direction involves the introduction of agricultural bonds as an alternative source of financing. The implementation of government bonds with a fixed yield will enable the accumulation of funds for the establishment of a dedicated support fund for the agricultural sector, while the issuance of corporate bonds by large agricultural enterprises will provide an opportunity to attract investment secured by future production or assets.

Creating an Agro-Financial Fund for public-private partnerships (PPP) seems like a practical solution. By pooling resources from the state budget, banking institutions, and international financial organizations, such a fund could help mitigate risks and improve access to financing for farmers. State guarantees on a portion of loans would lower the risk for banks, making credit more accessible to agricultural producers.

This could enhance the overall sustainability of the agricultural sector. Public-private partnership (PPP) is a long-term collaboration between a government entity and the private sector based on a contractual agreement aimed at implementing projects and providing services that were traditionally carried out by the state. It is characterized by the distribution of risks, responsibilities, and rewards, the involvement of private funding and expertise, long-term project timelines, a focus on results, shared accountability, and a need for transparency and accountability. Additionally, PPPs can take various forms, such as concessions and management contracts, which help optimize resource use and improve the efficiency of public service delivery by combining public interests with private initiatives.

The implementation of agricultural bonds will enable:

- attraction of additional financial resources for the development of the agricultural sector;
- reduction of dependence on traditional sources of financing (e.g., bank loans with high interest rates);
- increased capital accessibility for large agricultural enterprises, facilitating the implementation of investment projects;
- creation of supplementary opportunities for small and medium-sized farmers through the redemption or partial collateralization of agricultural bonds.

Therefore, the introduction of agricultural bonds holds significant potential for improving the financing of the agricultural sector in Ukraine, contributing to its development and stability.

A crucial instrument for expanding access to finance is the establishment of a guarantee fund for small and medium-sized farms. This will enable the mitigation of a portion of credit risks and enhance the accessibility of bank loans by reducing collateral requirements and lowering interest rates. The creation of an Agri-Financial PPP Fund represents a significant initiative for the development of the agricultural sector, facilitating the accumulation of financial resources from diverse sources and fostering the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas. The establishment of the fund entails the provision of support to agricultural producers by ensuring their access to finance, particularly for small and medium-sized agribusinesses. This measure aims to enhance their production capabilities and secure financial stability within the sector. Furthermore, investments will be directed towards the modernization of the agricultural sector through the implementation of innovative technologies, the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, environmental conservation efforts, and the improvement of production efficiency. To guarantee an effective and resilient financial framework, a diversification

of funding sources is planned, encompassing the attraction of both public and private capital, alongside resources from international financial institutions.

The operational framework of the fund will involve the mobilization of governmental resources through preferential loans, subsidies, and investments, the engagement of banking institutions in offering favorable credit terms and managing financial assets, the attraction of investments, grants, and low-interest loans from international financial organizations, and the incorporation of funding from private investors with a vested interest in the industry's advancement. Effective fund management will be ensured through a joint governance system encompassing both public and private sector representation, the implementation of transparency and accountability measures via supervisory bodies and clear project evaluation protocols, and the establishment of mechanisms for providing long-term loans, preferential credits, and grants to support specific projects and enterprises.

The establishment of an Agri-Financial Public-Private Partnership Fund holds significant potential for the development of the AIC; however, it necessitates meticulous planning, management, and control to minimize risks and maximize positive outcomes. It represents a complex and large-scale undertaking that requires a well-considered approach and interaction among state institutions, banks, international financial organizations, and private investors.

The establishment of an Agri-Financial PPP Fund represents a critically important step for the sustainable development of Ukraine's agricultural sector, particularly amidst current economic challenges and the imperative for post-conflict recovery. This is because it will ensure the expansion of access to finance for a vital sector, reduce the financial burden and risks for agricultural producers, stimulate investment in modernization and sustainable development, diversify funding sources and enhance the industry's resilience, foster the development of rural territories, improve the transparency and efficiency of fund utilization, thereby enabling a significant increase in the pool of available financial resources for agriculturalists, decreasing the financial strain and making access to funds more attainable through preferential loans, subsidies, or partial guarantees, mitigating a portion of the credit risks for banks, encouraging them to more actively lend to the agricultural sector, finance projects related to innovative technologies, sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency, and environmental conservation, attract best practices and funding for sustainable development projects from international organizations, consolidate public, private, and international funds to diversify funding sources, attract additional investment from private investors, positively impact the development of rural areas by creating new jobs and improving infrastructure, ensure the transparency and efficient use of funds through a clear management structure and control mechanisms, and also facilitate the harmonization of financial support for the agricultural sector with the practices of the European Union. This constitutes a strategic initiative aimed at the comprehensive development of the agricultural sector, enhancing its competitiveness, ensuring the country's food security, and promoting the sustainable development of rural

areas, the successful operation of which necessitates a clear state policy, effective interaction among all stakeholders, and transparent management mechanisms.

The advantages of establishing the fund, along with associated risks and challenges identified through SWOT analysis, are presented in Fig. 4.2.4.

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
– attracting multiple sources of financing – supporting small and medium-sized agribusiness – stimulating investments in the modernization of the agricultural sector – developing rural areas	– risk of ineffective use of funds – possibility of improper distribution of funds – dependence on the state budget – little experience in creating such funds
Opportunities	**Threats**
– creation of new jobs – modernization of agricultural enterprises – expansion of international cooperation – increasing environmental sustainability	– political changes and instability – low level of trust in institutions – economic risks – competition for funding

Fig. 4.2.4. Advantages of Establishing the Agri-Financial Fund, Risks, and Challenges

The analysis of the prospective Agri-Financial Fund reveals substantial strengths, notably its capacity to attract diverse funding sources—governmental, banking (both domestic and international), global financial organizations, and private investors—thereby ensuring resilience and long-term support. The fund holds the potential to bolster small and medium-sized agribusinesses, fostering their growth and contributing to food security, as well as to stimulate investment in agricultural modernization through technological adoption and sustainable development. Furthermore, the fund can facilitate rural development by generating economic activity and enhancing the quality of life.

Concurrently, inherent risks include the potential for inefficient resource utilization due to inadequate oversight and transparency, alongside the possibility of misallocation, encompassing corruption. Reliance on the state budget may introduce long-term vulnerabilities. The limited prior experience in establishing comparable funds within Ukraine could lead to implementation challenges. Realizing the fund's potential necessitates strategic planning and robust governance frameworks.

The analysis of the potential Agri-Financial Fund reveals several significant advantages that underscore its importance for the sustainable development of Ukraine's agricultural sector. A key benefit is its capacity to attract diverse funding sources, including governmental allocations, domestic and international banking institutions, global financial organizations, and private investors. This diversification establishes a robust and resilient financial foundation, reducing reliance on singular sources and enhancing the fund's overall sustainability for long-term agricultural support.

An important aspect is the fund's potential to provide critical support to small and medium-sized agribusinesses, fostering their growth and strengthening the country's food security. The fund should also stimulate investment in the modernization of agriculture through the adoption of advanced technologies, sustainable farming practices, and efficient resource management, which is vital for increasing productivity and competitiveness. Furthermore, the Agri-Financial Fund can play a significant role in the development of rural territories, contributing to the creation of new jobs and the improvement of infrastructure.

At the same time, potential risks need to be considered. These include the possibility of inefficient fund utilization due to inadequate oversight and transparency, as well as the risk of misallocation, including corrupt practices. Dependence on the state budget may create certain long-term financial vulnerabilities. Additionally, the limited prior experience in establishing similar large-scale agri-financial funds in Ukraine could lead to certain difficulties during the implementation phase. For the successful realization of the fund's potential, thorough strategic planning, the creation of reliable and transparent management mechanisms, and the engagement of relevant expertise are necessary.

In conclusion, the SWOT analysis of the proposed Agri-Financial Fund for Ukraine reveals a compelling landscape of both potential and peril. The strengths of attracting diverse funding, supporting small and medium-sized agribusinesses, stimulating modernization, and fostering rural development provide a strong foundation for positive impact. The identified opportunities in job creation, enterprise modernization, international cooperation, and enhanced ecological sustainability offer a promising trajectory for growth and long-term benefits.

However, these positive aspects are counterbalanced by significant weaknesses including the risks of inefficient fund utilization and improper resource allocation, potential dependence on the state budget, and limited prior experience in establishing such a fund. Furthermore, the threats posed by political instability, low institutional trust, economic risks, and competition for funding cannot be understated.

Ultimately, the successful realization of the Agri-Financial Fund's potential hinges on the proactive and strategic management of its weaknesses and threats. Robust governance structures emphasizing transparency and accountability are paramount to mitigating the risks of inefficiency and corruption, thereby fostering trust and attracting both domestic and international support.

Diversifying funding sources beyond the state budget is crucial for ensuring the fund's long-term sustainability and resilience to political and economic fluctuations. Leveraging international expertise and adopting a phased implementation approach can help overcome the challenges associated with limited prior experience.

By capitalizing on its inherent strengths and the identified opportunities while diligently addressing its weaknesses and mitigating potential threats, the Agri-Financial Fund has the potential to be a transformative instrument for the sustainable development and enhanced competitiveness of Ukraine's vital agricultural sector and its rural communities. However, its success will be contingent upon a well-defined strategy,

effective implementation, and unwavering commitment to sound financial management and transparent governance.

An additional direction for improving the financing of the agricultural sector is the integration of financial technologies into lending processes and the allocation of budgetary funds. The integration of financial technologies (FinTech) into lending processes and the allocation of budgetary funds holds immense potential for enhancing the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of financial services. The application of FinTech in these areas can significantly transform the way financial institutions, governments, and entrepreneurs interact.

Key aspects of financial technology integration include:

1) Integration of FinTech into Lending Processes:

- Automation of Credit Processes. Modern financial technologies enable the automation of a significant portion of the lending process, particularly creditworthiness analysis. Algorithms based on AI and machine learning can assess risks, verify credit histories, and even predict the likelihood of loan repayment.

- Improved Access to Credit. FinTech can assist small and medium-sized agribusinesses, as well as individual entrepreneurs, in obtaining loans even if they lack sufficient credit history or collateral. This is possible through alternative creditworthiness assessment methods, such as the analysis of behavioral data, social networks, or other non-traditional information sources.

- Online Lending and P2P Platforms. Peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platforms allow individuals or businesses to provide or obtain loans without intermediaries in the form of banks. Such platforms make lending more accessible and cheaper.

- Mobile Applications and Digital Wallets. Mobile technologies and applications enable the rapid submission of loan applications and the receipt of funds without the need to visit banks or other financial institutions. This provides convenience for customers and reduces servicing costs.

2) Integration of FinTech into the Processes of Public Budget Allocation

The integration of financial technologies (FinTech) into public financial management offers significant potential to enhance transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the distribution of budgetary resources.

– Transparency and expenditure control - FinTech solutions can assist governments in efficiently allocating budgetary funds and ensuring transparent use of public finances. For instance, the application of blockchain technology enables the creation of systems in which all transactions are securely recorded and verifiable in real time. This significantly reduces opportunities for misappropriation and corruption, while fostering trust in public institutions.

– Digital platforms for fund distribution - Public authorities may develop digital platforms to facilitate the allocation of budgetary resources, whereby stakeholders (e.g., entrepreneurs, civil society organizations) can submit applications for grants or project funding. These platforms streamline the application process, automate document

verification, and enhance monitoring and evaluation of fund utilization, thereby improving administrative efficiency and governance.

– Electronic auctions and procurement tenders - The use of electronic platforms for conducting tenders and auctions ensures transparency, reduces the risk of malpractice, and promotes fair competition. Such technologies minimize administrative costs and provide equal access to public financial support, thereby increasing the overall effectiveness of budget execution.

– Integration with public registries and databases - FinTech applications can be integrated with existing governmental registries, such as business registration databases, land registries, and other relevant administrative records. This facilitates automated verification of eligibility for budgetary support and enhances the integrity of the distribution process by ensuring that funds are allocated to legitimate and compliant entities.

The advantages of FinTech integration include improved accessibility and efficiency of financing, enabling greater access to funds for small businesses, farmers, and other economic participants, particularly when traditional banks may be cautious in lending; reduced administrative costs through the automation of processes, lowering expenses for loan management and the allocation of budgetary funds, allowing for a focus on strategic aspects; facilitated monitoring and reporting, enabling governments to more effectively track the use of budgetary funds and promptly identify deviations from the plan, allowing for timely adjustments; and enhanced transparency, as FinTech fosters the creation of more transparent financial systems where all transactions can be tracked using blockchain technologies and digital platforms, reducing the likelihood of fraud and corruption.

The challenges and limitations of FinTech integration include security and data protection, as the processing of large volumes of sensitive information necessitates robust cybersecurity measures and the development of reliable protection systems against hacking attacks and data leaks; infrastructure and technological barriers, where successful integration into state processes requires adequate infrastructure and a high level of digital literacy among users, potentially posing difficulties in countries with low levels of information technology development; and regulatory challenges, requiring governments and financial organizations to establish a legal framework for regulating FinTech use, including defining legal norms for digital loans, electronic payments, and the allocation of budgetary funds through online platforms.

The integration of financial technologies into the processes of lending and public budget allocation can significantly enhance the efficiency, accessibility, and transparency of financial operations. At the same time, it is crucial to ensure an adequate level of cybersecurity, technological infrastructure, and regulatory oversight for the successful implementation of these technologies at all levels.

The use of blockchain platforms and digital tools—particularly the development of a digital agricultural passport for farming enterprises—can ensure transparency in funding allocation, streamline credit scoring procedures, and strengthen oversight over the utilization of financial resources. Furthermore, it is advisable to introduce preferential

financing mechanisms for enterprises focused on sustainable development and environmentally friendly technologies.

The implementation of "green" financial instruments, including concessional credit programs for agricultural producers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices or utilize renewable energy sources, will contribute to the development of a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector.

The key aspects highlighting the importance of introducing green investments include:

1) Promotion of sustainable practices in agriculture. Environmentally friendly production methods—such as organic farming and the reduction of chemical pesticide use – contribute to the long-term sustainability of agricultural systems.

2) Renewable energy integration. The use of solar, wind, bioenergy, and other renewable energy sources enables a reduction in energy costs and the carbon footprint of agricultural operations.

Given the increasing global demand for organic and environmentally sustainable products, agricultural producers adopting green practices can gain a competitive advantage in international markets. They may be able to export their products at premium prices, offsetting the additional energy and technological investment costs. In developed market economies, many companies and consumers prioritize purchasing products that are certified as environmentally friendly or organic. Establishing such certification standards and supporting producers through green credit schemes can assist farmers in certifying their products and accessing these high-value markets.

The use of renewable energy sources and the adoption of more environmentally friendly production methods significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, thereby lowering the ecological footprint of the agricultural sector. Sustainable production practices may include crop rotation, agroforestry, and the preservation of natural ecosystems on agricultural land, all of which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.

The introduction of green financial instruments – particularly low-interest loan programs for agricultural producers that implement eco-friendly practices or utilize renewable energy – will undoubtedly foster the development of sustainable agriculture. These measures will help preserve the environment, enhance production efficiency, and strengthen the competitiveness of agricultural producers both domestically and internationally.

The implementation of the proposed initiatives will improve the efficiency of financial support for the agricultural sector, expand access to financial resources, minimize credit risks, and contribute to the establishment of a resilient financing model. Such a model will ensure long-term stability and global competitiveness for Ukraine's agricultural sector.

The research has established that the financial support system of the agricultural sector is a multi-component framework that includes budgetary financing, bank lending, investments, grant programs, and other financial mechanisms. It has been determined that the effectiveness of agricultural sector financing depends on the optimal combination of state support and market-based financial instruments.

The study revealed that budgetary financing plays a crucial role in supporting the agricultural sector; however, its scale remains insufficient to ensure the sustainable development of the industry. It was found that government support programs – such as subsidies, grants, and compensation mechanisms – often exhibit low efficiency due to bureaucratic procedures, delays in fund allocation, and limited access to state aid for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The analysis demonstrated that bank lending to Ukraine's agricultural sector remains underdeveloped due to high interest rates, significant collateral requirements, and a low level of trust from financial institutions towards agricultural enterprises. Despite the availability of specialized credit programs, a substantial portion of agribusinesses face difficulties in accessing bank loans, which constrains their capacity to invest in production development.

The research has identified key challenges in the financial support system of the agricultural sector, including insufficient state resources, limited access to bank loans, financial environment instability, and the impact of macroeconomic risks and political uncertainty. It was found that the interaction between budgetary financing and bank lending remains inefficient, creating additional barriers to the development of the agricultural sector.

An examination of international practices in agricultural sector financing has shown that successful countries actively employ mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, credit insurance, flexible loan programs, and subsidized lending. It was determined that the adaptation of these mechanisms to Ukrainian conditions could significantly improve access to financial resources for agricultural enterprises.

Based on the conducted analysis, the following proposals were made: to optimize state support mechanisms by increasing their transparency and accessibility for all agricultural market participants; to expand preferential credit programs for agricultural enterprises with the inclusion of government guarantees; to introduce new financial instruments, such as agricultural receipts, credit insurance mechanisms, and the development of alternative sources of financing; to strengthen cooperation between banks, public institutions, and agribusinesses to create a more favorable financial environment.

Thus, the findings of the study confirm the necessity of a comprehensive approach to agricultural sector financing, which implies the interaction of budgetary support, bank lending, and other financial mechanisms aimed at ensuring the sustainable development and further post-war recovery of not only the agricultural sector, but also the entire economy of Ukraine.

REFERENCES

Acharya, V. V., Engle, R. F., Richardson, M. (2024). Systemic Risk Measures: Taking Stock from 1927 to 2023. National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 33211. Cambridge, USA.

Altayeb, J. M., Eleyan, H., Wishah, N. D. et al. (2024). AI-Driven Innovations in Agriculture: Transforming Farming Practices and Outcomes. International Journal of Academic Applied Research, vol. 8, No. 9, pp. 1-6.

Analytical data on the development of the stock market (2025). Market analysis. National Securities and Stock Market Commission. Available at: https://www.nssmc.gov.ua/ news/insights.

Andrienko, D., Goriunov, D., Zadorozhnia, L. et al. (2024). Report on losses as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine. Kyiv School of Economics, USAID, 31 p.

Andriyiv, N. (2023). Accounting and analytical support of the economic security of an enterprise. Economy and Society, No. 52. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32782/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-52-12

Antoniuk, O. (2024). State support for lending to the real sector of the economy in Ukraine: current realities. Sustainable economic development, vol. 3 (50), pp. 386-392.

Barkley, A., Barkley, P. W. (2016). Principles of Agricultural Economics. Taylor & Francis Group, 424 p.

Baskov, O. (2021). Non-financial reporting and sustainable development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine. AgroPortal. Available at: https://agroportal.ua/ua/views/blogs/nefinansovaya-otchetnost-i-ustoichivoe-razvitie-agrarnogo-sektora-v-ukraine

Bila, S. O. (2022). Innovative Technologies in Human Resource Management: Modern Trends. Economy and State, vol. 5, pp. 45-49.

Bocean, C. G. (2024). A Cross-Sectional Analysis of the Relationship between Digital Technology Use and Agricultural Productivity in EU Countries. Agriculture, vol. 14, 519.

Bondarchuk, N. V., Nikolajchuk, Yu. M. (2016). Accounting and analytical support for the management of the economic security of the enterprise. Efficient economy, vol. 12. Available at: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=5410

Bondarchuk, N. V., Pedko, A. S. (2023). Financial and economic security as the key to the development of a small enterprise. Young scientist, No. 1, pp. 296-299.

Borshch, O. O. (2020). Current challenges to financial security in the agro-industrial complex. Economy and Society, No. 24, pp. 43-49.

Bosa, I. (2022). Etymology of the concept of economic security of an enterprise. Bulletin of the Khmelnytsky National University, vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 300-308.

Boyarchuk, D., (2023). Frozen Russian money as collateral for investors. An experimental proposal for the restoration of Ukraine from economist Dmytro Boyarchuk, Forbes.ua. Available at: https://forbes.ua/money/zamorozheni-groshi-rosii-yak-zastava-dlya-investoriv-eksperiment-po-vidnovlennyu-ukraini-vid-ekonomista-dmitra-boyarchuka-20032023-12479

Boyko, V., Godovanets, V. (2023). Structuring scientific approaches to determining the essence of economic security of the enterprise. Development Service Industry Management, No. 3, pp. 14-18.

Brazhnyk, L. V. (2024). The stock market of Ukraine: state, current problems and prospects. Efficient economy, vol. 5. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.5.35.

Brukhanskyi, R. F. (2014). Accounting and analysis in the system of strategic management of agricultural entrepreneurship. Ternopil: TNEU. Available at: http://surl.li/rhucmz

Bryant, A. (2018). Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness. Callisto Référence, 238 p.

Business Transformation for Sustainable Future: Research, Digitalization and Innovation (2024). Monograph edited by O. A. Sorokivska. Ternopil: FOP Palyanytsya VA, 593 p.

Butsa, Y. (2023). Ukraine seeks tools to attract private creditors to repay Russian reserves, Bin.ua. Available at: https://bin.ua/news/economics/economic/293950-ukrayina-obmirkovuye-instrumenti-zaluchennya.html

Butynets, F. F. (2009). Accounting financial accounting. Zhytomyr: ZHITI, 832 p.

Carillo, M. F. (2024). Human capital composition and long-run economic growth. Economic Modelling, vol. 137, 106760.

Carpentier, A., Gohin, A., Sckokai, P. et al. (2015). Economic modelling of agricultural production: past advances and new challenges. Review of Agricultural and Environmental Studies, vol. 96, No. 1, pp. 131-165.

Catalog of Fintech companies in Ukraine (2024). UAFIC. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YCkzK8FRm7gBTsFXbyJvoeQCCZ8d_d0_/view

Cescon, F., Costantini, A., Grassetti, L. (2019). Strategic choices and strategic management accounting in large manufacturing firms. Journal of Management and Governance, vol. 23 (3), pp. 605-636.

Commercial Code of Ukraine (2004). No. 436 dated January 16, 2004. Available at: http:www//zakon.rada.gov.ua

Cramer, G. L., Jensen, C. W., Southgate, D. D. (2011). Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness. John Wiley & Sons, 511 p.

D'iakiv, I. Yu. (2021). The Personnel Selection System as a Component of the Economic Security of the Enterprise. Bulletin of Transport and Industry Economics, vol. 75, pp. 98-102.

Danylyshyn, B. M., Maslyukivska, O. P. (2008). Development of national strategies for sustainable development: useful experience for Ukraine. Mechanism of economic regulation, No. 2, pp. 214-218.

Dashko, I. M. (2023). Fundamental imperatives of forming a strategy for ensuring the financial and economic security of the enterprise. Actual problems of economy, No. 1, pp. 259-263.

DFC to finance $350 million in political risk insurance for Ukraine (2024). Ukrinform. Available at: https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3694533-u-nacbanku-proponuut-rozdiliti-na-dva-etapi-strahuvanna-voennopoliticnih-rizikiv.html

Didorenko, T. V. (2015). The essence of costs as an object of accounting. Young Scientist, No. 1 (16), pp. 78-81.

Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (2025). Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir

Donets, L. I. (2006). Economic risks and methods of their measurement. Kyiv: Center of educational literature. Available at: http://surl.li/jjvakx

El Bilali, H., Ben Hassen, T. (2024). Disrupted harvests: how Ukraine – Russia war influences global food systems – a systematic review. Policy Studies, vol. 45, No. 3-4, pp. 310-335.

Feshchenko, O. A. (2021). Digital Solutions in Human Resource Management: Modern Practices. Scientific Notes, vol. 6, pp. 35-39.

Financial, economic and accounting-analytical aspects of sustainable development (2024). Monograph edited by L. P. Sidelnikova. Kherson: Vyshemirsky Book Issue, 477 p.

Fintech trends (2025). UAFIC. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/18SwyyJd6RsTTl_aCXcYFGbFTgpc01_Ly/view

Funds guaranteed by the Fund (2022). Deposit Guarantee Fund for Individuals. Available at: https://www.fg.gov.ua/articles/19-koshti-shcho-garantuyutsya-fondom.html

Garantien für Direktinvestitionen – Investitionsgarantien (2024). Available at: https://investitionsgarantien.de/main-navigation/ wissen/ ueber-uns/60-Jahre-DIA

Georgescu, P.-L., Barbuta-Misu, N., Zlati, M. L. et al. (2025). Quantifying the Performance of European Agriculture Through the New European Sustainability Model. Agriculture, vol. 15, 210.

Giuliani, A., Baron, H. (2023). The CAP (Common Agricultural Policy): A Short History of Crises and Major Transformations of European Agriculture. Forum for Social Economics, vol. 54, No. 1, pp. 68-94.

Goals of 2030 Agenda Hang in Balance as Ukraine War Causes Massive Suffering (2022). Deputy Secretary General Tells United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Available at: https://press.un.org/en/2022/dsgsm1715.doc.html

Gorkavyi, V. K., Gerasimenko, Yu. S. (2015). Formation of production cost and cost efficiency in agricultural enterprises, Kharkiv.

Grabchuk, I. L., Lyaxovych, G. I., Vakun, O. V. (2021). Formation of the accounting policy of the enterprise in the conditions of digitalization. Effective economy, vol. 8. Available at: https://doi.org/https://10.32702/2307-2105-2021.8.87.

Grakovsky, Y. (2022). Marketing costs: accounting and tax accounting. Available at: http://www. visnuk.com.ua/ua/pubs/id/3306?issue=83

Grebenyuk, A. M. (2020). Fundamentals of information security management: training. Manual, Dnipro: Dnipro State University of Internal Affairs, 144 p. Available at: https://er.dduvs.edu.ua/bitstream.pdf

Gudenko, N. M. (2017). The role of sales accounting for the control of the implementation process. Scientific Bulletin of the National Agrarian University, vol. 56, pp. 263-265.

Havrylko, T. O., Antonova, R. (2020). FinTech: Foreign experience and development features in Ukraine. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University, No. 29, pp. 17-22.

Hill, A. E., Ornelas, I., Taylor, J. E. (2021). Agricultural Labor Supply. Annual Review of Resource Economics, vol. 13, pp. 39-64.

Hnatenko, V. (2020). Information and economic security as a factor of stable development of the state. Public Management, No. 5. pp. 63-74. Available at: http://journals.maup.com.ua/index.php/public-management/article/view/152

Holiuk, V. Ya., Kuzmynskyi, V. Z., Chumachenko, O. H. (2024). The current state of the Ukrainian stock market and prospects for its development. Economy and society, vol. 64. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2024-64-96

Honcharenko, N. (2020). Acceptance of justified management decisions on the basis of economic analysis of economic activity of enterprises. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University, No. 30, pp. 52-54.

Honcharuk, A. (2022). Bankruptcy under martial law. What to do with a business that has stopped its work? Available at: https://borgexpert.com/stiahnennia-borhiv/arbitrazhna-praktyka/bankrutstvo-vumovakh-voiennoho-stanu-shcho-robyty-z-biznesom-iakyj-zupynyv-svoiu-robotu

IFRS Foundation (2023). International Accounting Standard (IAS) 41: Agriculture. Available at: https://www.ifrs.org

Instruction "On cashless payments in Ukraine in national currency" (2004). No. 22 dated January 21, 2004. Available at: http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0377-04

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (2023). International Accounting Standard 20: Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. Available at: https://www.ifrs.org

Iorgacheva, M. I., Kotsyurubenko, G. M., Kovaleva, O. M. (2023). Solvency of the entity: directions of its increase. Economy and society, No. 14, pp. 799-803.

Kamlyk, M. I. (2014). Economic security of entrepreneurial activity. Economic and legal aspect. Kyiv: Atika, 432 p.

Karp, V. S., Shtogrin, K. V. (2020). Systemic Risks for Investment Activity under Conditions of Global Uncertainty. Visnyk of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Series: International Relations. Economics. Country Studies. Tourism, No. 12, pp. 140-151.

Karpova, T. M. (2020). HR Analytics as a Tool for Economic Security of the Enterprise. Economy and Management Organization, vol. 4, pp. 54-59.

Kashchena, N., Chmil, Ye. (2022). Theoretical and methodological principles of analyzing the innovative development of an enterprise. Economy and Society, No. 43. Available at: http://surl.li/nosnyr

Katrenko, A. V. (2023). System analysis of computerized objects and processes. Lviv: Novyi svit, 396 p.

Khalatur, S. M., Hrabchuk, O. M., Viller, I. O. (2024). Innovative tools of stock exchange management: anti-crisis aspect. Investment: Practice and Experience, No. 2, No. 20, pp. 69-73.

Kharchenko, O. S. (2015). Management of the solvency of the enterprise in the economic security system. Investments: Practice and Experience, No. 1, pp. 55-59.

Koster, M. (2023). Investment Guarantees of the Federal Republic of Germany. Global Business for Ukraine. Available at: https://eba.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Investment_Guarantees_slides-PwC.pdf

Kovalchuk, A. M. (2020). Financial and economic security of an enterprise in the context of adaptation to the challenges of the digital environment. Enterprise economy, No. 3, pp. 152-159.

Kovalchuk, S. V. (2023). Modern directions of development of stock trading: trends and innovations. Modeling the development of the economic systems, No. 2, pp. 138-143.

Kovaliuk, A. O., Ulych, O. M. (2024). Foreign experience of the functioning of stock markets and their impact on the economy. Scientific Bulletin of the Odessa National Economic University, No. 5-6, pp. 58-68.

Kraevsky, V. M., Muravsky, O. Yu. (2023). Information support for accounting and analytical and control support management of transfer pricing operations. Digital economy and economic security, No. 7 (07), pp. 32-40.

Krupka, Ya. (2010). Economic security of the enterprise and its implementation through the system of accounting principles. Materials of the international scientific and practical conference (Ternopil, November 25-26, 2010). Ternopil: TNEU, pp. 57-60.

Krutova, A., Nesterenko, O. (2023). Accounting and analytical support for the assessment of the impact of war on the achievement of sustainable development goals. Bulletin of Khmelnytsky National University, vol. 3 pp. 7-16.

Kuzenko, T. B., Sablina, N. V. (2020). Financial security of the enterprise. Kharkiv: KhNEU named after S. Kuznets, 123 p.

Kuzmynchuk, N. V., Kutsenko, T. M., Terovanesova, O. Iu., Trykoza, K. S. (2022). Strategic management of the processes of involving society in investing on stock exchanges. Efficient economy, No. 7. Available at: https://nayka.com.ua/index.php/ee/article/view/148

Macroeconomic indicators (2025). Statistics. National Bank of Ukraine. Available at: https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/macro-indicators/

Malashko, O. (2020). Regulatory and Legal Support for Information Security in Ukraine. International Scientific Journal "Internauka", No. 14, pp. 30-38. Available at: https://dspace.lvduvs.edu.ua/handle/1234567890/3369

Mana, A. A., Allouhi, A., Hamrani, A. et al. (2024). Sustainable AI-based production agriculture: Exploring AI applications and implications in agricultural practices. Smart Agricultural Technology, vol. 7, 100416.

Masliy, N. D., Zadorozhnyuk, N. O., Zhadanova, Yu. O. (2020). Research into the essence and structure of the financial ecosystem. Azov Economic Bulletin, vol. 5 (22), pp. 171-174. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32840/2522-4263/2020-5-26

Matschos, V. (2023). Important support for German investors. GTAI Germany trade & invest. Available at: https://www.gtai.de/de/trade/ukraine/wirtschaftsumfeld/-eine-wichtige-unterstuetzung-fuer-deutsche-investoren--954466

Mazur, V. P. (2023). Methodological aspects of audit in the agricultural sector: scientific report. Kyiv: NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economics", 48 p.

Mazur, V. S. (2020). New approaches and forms of management as a special type of management. Priorities of economic development of Ukraine: history and present, pp. 178-183.

Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (2019). Methodological recommendations on accounting for state aid in the agricultural sector. Kyiv: MFU.

Moiseenko, I. P., Marchenko, O. M. (2011). Management of the financial and economic security of an enterprise. Lviv: Lviv State Internal Affairs Department, 380 p.

Mulyk, T. O., Mulyk, Ja. I. (2018). Organization of accounting and auditing of enterprise sales costs: status and areas for improvement. Global and national economic problems, vol. 22, pp. 965-971.

Muntiyan, V. I. (2010). Economic Security of Ukraine. Kyiv: KVITS Publishing House, 464 p.

Naik, T. (2008). Introduction to agricultural economics and agribusiness management. Ane Books, 150 p.

National Accounting Regulation (Standard) No. 10 "Receivables" (1999). Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 237 dated October 08, 1999. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0725-99#Text

National Accounting Regulation (Standard) No. 15 "Income" (1999). Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 290 dated November 29, 1999. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0860-99#Text

National Bank of Ukraine (2024). Survey on Systemic Risks in the Financial Sector. Available at: https://bank.gov.ua/ua/news/all/opituvannya-pro-sistemni-riziki-finansovogo-sektoru-traven-2024-roku

Nazarova, K., Misyuk, V. (2017). Accounting of expenses for marketing communications of the enterprise. Bulletin of the National university of trade and economics, No. 5, pp. 129-140.

Nechyporenko, V. (2022). How will martial law affect business? LAWYER & LAW, No. 8. Availableat:https://uz.ligazakon.ua/ua/magazine_article/EA015530

Nehrey, M., Kaminskyi, A., Komar, M. (2019). Agro-economic models: a review and directions for research. Periodicals of Engineering and Natural Sciences, vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 702-711.

Nekrasova, L. A., Diskina, A. A. (2018). Interaction of strategic planning of economic development of manufacturing enterprises and regional marketing. Marketing and digital technologies, vol. 2, No 3, pp. 104-118.

Nesterenko, O. O. (2017). Sustainable development level indicators and their impact on integrated reporting. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhgorod National University, vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 44-50.

Nitsenko, V. (2015). Research methods of functioning of vertically integrated structures of agrofood sphere. Scientific works of the National University of Food Technologies, No. 21(3), pp. 60-70.

Nitsenko, V. (2016). Economic efficiency of the intensification of the pig industry: theoretical and methodological aspect. Formation of market relations in Ukraine, No. 1 (176), pp. 107-111.

Nitsenko, V., Sharapa, O., Burdeina, N., Hanzhurenko, I. (2017). Accounting and analytical information Economics and society in the management system of a trading enterprise in Ukraine. Bulletin KhNAU named after V. V. Dokuchaiev, Series "Economic sciences", No. 2, pp. 3-18.

Novichenko, L. S., Svirida, O. A. (2023). Financial security of the enterprise as the basis of financial security of the state. Digital economy and economic security, No. 4 (04), pp. 27-31.

Obushnyy, S. M., Arabadzhy, K. V., Kostikova, K. O. (2023). Financial technologies in Ukraine: the path to innovation and stability. European scientific journal of Economic and Financial innovation, vol. 1 (11). Available at: https://journal.eae.com.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/181/148.

OECD (2023). Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2023. OECD Publishing. Available at: https://www.oecd.org

OECD (2025). Review of Ukraine's Financial Markets and Corporate Governance for Sustainable Recovery. Mapping Ukraine's Financial Markets and Corporate Governance Framework for a Sustainable Recovery. Paris: OECD. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/01/mapping-ukraine-s-financial-markets-and-corporate-governance-framework-for-a-sustainable-recovery_ba6fc369/866c5c44-en.pdf

Ogiychuk, M. F. et al. (2016). Financial and management accounting at agricultural enterprises. Kyiv: Alerta.

Olesenko, I. S. (2022). The solvency of an enterprise in the financial security system: essence and role. Economy. Finances. Right, vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 45-51.

On Accounting and Financial Reporting (1999). The Law of Ukraine No. 996-XIV dated July 16, 1999. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/996-14#Text

On the goals of sustainable development of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 (2019). Decree of the President of Ukraine of September 30, 2019 No. 722/2019. Available at: https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/7222019-29825

Open Budget (2025). Available at: https://openbudget.gov.ua/national-budget/

Orel, V. M. (2013). The essence and role of control as management functions. Available at: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=3763

Orlyk, O. V. (2014). Economic security of the enterprise: properties, strategy and methods of ensuring it. Economic security in the context of globalization of the world economy. Dnipropetrovsk: FOP Drobyazko S. I., vol. 2, pp. 176-182.

Pakhomov, M., Yershova, N. (2024). World trends in the development of the insurance market and prospects in Ukraine. Bulletin of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute", Economic sciences, vol. 1. pp. 17-21.

Panchenko, V. (2020). State and Enterprise Information Security Management: Legal and Organizational Aspects. Actual Problems of Jurisprudence, No. 1. Available at: http://dspace.wunu.edu.ua/bitstream.pdf

Pasinovich, I., Gutak, V. (2023). Financial security as a component of economic and corporate security: a theoretical aspect. Economy and Society, No. 58. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-58-24

Patsarniuk, O. (2021). Organizational stages of audit of the enterprise's innovative activity. Economy and state, No. 4, pp. 163-168. Available at: https://doi.org/168.10.32702/2306-6806.2021.4.163

Podmeshalska, Yu. V., Stepanenko, V. A. (2018). Accounting for sales costs. Investments: practice and experience, No. 24, pp. 31-35.

Podyk, S. (2024). Assessment of credit provision for agricultural enterprises in Ukraine. Entrepreneurship and Innovation, vol. 31, pp. 25-30.

Popadynets, I. R., Havadzyn, N. O., Markiv, M. M., Hryhorska, N. O. (2023). Prospects for the development of the stock market of Ukraine in the post-war period. Current issues in modern science, No. 4 (10), pp. 44-55.

Popelo, O. V., Lopashchuk, I. V. (2024). Capitalization management of agro-industrial enterprises in the context of financial and economic security. Problems and Prospects of Economics and Management, No. 4 (36), pp. 112-123. Available at: https://doi.org/10.25140/2411-5215-2023-4(36)-112-123

Poplavska, Zh. V. (2020). Changing the paradigm of strategic management at the enterprise in the conditions of modern development. Available at: http://ena.lp.edu.ua: 8080/bitstream/ntb/26244/1/16.109.116.pdf

Preobrazhenskaya, O. S. (2020). Features of management of financial and economic security of the enterprise. Global and national problems of economy, No. 3, pp. 384-387.

Prokhorov, B. (2020). How to overcome the inefficiency of communal enterprises? Center for Economic Strategy. Available at: https://ces.org.ua/municipal-enterprise-ownership-presentation

Proskurina, N. V. (2018). Application of MSFZ in agriculture: problems and ways of solving them. Economics of AIC, No. 5, pp. 45–51.

Prozorov, D. V. (2015). Mechanism of management of sustainable development of enterprises. Modernization of the financial and credit system: experience and prospects: abstracts of reports of the II international scientific and practical internet conference, April 27-29, 2015. Severodonetsk: Publishing house of the V. Dahl State University of Economics, pp. 111-114.

Pulse of Fitnech H2'22 (2023). Global analysis of fintech investment. KPMG. Available at: https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2023/02/pulse-of-fintech-h2-22-web-file.pdf

Pyatigorets, A. S., Koptsiukh, O. S. (2017). Features of auditing on agricultural enterprises. Collection of scientific works of the Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport named after academician V. Lazaryan “Problems of Transport Economics”, No. 14, pp. 52-57. Available at: https://doi.org/10.15802/pte.v0i14.123871

Registers. National Securities and Stock Market Commission (2025). Available at: https://www.nssmc.gov.ua

Regulatory and legal base of Ukraine (2025). Legislation. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws

Rogatina, L. P. (2020). Formation and management of development of financial and economic security of enterprises. Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University, Series Economic Sciences, vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 86-88.

Rozhko, O. D., Marenych, T. H., Onegina, V. M. et al. (2021). Bank credit in financial provisionof agricultural enterprises. Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice, vol. 4 (31), pp. 41–51.

Rubanov, P. M. (2020). Transformational processes in the national economy under the influence of FinTech innovations. Sumy: Sumy State University.

Rubino, A., Mokiy, A., Fleychuk, M., Khaustova, V., Salashenko, T. (2025). Systemic Risks to Capital Investment Flows in the Post-crisis Economy of Ukraine. Systemic Risk and Complex Networks in Modern Financial Systems. Monograph edited by V. Pacelli. Cham: Springer, pp. 383-410. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-64916-5_20

Sarapina, O. A., Stefanovych, N. Ya., Pinchuk,T. A., Shram, T. V. (2023). Analysis of the activities of municipal enterprises and approaches to their classification. Bulletin of KhNTU, vol. 2 (85), pp. 228-234. Available at: https://journals.kntu.kherson.ua/index.php/visnyk_kntu/article/view/271/262

Savanchuk, T. M., Dubyna, O. L., Bielov, D. S. (2024). Accounting and analytical provision of payments with consumers of services in the utility. Available at: https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/issue/view/68

Shelenko, D. I., Shpykuliak, O. H., Horbatiuk, O. V. (2024). The functioning of derivative financial instruments in the development of stock trading: a theoretical and evolutionary aspect. Entrepreneurship and Trade, No. 41, pp. 118-125.

Shevtsiv, L. Yu. (2018). Transformation of administrative accounting in conditions of sustainable development: accounting and information aspect. Economics: time realities, vol. 1 (35), pp. 61-70.

Shpileva, V. O., Kravchyk, Yu. V., Yashchenko, I. V. (2022). Management of competitive positions of the enterprise. Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University, Economic sciences, No. 1 (302), pp. 23-30.

Shtangret, A. M., Steciv, L. P. (2017), Accounting and analytical management of the economic security of the enterprise: methodical principles. Economy and society, vol. 9, pp.722-726.

Shubravska, O. V. (2021). Innovations and risks in the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine. Economy of Ukraine, No. 5, pp. 25-33.

Shulyk, Yu. V. (2024). State and prospects for the development of the stock market of Ukraine. Scientific notes of the National University "Ostroh Academy", Series "Economics", vol. 33 (61), pp. 69-80.

Shumska, S. V. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in Personnel Selection: Benefits and Risks. Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University, Series: Economic Sciences, vol. 49, pp. 112-117.

Skoruk, O. (2021). Accounting and analytical support of the economic security of an enterprise. Lutsk: Volyn National University named after Lesia Ukrainka, 94 p.

Skrypnyk, M. I. (2019). Costs and expenses: the problem of interpretation of concepts. International collection of scientific papers, Series: Accounting, control and analysis, Zhytomyr State Technical University, No. 1 (13), pp. 236-240.

Snitkina, I. A. (2019). Approaches to determining the essence of solvency and classification of factors of influence. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhgorod University, vol. 1, No. 53, pp. 179-183.

Sokil, O. H. (2018). Risks' content, classification and transformation of accounting and analytical support of agricultural enterprises' sustainable development. Development of economy, vol. 38, pp. 153-165.

Stasyuk, L. (2019). Analysis of liquidity and solvency indicators on the example of PJSC "KPPPU Opmress". Galician Economic Bulletin, vol. 44, No. 1. pp. 154-161.

Stepanenko, A. I., Dubovik, M. F. (2022). Analysis of receivables, its impact on the financial condition and business activity of the enterprise. Problems of a systematic approach in the economy, No 2 (88). Available at: https://ir.kneu.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/18efad67-a88a-47bf-95a5-4724a32a9353/content

Strapchuk, S. I. (2022). Sustainable development of agricultural enterprises based on the principles of circular economy. Kharkiv: DBTU; Lviv: Publishing house "Novyi Svit–2000", 380 p.

Sushko, N. P. (2010). Analysis of Systemic Investment Risk in the Stock Market. Investments: Practice and Experience. Kyiv, vol. 17, 24-27.

Svitlychna, T. I. (2022). Assessment of the strategic potential of housing and communal services enterprises. Available at: https://eprints.kname.edu.ua/3119/1/28-32_Svitlychna _TI.pdf

Tanklevs'ka, N., Yarmolenko, V. (2021). Current situation and problems of stock market functioning in Ukraine. Effective Economy, vol. 7. Available at: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=9040

Tataryn, N. B., Bundz, N. B., Kravchuk, A. S. (2021). Ukrainian stock market: current state and development problems. Young Scientist, vol. 3 (91), pp. 379-383.

Tax Code of Ukraine (2010). The Law of Ukraine No. 2755-VI dated 02.12.2010. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17#Text

Telegina, A. V. (2019). Features of building a system of production cost accounting at dairy enterprises. Management of development, No. 9, pp. 98-101.

Teroshyna, I. M. (2016). Features of accounting for payments for housing and communal services with the population. Available at: https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/233567921.pdf

The official site of Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Agrarian and Land Policy (2025). Available at: https://komagropolit.rada.gov.ua/

The official site of Kyivstar Business HUB (2025). State business support programs for 2025. Available at: https://hub.kyivstar.ua/articles/derzhavni-programi-z-pidtrimki-biznesu-na-2025-rik

The official site of Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (2025). Available at: https://minagro.gov.ua/

The official site of Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (2025). Available at: https://me.gov.ua/News/Detail/c7d104ce-bb5a-40d0-9c56-47d97304a10d?lang=uk-UA&title=UriadPererakhuvav1-7-MlrdGrnDliaKompensatsiiVidsotkivZaProgramoiudostupniKrediti5-7-9

The official site of World Bank (2025). Available at: https://www.worldbank.org/uk/country/ukraine

The Tax Code of Ukraine (2011). News of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, No. 13-14, No. 15-16, No. 17, art. 112. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17#Text

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (1999). The Law of Ukraine "National Accounting Regulation (Standard) 16 "Expenses". Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0027-00

Tomchuk, O. F. (2023). Analysis of payment capacity of the enterprise and its display in accounting: essence, classification, evaluation, No. 51. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-51-16

U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, DFC, (2024). Available at: www.dfc.gov

Vasilieva, L. M. (2018). Accounting and analytical toolkit of examinations and analytical procedures of the company's activity in order to ensure its economic security. Young scientist, vol. 9, pp. 461-464.

Vasilishin, S. I., Hnatyshyn, L. B., Prokopyshyn, O. S. (2022). Economic security as a component of accounting and analytical support of enterprise management: theoretical aspect. Tavriysk Scientific Bulletin, Series: Economics, No.14, pp. 110-120.

Vasilyeva, L. M. (2013). The essence of accounting policy, its significance and the requirements that are imposed on it. Effective economy, No. 6. Available at: http://www.economy.nayka.ua

Vasylieva, N. (2007). Mathematical models of innovative development in the agricultural economy. Dnipro: RVV DDAU, 348 p.

Vasylieva, N., Moroz, S. (2023). Optimization and econometric models – application in agricultural economics. Dnipro: Publisher Bila K. O., 190 p.

Vasylishyn, S. I. (2020). Accounting and analytical management of agricultural enterprises in the system of risks and threats to economic security. Madrid Printing House, 470 p.

Vodolazska, O. A. (2018). Methodological principles of financial management of business entities in conditions of uncertainty. Economic Analysis, vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 82-87.

Vucinic, M. (2020). Fintech and Financial Stability Potential Influence of FinTech on Financial Stability. Risks and Benefits. Journal of Central Banking Theory and Practice. Montenegro, vol. 9 (2), pp. 43-66.

Website Statista (2025). Available at: https://www.statista.com/outlook/dmo/fintech/worldwde#transaction-value.

World Economic Forum (2025). The Global Risks Report 2025. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-risks-report-2025/

Yarmyshko, Ya. O. (2024). Ukrainian stock market: analysis of influencing factors and ways of modernization. European scientific journal of Economic and Financial innovation, vol. 2 (14). Available at: http://doi.org/10.32750/2024-0234

Yavna, I. V., Kovaliv, V. M. (2024). State regulation of the processes of forming the financial potential of agricultural enterprises. Visnyk LTEU, vol. 78, pp. 101-108.

Yevtushenko, V. A. (2023). Innovative environment and adaptation of the AIC to risks. Bulletin of KhNU, No. 2, pp. 118-125.

Zadorozhna, I. M. (2023). Big Data in HR: New Opportunities for Business. Business Inform, vol. 3, pp. 83-87.

Zahirniak, D. M., Hlukhova, V. I., Kravchenko, Kh. V. (2021). Activities of municipal enterprises and their financial support in the context of decentralization. Available at: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/pdf/1_2021/14.pdf

Zamlynskyj, V. V., Voloshyna, O. V., Stepanenko, S. V. (2024). Accounting policy and economic security in the enterprise management system. Ukrainian Journal of Applied Economics and Technology, vol. 1, pp. 56-61.

Zhihlei, I. V. (2016). Audit of financial statements of agricultural enterprises: methodological aspects. Bulletin of Zhytomyr State Technological University, Series: Economic Sciences, No. 4 (78), pp. 115-122.

Zhuk, V. M., Vasylishyn, S. I., Zamlynskyj, V. A. (2023). Accountant's profession in enterprise management and its economic security. Kyiv: NSC “Institute of Agrarian Economics”, 358 p.

Zhulyn, O. V., Zeleniuk-Dzhun, L. V. (2020). Management of financial resources of municipal enterprises and prospects for their development. Business news, vol. 7. Available at: https://www.business-inform.net/article/?year=2020&abstract=2020_7_0_174_180

Zinchenko, O. V., Krutykh, O. V. (2018). Economic essence and classification of receivables for the needs of the accounting system of the enterprise. Market infrastructure, vol. 25, pp. 819-825.

Zos-Kior, M. V. (2022). Models of financial risk and their application in the AIC. Economic Bulletin of the University, No. 47, pp. 70-77.

SCIENTIFIC EDITION

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH
In English

Responsible for the issue is Natalia Vasylieva

The materials are printed in the author's edition.
The views expressed in the publications are solely the position of the authors.
Authors are responsible for the scientific level of publications, the validity of conclusions, the reliability of results, and the presence of plagiarism.

Підписано до друку 30.04.2025 р. Формат 60 х 841/16. Папір офсетний. Друк цифровий. Обл.-вид. арк. 35. Ум.-друк. арк. 35. Тираж 100 прим. Зам. № 95

Видавець ФОП Максимовська Ю. А.
Свідоцтво держ. реєстрації серія ДК № 7589 від 07.02.2022

Надруковано у ТОВ "Україна-Принт"
Вул. Архитектора Олега Петрова, 25, Дніпро, тел. 067 165 74 75

Автори:
Галина ПАВЛОВА, Олександр АТАМАС, Олександр ТКАЧЕНКО, Людмила ВОЛЧАНСЬКА, Ольга ГУБАРИК, Олена ДУБИНА, Ольга ЧЕРНЕЦЬКА, Сергій ЮРЧЕНКО, Марія БАРДАДИМ, Леся ВАСІЛЬЄВА, Ольга ОДНОШЕВНА, Тетяна МАЧАК, Альона МІНЬКОВСЬКА, Тетяна САВАНЧУК, Світлана ХАЛАТУР, Світлана КАЧУЛА, Анна СІРКО, Наталя ВАСИЛЬЄВА, Юлія МАСЮК, Оксана ВОДОЛАЗСЬКА, Оксана ГРАБЧУК, Ілона СОЛОДОВНИКОВА

О17 Облікове, фінансове та економічне забезпечення сталого розвитку аграрного сектору: теоретичні основи та практичні рекомендації: колективна монографія. Англійською мовою. Дніпро: ФОП Максимовська Ю. А., 2025. 488 с.

ISBN: 978-617-95342-7-0

UDC 336 : 338 : 631 : 657