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Studiu privind investițiile nete în 2023

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Abstract

În acest articol, autorii au fost preocupați de evoluția investițiilor nete în România în anul 2023. Desigur, investițiile reprezintă principala cale de creștere economică a unei națiuni. Investițiile au un efect pozitiv asupra dezvoltării economice prin crearea de locuri de muncă și asigurarea de salarii competitive, dar și prin îmbunătățirea calității noilor produse, precum și prin îmbunătățirea managementului companiilor comerciale care activează în diverse domenii. Investițiile se regăsesc în toate domeniile de activitate, care presupun practic utilizarea de capital, forță de muncă și noi resurse, care duc la rândul lor la realizarea de noi obiective economice, dar și la dezvoltarea celor existente. În această lucrare au fost analizate rând pe rând investițiile nete realizate în economia națională, structura investițiilor nete pe elemente structurale, structura investițiilor nete pe activități ale economiei naționale, utilizând în acest sens date furnizate de Institutul Național al Statistici și Eurostat. În articol sunt prezentate o serie de tabele și grafice, care au rolul de a facilita înțelegerea analizelor efectuate de autori.

Cuvinte cheie: investiție netă, management, resurse, capital, creștere economică.

Clasificarea JEL: C10, E30

Introducere

În acest articol autorii au fost preocupați de evoluțiile investițiilor nete în România anului 2023, acestea fiind principalul mod de dezvoltare și creștere economică a unei societăți aflate într-un proces de reducere a decalajelor față de țările dezvoltate din vest. Totodată sunt prezentate câteva aspecte teoretice despre investiții, care se referă la lucrările de construcție, mijloacele de transport, utilaje și alte cheltuieli de investiții și se prezintă situația existentă la nivelul lunii octombrie 2023, comparativ cu luna octombrie 2022, dar și care a fost evoluția în primele zece luni ale anului 2023, comparativ cu perioada similară a anului 2022.

Prin crearea de locuri de muncă și asigurarea de salarii competitive, precum și prin îmbunătățirea calității noilor produse și prin îmbunătățirea

managementului întreprinderilor din diferite industrii, investițiile pot să stimuleze creșterea economică și pot asigura sustenabilitatea modelului economic al țării noastre. Tot pe baza investițiilor se pot asigura condiții propice pentru rezolvarea unor alte dezechilibre macroeconomice, cum ar fi deficitul balanței comerciale. Prin creșterea competitivității produselor românești și creșterea producției și implicit prin creșterea exporturilor se poate ameliora valoarea rezultatului indicatorului export net.

Această lucrare a examinat investițiile nete realizate în economia națională, structura investițiilor nete pe elemente structurale și activitățile economiei naționale, folosind informații furnizate de Institutul Național al Statistici și Eurostat. Pentru a facilita înțelegerea analizelor efectuate de autori, articolul conține numeroase tabele și grafice.

Pentru a asigura o creștere mai activă a investițiilor, este necesar să se folosească fondurile comunitare care sunt acordate agricultorilor sub formă de subvenții. Totodată, trebuie acordată o mai mare atenție atragerii fondurilor comunitare pentru a fi utilizate pentru proiecte strategice.

Literature review

Pacheco-Torgal (2014) a discutat despre mai multe aspecte legate de tipurile de materiale de construcție. Tykkä și colab. (2010) discută politica Uniunii Europene privind creșterea firmelor din sectorul construcțiilor. Cho și Son (2012) au efectuat o investigație empirică asupra industriei IT de construcții. Love și Irani (2004) au examinat modul în care beneficiile IMM-urilor din industria construcțiilor sunt gestionate. Blonigen, Davies, Waddell și Naughton (2007) s-au concentrat pe utilizarea modelelor autoregresive pentru a analiza investițiile străine. Boudier-Bensebaa (2005) au examinat dezvoltarea investițiilor străine directe în națiunile din Europa Centrală și de Est. Metodele prin care investițiile străine directe accelerează creșterea economică au fost examinate de Carkovic and Levine (2005). Cicak și Soric (2015) au examinat modul în care produsul intern brut al națiunilor și investițiile străine directe sunt legate unul de celălalt. Popielas (2012) a luat în considerare posibilitatea ca serviciile de investiții să fie uniforme în Uniunea Europeană.

Metodologie

Sursa datelor este formată din cercetările statistice trimestriale privind indicatorii pe termen scurt în industrie, construcții și servicii (IND TS, CON TS și SERV TS) pentru agenții economici, precum și din cercetările statistice trimestriale privind investițiile realizate pentru unitățile care au activitate în agricultură, bănci, asigurări și sectorul bugetar (administrație publică, asistență socială, învățământ și sănătate).

Investițiile nete (noi) includ cheltuielile pentru a crea noi mijloace fixe, pentru a dezvolta, moderniza și a reconstrui mijloacele fixe existente, precum și alte cheltuieli realizate pentru acoperirea serviciilor legate de transferul de proprietate asupra mijloacelor fixe existente și a terenurilor care au fost preluate cu plată de la alte unități (taxe notariale, comisioane, cheltuieli de transport, de manipulare etc.). Valoarea terenurilor, mijloacele fixe din țară și import care au fost deja înregistrate ca mijloace fixe la alte unități din țară, aporturile, sumele acordate în avans terților și contravaloarea achizițiilor de obiective în curs de execuție, inclusiv lucrări geologice, nu sunt incluse în volumul investițiilor nete. Investițiile sunt considerate doar banii cheltuiți ulterior achiziției, pentru a continua procesul de investiții.

Investițiile se referă la lucrările de construcție, mijloacele de transport, utilaje și alte cheltuieli de investiții. Lucrările de construcții referinduse la montarea și punerea în funcțiune a utilajelor tehnologice, în vreme ce mijloacele de transport, utilajele și alte cheltuieli de investiții includ toate cheltuielile referitoare la foraj, lucrări geologice, achiziționarea animalelor destinate muncii, producției, respectiv reproducției. De asemenea sunt incluse acele sume cheltuite pentru realizarea împăduririlor, livezilor și plantării viței de vie și alte obiecte necesare pentru desfășurarea activităților gospodărești. Totodată sunt incluse serviciile rezultate în urma realizării transferului de proprietate și eventuale studii de cercetare.

Indicii de volum sunt obținuți prin deflatarea datelor folosind un indice care a fost calculat pe baza indicelui de cost în construcții, indicilor prețurilor de producție, indicilor de preț pe piața țărănească, respectiv indicilor de preț pentru livezi și viță de vie.

Cercetarea statistică este una de tip selectiv, sondajul utilizat și extragerea eșantionului, se realizează asemănător sondajelor stratificate cu selecții aleatoare, fără revenirea la nivelul aceluiași strat, mărimea întreprinderii în funcție de numărul total de salariați și activitatea economică a întreprinderii fiind reprezentative.

Se efectuează o cercetare exhaustivă a categoriei de operatori economici cu potențial economic ridicat (50 de salariați sau mai mult), deoarece este necesar să se compare rezultatele atât pe grupe de activități omogene, cât și la nivel de întreprindere de la o perioadă la alta. O reprezentativitate calculată după cifra de afaceri de 95,25% din mulțimea totală a unităților active este asigurată de baza de selecție an eșantionului. Datele au fost obținute de la aproximativ 24058 unități economice. Estimările pot avea o eroare maximă de plus sau minus 3%.

Datele sunt provizorii și pot fi revizuite periodic pe baza rectificărilor efectuate retroactiv de operatorii economici.

Date, rezultate și discuții

Investițiile nete în economia națională au însumat 48822,6 milioane lei în trimestrul III 2023, înregistrând o creștere cu 16,6% față de trimestrul III 2022.

În primele zece luni ale anului 2023 s-a înregistrat o creștere cu 14,4%, față de perioada similară a anului 2022, investițiile nete în economia națională însumând aproximativ 118497,4 milioane lei.

Evoluția investițiilor nete în economia națională în trimestrul al treilea al anului 2023 în comparație cu trimestrul al treilea al anului 2022

Tabelul nr. 1

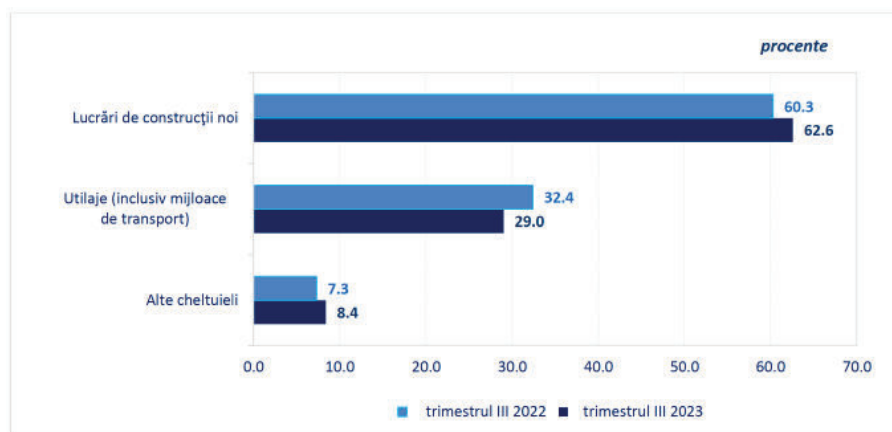
| | trim. III 2022- milioane lei, prețuri curente | trim. III 2023- milioane lei, prețuri curente | Indici de pret în % față de trim. III 2022 | Indici de volum în % față de trim. III 2022 | Structură (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | trim. III 2022 | trim. III 2023 |
| TOTAL | 38889,6 | 48822,6 | 107,6 | 116,6 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| Lucrări de construcții noi | 23434,2 | 30541,3 | 109,3 | 119,2 | 60,3 | 62,6 |
| Utilaje (inclusiv mijloace de transport) | 12602,8 | 14157,6 | 104,6 | 107,4 | 32,4 | 29,0 |
| Alte cheltuieli | 2852,6 | 4123,7 | 106,4 | 135,9 | 7,3 | 8,4 |

Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

În tabelul nr. 1 se observă o creștere a investițiilor nete realizate în economia națională cu 16,6% în trimestrul III 2023, față de trimestrul III 2022. S-au înregistrat creșteri pe toate elementele de structură, cea mai mare fiind de 35,9% la alte chetuieli. Lucrările de construcții au înregistrat o creștere peste medie, cu o creștere cu 19,2%, în vreme ce rata de creștere la utilaje și mijloace de transport s-a situat în jurul procentului de 7,4%.

Evoluția structurii investițiilor nete pe componentele de structură în trimestrul al treilea al anului 2023 în comparație cu trimestrul al treilea al anului 2022

Figura nr. 1



Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

În figura nr. 1 sunt evidențiate evoluțiile structurale ale investițiilor nete în economia națională, observăm o creștere cu 2,3 puncte procentuale pe structura la nivelul construcțiilor noi și o creștere cu 1,1 puncte procentuale la nivelul altor cheltuieli de investiții. Componenta aflată în regres în trimestrul III 2023, față de trimestrul III 2022, este reprezentată de utilaje și mijloace de transport, care a pierdut aproximativ 3,4 puncte procentuale.

Evoluția investițiilor nete în economia națională în primele 10 luni din 2023, comparativ cu prime 10 luni ale anului 2022

Tabelul nr. 2

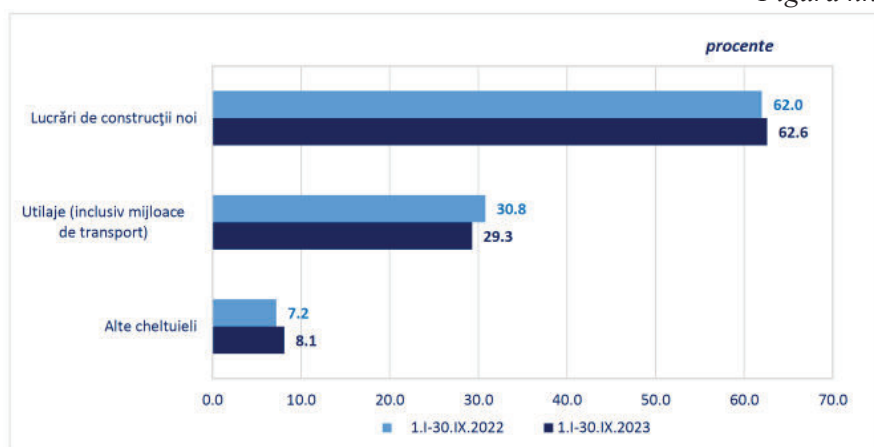
| | 1.I-30. IX.2022 - milioane lei, prețuri curente | 1.I-30. IX.2023 - milioane lei, prețuri curente | Indici de pret în % față de 1.I-30. IX.2022 | Indici de volum în % față de 1.I-30.IX. 2022 | Structură (%) | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | 1.I-30.IX. 2022 | 1.I-30. IX. 2023 |
| TOTAL | 95932,6 | 118497,4 | 108,0 | 114,4 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| Lucrări de construcții noi | 59518,1 | 74188,5 | 109,3 | 114,0 | 62,0 | 62,6 |
| Utilaje (inclusiv mijloace de transport) | 29519,3 | 34706,5 | 105,5 | 111,5 | 30,8 | 29,3 |
| Alte cheltuieli | 6895,2 | 9602,4 | 108,3 | 128,6 | 7,2 | 8,1 |

Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

În tabelul nr. 2 observăm că investițiile nete în economia națională au înregistrat o creștere cu 14,4% în primele zece luni din 2023, comparativ cu perioada similară a anului 2022. Toate elemente de structură au înregistrat creșteri în perioada anterior menționată, singura care a avut un nivel peste medie se înregistrează la elementul alte cheltuieli de investiții, cu o creștere cu 28,6%. Investițiile pe elementul de structură lucrări noi în construcții au crescut cu 14%, în primele 10 luni ale anului 2023, față de primele 10 luni ale anului 2022, fiind foarte aproape, dar ușor sub medie. La nivelul elementului utilaje și mijloace de transport s-a înregistrat o creștere cu 11,5%, în primele 10 luni ale anului 2023, față de aceleași luni ale anului precedent.

Evoluția structurii investițiilor nete pe componentele de structură în primele 10 luni din anul 2023, comparativ cu primele 10 luni ale anului 2022

Figura nr. 2

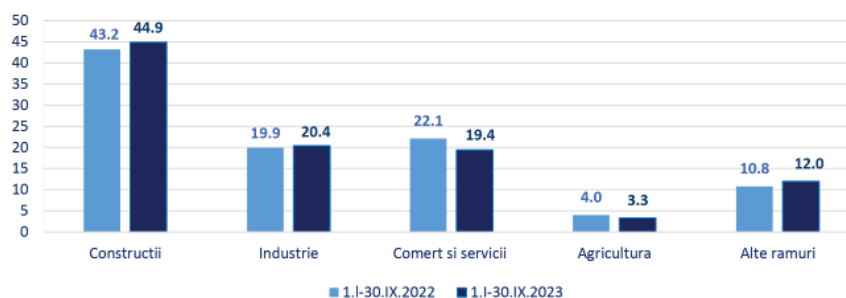


Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Figura nr. 2 ne arată care a fost dinamica investițiilor nete în economia națională, în primele zece luni ale anului 2023, față de perioada similară din anul 2022. Se observă că situația analizată este similară celei din figura nr. 1, diferențele fiind doar la valorile înregistrate. Astfel avem o creștere cu 0,6 puncte procentuale al elementului de structură lucrări de construcții noi, o creștere cu 0,9 puncte procentuale la alte cheltuieli și o scădere cu 1,5 puncte procentuale la elementul care definește utilajele și mijloacele de transport.

Evoluția structurii investițiilor nete în raport cu activitățile economice ale țării, în primele 10 luni din anul 2023, comparativ cu primele 10 luni ale anului 2022

Figura nr. 3
procente



Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

În figura nr. 3 sunt evidențiate evoluțiile investițiilor nete în economia națională, în raport cu activitățile economice ale țării. Observăm că, în primele zece luni ale anului 2023, se înregistrează o creștere față de perioada similară a anului 2022, cu 1,7 puncte procentuale în construcții. Tot creștere se înregistrează și la investițiile nete în industrie, cu o creștere cu 0,5 puncte procentuale, respectiv 1,2 puncte procentuale la alte ramuri. Din figura nr. 3 putem observa că serviciile și comerțul au înregistrat o scădere cu 2,7 puncte procentuale, iar investițiile în agricultură au coborât aproape de 3,3%, înregistrând o pierdere de 0,7 puncte procentuale.

Concluzii

Din cele analizate de autori, se observă că, la nivelul economiei naționale industria și construcțiile au fost ramurile principale care au atras majoritatea investițiilor, fiind ramurile care au primit responsabilitatea dezvoltării economiei românești. Îngrijorător este faptul că, investițiile în agricultură, au scăzut, ceea ce ne duce cu gândul că pe viitor, dependența de importuri pentru asigurarea necesarului de alimente pentru populație va crește.

De asemenea, comerțul și serviciile au optat să reducă ritmul investițiilor în această ramură, manifestând reticență asupra potențialului de dezvoltare în perioada viitoare.

Este interesant de urmărit cum o să evolueze lucrurile până la finalul anului 2023, având în vedere că pe finalul anului au fost făcute ajustări fiscale, ca urmare a deficitului excesiv din anul 2023. Dacă ritmul de creștere se menține sau dacă nu cumva investițiile încep să scadă ca urmare acestui semnal transmis de către autorități.

În acest articol s-a ajuns la concluzia că este necesar să crească numărul de investiții nete în economie. În schimb, dacă accesul la credite oferite de băncile autohtone ar fi favorabil, o creștere semnificativă a investițiilor nete, precum și a activității de construcție a locuințelor și a altor tipuri de construcții ar putea avea loc. Cu toate acestea, investitorii sunt mai reticenți în a contracta credite pe termen lung și pe termen mediu în prezent, deoarece dobânzile la credite sunt deosebit de mari. Probabil cele mai multe credite, vor fi în perioada următoare pe termen scurt, care ajută la realizarea unor obiective deja începute și puse în grupa posibilelor realizări.

Pentru a permite creșterea nivelului investițiilor, autoritățile române în managementul economic-financiar trebuie să găsească soluții care să permită investitorilor, în special investitorilor autohtoni, să lucreze bine cu băncile românești sau cu băncile care funcționează în țara noastră, iar în momentul în care se urmărește reducerea deficitului bugetar prin introducerea de noi taxe aplicate sistemului bancar, este cam greu să dezvoltăm un parteneriat.

O altă concluzie ar fi că este necesar ca proiectele asumate, care au finanțare din fonduri europene să se realizeze cu importanță și urgență majoră, fiind greu de crezut că se pot asigura finanțări din altă parte, având în vedere cizele prin care economia a trecut în ultimii ani și efectele lăsate de acestea.

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STUDY ON NET INVESTMENTS IN 2023

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Abstract

In this article, the authors were concerned with the evolution of net investments in Romania in the year 2023. Of course, investments represent the main way of economic growth of a nation. Investments have a positive effect on economic development by creating jobs and ensuring competitive wages, but also by improving the quality of new products, as well as by improving the management of commercial companies operating in various fields. Investments can be found in all areas of activity, which practically involve the use of capital, labor and new resources, which in turn lead to the achievement of new economic objectives, but also to the development of existing ones. In this work, the net investments made in the national economy, the structure of net investments by structural elements, the structure of net investments by activities of the national economy were analyzed one by one, using in this sense data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat. The article presents a series of tables and graphs, which have the role of facilitating the understanding of the analyzes carried out by the authors.

Keywords: net investment, management, resources, capital, economic growth.

JEL classification: C10, E30

Introduction

In this article, the authors were concerned with the evolution of net investments in Romania in 2023, which are the main way of development and economic growth of a society in the process of reducing the gaps compared to developed countries in the West. At the same time, some theoretical aspects about investments are presented, which refer to construction works, means of transport, machinery and other investment expenses, and the existing situation is presented at the level of October 2023, compared to October 2022, but also what was the evolution in the first ten months of 2023 compared to the same period of 2022.

By creating jobs and providing competitive wages, as well as improving the quality of new products and improving the management of

enterprises in various industries, investments can stimulate economic growth and ensure the sustainability of our country's economic model. Also, on the basis of investments, favorable conditions can be ensured for solving other macroeconomic imbalances, such as the trade balance deficit. By increasing the competitiveness of Romanian products and increasing production, and implicitly by increasing exports, the value of the result of the net export indicator can be improved.

This paper examined the net investment made in the national economy, the structure of net investment by structural elements and the activities of the national economy, using information provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat. To facilitate understanding of the authors' analysis, the article contains numerous tables and graphs.

To ensure a more active growth of investments, it is necessary to use the Community funds that are given to farmers in the form of subsidies. At the same time, greater attention must be paid to attracting community funds to be used for strategic projects.

Literature review

Pacheco-Torgal (2014) discussed several aspects related to the types of building materials. Tykkä et al. (2010) discuss European Union policy on the growth of firms in the construction sector. Cho and Son (2012) conducted an empirical investigation on the construction IT industry. Love and Irani (2004) examined how the benefits of SMEs in the construction industry are managed. Blonigen, Davies, Waddell and Naughton (2007) focused on using autoregressive models to analyze foreign investment. Boudier-Bensebaa (2005) examined the development of foreign direct investment in Central and Eastern European nations. The ways in which foreign direct investment accelerates economic growth have been examined by Carkovic and Levine (2005). Cicak and Soric (2015) examined how nations' gross domestic product and foreign direct investment are related to each other. Popielas (2012) considered the possibility of uniform investment services in the European Union.

Methodology

The data source consists of quarterly statistical surveys on short-term indicators in industry, construction and services (IND TS, CON TS and SERV TS) for economic agents, as well as quarterly statistical surveys on investments made for units active in agriculture, banks, insurance and the budget sector (public administration, social assistance, education and health).

Net (new) investments include expenses to create new fixed assets, to develop, modernize and reconstruct existing fixed assets, as well as other

expenses incurred to cover services related to the transfer of ownership of existing fixed assets and land that has been taken over with payment from other units (notary fees, commissions, transport, handling expenses, etc.). The value of land, fixed assets from the country and imports that have already been registered as fixed assets at other units in the country, contributions, amounts granted in advance to third parties and the consideration for acquisitions of objectives in progress, including geological works, are not included in the volume of investments net. Investments are only considered money spent after the purchase, to continue the investment process.

Investments refer to construction works, means of transport, machinery and other investment expenses. Construction works referring to the installation and commissioning of technological equipment, while means of transport, machinery and other investment expenses include all expenses related to drilling, geological works, the purchase of animals intended for work, production, and reproduction. Also included are those sums spent on afforestation, orchards and planting vines and other objects necessary for carrying out household activities. At the same time, the services resulting from the transfer of ownership and possible research studies are included.

The volume indices are obtained by deflating the data using an index that has been calculated based on the construction cost index, the production price indices, the farmers' market price indices, and the orchard and vine price indices.

The statistical research is of a selective type, the survey used and the sample extraction, is carried out similar to stratified surveys with random selections, without returning to the level of the same stratum, the size of the enterprise depending on the total number of employees and the economic activity of the enterprise being representative.

An exhaustive research of the category of economic operators with high economic potential (50 employees or more) is carried out, because it is necessary to compare the results both on groups of homogeneous activities and at the enterprise level from one period to another. A representativeness calculated according to the turnover of 95.25% of the total number of active units is ensured by the selection basis of the sample year. Data were obtained from approximately 24058 economic units. Estimates may have a maximum error of plus or minus 3%.

The data are provisional and may be revised periodically based on retroactive corrections made by economic operators.

Data, Results and Discussion

Net investments in the national economy totalled 48,822.6 million lei in the third quarter of 2023, registering a 16.6% increase compared to the third quarter of 2022.

In the first ten months of 2023, there was a 14.4% increase compared to the similar period of 2022, with net investments in the national economy amounting to approximately 118,497.4 million lei.

Evolution of net investments in the national economy in the third quarter of 2023 compared to the third quarter of 2022

Table no. 1

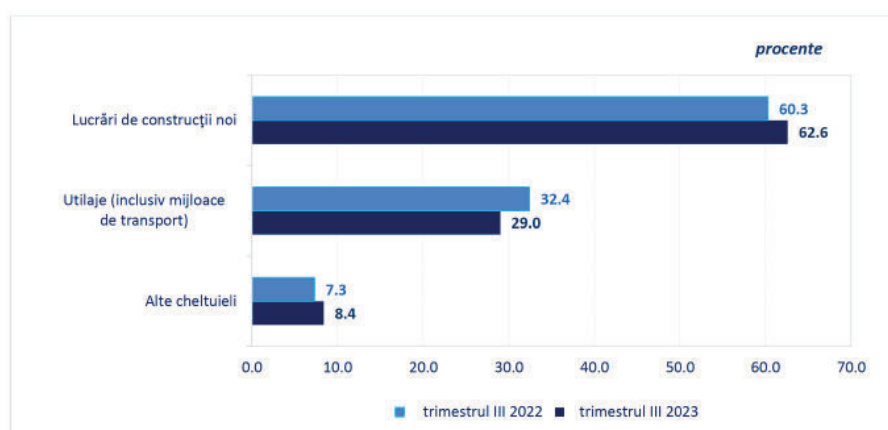
| | quarter III 2022- million lei, current prices | quarter III 2023- million lei, current prices | Price indices in % compared to the quarter III 2022 | Volume indices in % compared to the quarter III 2022 | Structure (%) | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Quarter III 2022 | Quarter III 2023 |
| TOTAL | 38889,6 | 48822,6 | 107,6 | 116,6 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| New construction work | 23434,2 | 30541,3 | 109,3 | 119,2 | 60,3 | 62,6 |
| Machinery (including means of transport) | 12602,8 | 14157,6 | 104,6 | 107,4 | 32,4 | 29,0 |
| Other expenses | 2852,6 | 4123,7 | 106,4 | 135,9 | 7,3 | 8,4 |

Data source: National Institute of Statistics

In table no. 1 shows an increase in net investments made in the national economy by 16.6% in the third quarter of 2023, compared to the third quarter of 2022. There were increases in all structural elements, the highest being 35.9% in other chats Construction work saw above-average growth with a 19.2% increase, while the growth rate for machinery and means of transport was around 7.4%.

**Evolution of the structure of net investments by structural components
in the third quarter of 2023 compared to the third quarter of 2022**

Figure no. 1



Data source: National Institute of Statistics

In figure no. 1 shows the structural developments of net investments in the national economy, we observe an increase of 2.3 percentage points on the structure at the level of new constructions and an increase of 1.1 percentage points at the level of other investment expenses. The component in decline in the third quarter of 2023, compared to the third quarter of 2022, is represented by machinery and means of transport, which lost approximately 3.4 percentage points.

Evolution of net investments in the national economy in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the first 10 months of 2022

Table no. 2

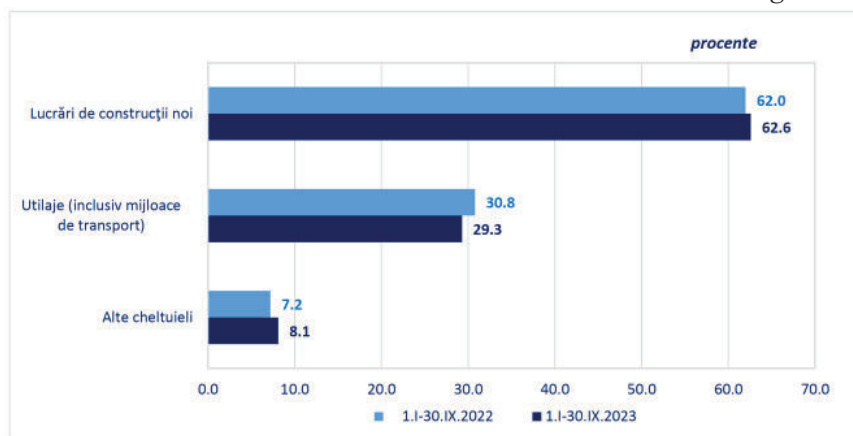
| | 1.I-30. IX.2022 - million lei, current prices | 1.I-30. IX.2023 - million lei, current prices | Price indices in % compared to 1.I-30. IX.2022 | Volume indices in % compared to 1.I-30. IX. 2022 | Structure (%) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1.I-30. IX. 2022 | 1.I-30. IX. 2023 |
| TOTAL | 95932,6 | 118497,4 | 108,0 | 114,4 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| New construction work | 59518,1 | 74188,5 | 109,3 | 114,0 | 62,0 | 62,6 |
| Equipment (including means transport) | 29519,3 | 34706,5 | 105,5 | 111,5 | 30,8 | 29,3 |
| Other | 6895,2 | 9602,4 | 108,3 | 128,6 | 7,2 | 8,1 |

Data source: National Institute of Statistics

In table no. 2 we note that net investments in the national economy increased by 14.4% in the first ten months of 2023, compared to the similar period of 2022. All structural elements increased in the previously mentioned period, the only one that had a level the item other investment expenses is above the average, with an increase of 28.6%. Investments on the structure element new works in construction increased by 14%, in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the first 10 months of 2022, being very close, but slightly below the average. At the level of the equipment and means of transport element, there was an increase of 11.5%, in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the same months of the previous year.

Evolution of the structure of net investments on structural components in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the first 10 months of 2022

Figure no. 2

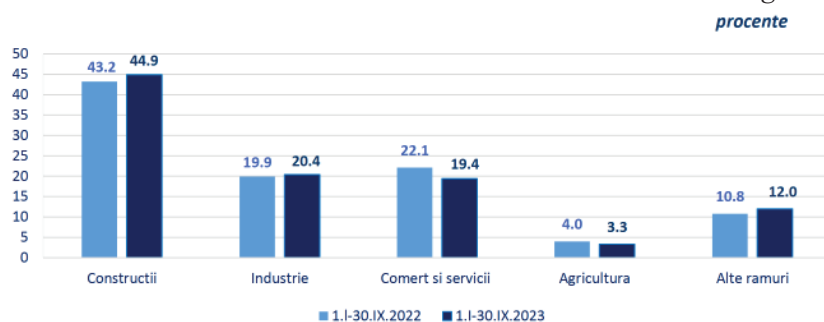


Data source: National Institute of Statistics

Figure no. 2 shows us the dynamics of net investments in the national economy, in the first ten months of 2023, compared to the similar period in 2022. It is noted that the analyzed situation is similar to that in figure no. 1, the differences being only in the recorded values. Thus we have an increase of 0.6 percentage points in the structural element of new construction works, an increase of 0.9 percentage points in other expenses and a decrease of 1.5 percentage points in the element that defines machinery and means of transport.

Evolution of the structure of net investments in relation to the economic activities of the country, in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the first 10 months of 2022

Figure no. 3



Data source: National Institute of Statistics

In figure no. 3 shows the evolution of net investments in the national economy, in relation to the economic activities of the country. We note that, in the first ten months of 2023, there is an increase compared to the similar period of 2022, with 1.7 percentage points in construction. There is also an increase in net investments in industry, with an increase of 0.5 percentage points, respectively 1.2 percentage points in other branches. From figure no. 3 we can see that services and trade registered a decrease of 2.7 percentage points, and investments in agriculture fell by almost 3.3%, registering a loss of 0.7 percentage points.

Conclusions

From those analyzed by the authors, it can be observed that, at the level of the national economy, industry and construction were the main branches that attracted most of the investments, being the branches that received responsibility for the development of the Romanian economy. It is worrying that investments in agriculture have decreased, which leads us to think that in the future, the dependence on imports to ensure the population's food needs will increase.

Also, trade and services chose to reduce the pace of investments in this branch, showing reluctance about the development potential in the future period.

It is interesting to watch how things will evolve until the end of 2023, considering that fiscal adjustments were made at the end of the year, as a result of the excessive deficit in the year 2023. If the growth rate is maintained or if not, the investments start to decrease as a result of this signal sent by the authorities.

This article concluded that it is necessary to increase the number of net investments in the economy. Conversely, if access to credit from domestic banks were favorable, a significant increase in net investment as well as housing and other construction activity could occur. However, investors are more reluctant to take out long-term and medium-term loans today, as interest rates on loans are particularly high. Probably the most credits will be in the next short-term period, which help to achieve some objectives already started and put in the group of possible achievements.

In order to allow the increase in the level of investments, the Romanian authorities in economic-financial management must find solutions that allow investors, especially local investors, to work well with Romanian banks or with banks that operate in our country, and at the moment it is aimed reducing the budget deficit by introducing new taxes applied to the banking system, it is rather difficult to develop a partnership.

Another conclusion would be that it is necessary for the assumed projects, which have funding from European funds, to be carried out with importance and major urgency, as it is hard to believe that funding can be secured from elsewhere, considering the crises that the economy went through in recent years and the effects left by them.

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Operational economic analysis as a tool for preventing threats to financial - economic security of enterprise

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Abstract

The article examines aimed directions of operative economic analysis in the system of providing of enterprise's economic security. The analysis was carried out theoretical approaches to determining the economic security of the enterprise. They are being investigated theoretical foundations of the methodology of operative economic analysis of modern enterprises. The purpose, tasks and principles of the economic analysis of business structures in the system of economic security in market conditions are deeply and comprehensively substantiated.

Key words: *economic security, operative economic analysis, contribution, analytical information, threat, risk, resilience, stability, stabilization, efficiency, strategy.*

JEL Classification: *A 13, B 41, C 52, D 69, H 56.*

Formulation of the problem

In the conditions of an unstable economy, ensuring the economic security of enterprises is one of the most important problems and requires constant attention. It becomes clear that every enterprise needs a program of specific actions aimed at creating a system of managing economic security, developing a specific prevention mechanism and minimizing the effects of negative factors. In this aspect, operational economic analysis is able to act as a tool for timely assessment and prevention of identified threats.

Research status.

Publications of recent years show that the issues of operational economic analysis are quite relevant and are being studied by many economists. The theoretical foundations of the methodology of operational economic analysis were reflected in the works of such famous scientists as I. Karagoz, E. Mnykh, P. Popovych, V. Savchuk, S. Shkaraban, I. Tsygylyk, M. Yatskiv, and others. Professor S. Shkaraban characterizes the tasks and methods of operational economic analysis [1], T. Kovalchuk in his dissertation study defines the theoretical, methodological and organizational foundations of its implementation as a management function in the system of market relations [2].

The article by I. Tsihylyk [3] is devoted to issues of analysis as the main factor in increasing the efficiency of activities in the microeconomic plane. At the same time, the works of scientists pay little attention to the issues of operational economic analysis and its role in ensuring the economic security of the enterprise. One of the central and unresolved issues remains the study of the most effective tools for its stabilization and the determination of priority directions for the development of its components.

The purpose of this article

Determine the main directions and objects of research of operational economic analysis as a mechanism for stabilizing the level of economic security of the enterprise.

Outline of the main provisions

The appropriate level of economic security of entrepreneurship in the state contributes to economic growth, increasing the competitiveness of the economy, improving the export potential, forming a rational industry structure, improving the standard of living and income of the population, increasing the investment attractiveness of the economy, etc.

The economic security of entrepreneurship is largely determined by the efficiency of the functioning of individual economic entities, the achievement of which becomes difficult in conditions of instability and incoherence of reform processes, conditions of political and socio-economic instability, and the need for enterprises to find adequate solutions to complex problems and ways to reduce threats to their functioning in market conditions management systems.

The economic security of an enterprise is the provision of the most efficient use of the resources of the economic entity to prevent threats and create conditions for the stable functioning of its core elements. This is the result of a complex of components aimed at eliminating financial and economic

threats to the functioning and development of the enterprise and ensuring its financial stability and independence, competitiveness of technological potential, optimality and efficiency of organizational structure, legal protection of activities, protection of the information environment, commercial secrets, personnel security, capital, property, and commercial interests.

It is also important to note that economic security can be considered as a state of economic activity of the enterprise in which its reliable protection from external and internal factors threatening its functioning and existence is ensured, while economic stability implies the ability to operate in a mode acceptable for the strategic development plan of the enterprise.

Economic security of an economic entity is a state of protecting the potential of the enterprise from the negative influence of external and internal threats that destabilize factors under which the stable realization of core commercial interests and statutory activity goals is ensured. On the other hand, it is a comprehensive system of ensuring and protecting the economic interests of the enterprise from internal and external sources of danger, created and regulated through a complex of measures aimed at supporting the stability of the functioning and development of the enterprise as an independent economic entity.

In this regard, the system of ensuring economic security should exist to a greater or lesser extent in every organization and not only react to existing dangers but primarily be capable of preventing their emergence. In other words, the creation of a unified system for collecting, analyzing, and evaluating information about the state of economic security of the enterprise is necessary. In this aspect, mechanisms of operational economic analysis seem to be the most effective.

The main goal of operational economic analysis is the continuous control of the implementation of business processes of the economic system, the fulfillment of planned tasks, as well as the timely identification and use of internal reserves to ensure the successful achievement of planned parameters of functioning and development. Being a function of operational management, it is intended to provide daily information to the management system about the state of financial and economic activity and its results to facilitate the making of operational management decisions.

In general, the main tasks of operational economic analysis are:

Constant monitoring of deviations of indicators of operational management from their regulated values in terms of place, reasons, and responsibility of individuals.

Operational assessment of the economic situation of the internal and external environment by the current or potential state.

Development of measures and preparation of decision options aimed at quickly eliminating identified shortcomings, preventing or localizing the actions of negative factors, and making the most of the created benefits.

Providing operational analytical information to management bodies according to defined regulations or user requests.

In the conditions of the market, high competition, and the emergence of crisis phenomena, the main task of operational economic analysis should be to provide the management system with timely and effective information about any changes in the economic situation, quickly identify the reasons for these changes to develop measures aimed at preventing and eliminating the consequences of these changes in case of their negative manifestation, in order to maintain an adequate level of economic security. Of course, changes are not necessarily related to threats to economic security, as desirable but unplanned actions also fall under the category of risky events. Accordingly, changes can have a positive character.

In this regard, we propose to highlight the following areas of operational economic analysis:

1) analysis of changes in the level of independence of the enterprise as a business entity. After all, as noted by P.Ya. Popovych, it is the provision of independence that comes to the fore in the conditions of an active process of mergers and acquisitions, including hostile ones. The danger to the economic and legal independence of the enterprise can come from both competitors and direct counterparties, including banks, financial-industrial or business groups, which seek to establish control over the enterprise's activities [7, p. 23]. Here it is important not only to detect negative changes, but also to find out the reasons for their appearance, which can be:

1) increase in the level of state regulation, dependence of the production process on external suppliers; increase in the level of capital involved and/or interest on it; non-diversification of product sales markets (goods, works, services, etc.);

2) analysis of changes in the level of stability and sustainability of the enterprise's functioning. In this aspect, the main attention should be paid to monitoring the state of provision of working capital, their structure and level of liquidity, indicators of turnover. At the same time, it is important to form operational information about changes in the volume of sales of products (goods, works, services). The main indicators here are the range and structure of implementation, the degree of fulfillment of contractual obligations. Negative trends in the state of these indicators indicate the emergence of a real threat to economic security due to the loss of positions on the relevant markets. At the same time, the analyst should have up-to-date information about competitors

and the company's position compared to them. Operational analysis in this direction should form information about changes in the volume of product sales, the state and range of products, the marketing policy of competing enterprises;

3) analysis of deviations from the chosen strategy of the enterprise and the achievement of the planned level of economic security. The data of such an analysis make it possible to monitor the extent and causes of deviations in the process of implementing the strategy, to strengthen control over its implementation, to identify weak points and to justify operational management decisions.

Most often, the company's strategy is defined as maximizing the market value of the business entity and ensuring its long-term sustainable development. Therefore, it is important to observe changes in the investment and innovation policy of the company, since unsatisfactory trends in the structure of investments, the increase in their riskiness and the decrease in the probability of obtaining a positive effect not only increase threats to economic security, but can also cause a serious crisis and bankruptcy. At this stage, operational analysis is closely intertwined with strategic analysis.

Using operational economic analysis to monitor the level of economic security of the enterprise and achieve its stabilization, it is necessary to adhere to its principles, the most important of which are the following:

- urgency, which means that the time of conducting such an analysis should be as close as possible to the time of economic processes in order to facilitate and accelerate the adoption of relevant management decisions;
- effectiveness, which indicates the constant control and assessment of economic activity, which makes it possible to take timely measures aimed at preventing and preventing the development of negative changes;
- reliability, which means the possibility of making assessments and making adequate decisions based on information that is not systematized and does not undergo statistical processing.

Operational economic analysis is primarily aimed at observing deviations. Of particular interest, from the point of view of deviation analysis, are the so-called scenarios simulating the occurrence of problems or risks. As a result, such a decision may arise, according to which for certain categories of measures it is not at all advisable to deal deeply with risk management, and it is quite simple to solve problems when they arise, while for other measures, on the contrary, it is necessary to sharply strengthen the work with risks.

In the context of economic security, it refers to the deviation of the actual results of the implementation of measures to stabilize the economic security system from the given parameters. The analysis of such deviations includes three stages:

1) threat analysis, when threats to the stabilization of the enterprise's economic security system have not yet occurred, but there is a possibility of unwanted and unplanned events that may lead to the event's goals not being achieved. At this stage, it is possible to prevent the threat;

2) analysis of the causes is carried out when the threats have already occurred, and it is necessary to find out the reasons for their appearance, the degree of influence on the enterprise's activities, methods of elimination or correction. At this stage, there is an opportunity to ensure the achievement of the planned measures, provided that the causes are identified in a timely manner and corrective measures are promptly implemented;

3) analysis of the consequences of detected deviations. This is where retrospective analysis mechanisms come into play. If the threats turned out to be quite serious and it becomes impossible to deal with them without losses, it is essential to achieve the minimization of such losses.

In the system of operational analysis of threats to economic security, it is important to classify them correctly. At the same time, the following division of threats will be appropriate: 1) according to the degree of influence on the level of stability of economic security - into weak, medium and strong; 2) according to the urgency of their elimination - for those that require priority elimination, urgent and non-urgent; 3) according to the degree of importance - particularly important, important, insignificant, insignificant.

According to this classification, it is necessary to determine the priorities in achieving the main goal of operational economic analysis in the context of ensuring the economic security of the enterprise.

Conclusions

Summing up, it can be stated that the mechanisms of operational economic analysis should actively participate in the creation of a system of stabilization of the economic security of enterprises. After all, it is the tool that is able to provide timely and effective information about the state of all financial and economic processes and changes in this state in order to make operational management decisions and prevent the emergence of crisis phenomena or other threats to the economic security of the enterprise. Of course, achieving these goals is only possible if a coherent system of economic analysis is built, where operational analysis will function in combination with strategic and retrospective.

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Balanța de plăți externe a scăzut în octombrie 2023

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Abstract

În acest articol, autorii s-au concentrat asupra activității ce implică comerțul internațional, care are un efect deosebit asupra formării și modificării Produsului Intern Brut. În acest sens, se știe că importurile înseamnă consum din valoarea activității productive interne, care prin schimbul valutar asigură plata acestora, iar exporturile înseamnă încasări suplimentare. Cercetarea a presupus analiza dinamică a exporturilor, importurilor și a balanței comerciale (FOB/CIF) în perioada ianuarie 2018–octombrie 2023, apoi studiul comerțului internațional pe grupe de produse conform CSCI Rev.4, în primele zece luni ale anului 2023 și ulterior evoluția exporturilor, importurilor și a balanțelor comerciale (FOB/CIF) Intra-UE27 și Extra-UE27 în perioada cuprinsă între ianuarie 2021 și octombrie 2023. Din punct de vedere metodologic, indicatorii statistici specifici comerțului internațional au fost utilizați, s-a analizat evoluția de la o perioadă de timp la alta printr-un studiu cronologic și au fost interpretate datele, care au fost prezentate pentru o mai ușoară înțelegere într-o serie de tabele și grafice, care evidențiază evoluția indicatorilor analizați.

Cuvinte cheie: import, export, balanță de plăți externe, indicatori, evoluție și dinamică.

Clasificarea JEL: C10, H10

Introducere

Articolul analizează dinamica balanței comerciale (FOB/CIF) a exporturilor, importurilor și a balanței comerciale (FOB/CIF) din ianuarie 2018 până în octombrie 2023. Apoi, în lunile ianuarie până în octombrie 2023, se concentrează pe studiul comerțului internațional pe grupe de produse conform CSCI Rev.4.

Autorii se concentrează apoi pe schimbările dintre exporturi, importuri și balanțe comerciale (FOB/CIF) intra-UE27 și extra-UE27 din ianuarie 2021 până în octombrie 2023.

Printr-un studiu cronologic, s-a analizat evoluția de la o perioadă de timp la alta și datele au fost interpretate și prezentate pentru o mai bună înțelegere într-o serie de tabele și grafice, urmărind în felul acesta evidențierea indicatorilor analizați.

În cuprinsul acestui articol apar o serie de indicii care induc autorilor sentimentul că nu asistăm la o mai bună calibrare a economiei românești cu economia celorlalte state membre ale Uniunii Europene, rezultatul reducerii deficitului balanței comerciale (FOB/CIF), în primele zece luni din 2023, față de primele zece luni ale anului 2022, ar fi efectul reducerii cantității de bunuri de import consumate, reducere cauzată în principal de creșterea prețurilor, de scăderea puterii de cumpărare a populației și de imposibilitatea susținerii consumerismului din perioadele precedente.

Toate acestea sugerează că în viitorul nu foarte îndepărtat, dinamica Produsului Intern Brut o să tindă spre valori cât mai mici, fiind aplatizată atât de valoarea indicatorului export net, cât și de restrângerea consumului.

Literature review

Deficitul balanței de plăți externe a României este în creștere de la 1990 până în prezent, iar numeroși cercetători au investigat acest fenomen. Prin urmare, Anghelache C. și colab. (2020) și Anghelache C., Anghel M.G. (2017) au examinat și împărtășit mai multe analize privind evoluția schimburilor internaționale de bunuri. Aceste analize au fost efectuate împreună cu utilizarea unor modele statistico-econometrice, pe baza cărora au fost efectuate unele estimări. Lucrarea lui Hummels D. (2007) examinează costurile transportului în comerțul internațional în era globalizării. Karacovalia B. și Limao N. (2008) examinează aspecte ale liberalizării schimburilor comerciale în UE. Elgstrom O. (2007) se concentrează pe activitatea de comerț internațional în ceea ce privește conținutul și tehnicile negocierilor. De asemenea, Fajgelbaum P. și colab. (2011) efectuează un studiu privind veniturile, calitatea producției și comerțul internațional, cu aspecte referitoare la comerțul exterior în curs de desfășurare. O analiză detaliată a relațiilor comerciale internaționale și a relațiilor cu Uniunea Europeană a fost publicată de Hill C. și Smith M. (2011). Bernard A.B. și colab. (2012) au examinat rolul marilor corporații globale în comerțul internațional de bunuri. Mina-Raiu, L. (2014) subliniază modul în care relația dintre sectorul public și mediul de afaceri afectează progresul economic și social.

Metodologie

Datele colectate din sistemele statistice Intrastat și Extrastat sunt utilizate pentru stabilirea statisticilor privind comerțul internațional de bunuri și servicii. Dacă sistemul Intrastat se referă la comerțul din interiorul Uniunii Europene, adică la schimbul de bunuri între România și celelalte state ale Uniunii Europene, sistemul Extrastat se identifică cu comerțul de bunuri pe care România îl are cu statele care nu aparțin Uniunii Europene.

Comerțul intra-UE include livrarea de bunuri din România către un alt stat membru UE și livrarea de bunuri din România către un alt stat membru UE.

Expedierile de bunuri care pleacă din România includ:

- bunuri care pleacă din teritoriul statistic al României către alt stat membru UE;

- bunuri care au fost expediate în România pentru prelucrare activă în interiorul țării sau pentru prelucrare sub control vamal în România și care sunt expediate altor state membre.

Produsele care sunt introduse în România includ:

- bunuri care pot fi transportate fără restricții într-un stat membru UE și care ajung pe teritoriul statistic al României;

- bunuri care au intrat pe teritoriul statistic al României după ce au fost plasate în procedura vamală de prelucrare activă sau sub control vamal în alt stat membru UE.

Comerțul extra-UE se referă la comerțul cu bunuri care are loc între România și țările non-membre ale Uniunii Europene. Acestea includ importul direct de bunuri pentru consum, importul de bunuri care au fost scoase din antrepozitele vamale sau zonele libere pentru consum, exportul de bunuri de origine națională și exportul de bunuri importate care au fost declarate pentru consum intern.

În plus, acestea includ importuri ocazionale de bunuri străine pentru prelucrarea activă în țară, exporturi ocazionale de produse compensatoare rezultate după prelucrarea activă, exporturi ocazionale de bunuri pentru prelucrarea pasivă (în alte țări), importuri compensatoare rezultate după prelucrarea în afara țării și bunuri importate sau exportate în sistemul de leasing financiar, respectiv quasi-export.

Comerțul internațional nu include bunurile care sunt în tranzit, bunurile care sunt admise temporar sau scoase din țară (cu excepția celor care sunt pentru prelucrare), bunurile pe care companiile internaționale le-au cumpărat pentru utilizarea lor în România, bunurile pentru reparații și piesele de schimb aferente.

Prețurile de export FOB și CIF sunt utilizate pentru a prezenta datele valorice.

Prețul FOB (Free on Board/Free on Board) este prețul la frontiera țării exportatoare, care include valoarea produsului, costurile de transport până la punctul de îmbarcare și toate taxele care trebuie să fie plătite pentru a fi încărcat la bord.

Prețul CIF (Cost, Asigurare, Freight/Cost, Asigurare, Navlu) este prețul la frontiera țării importatoare care include costurile componente ale prețului FOB, precum și costurile de asigurare și transport internațional.

Datele valorice sunt prezentate în două valute: euro și lei. Pentru a converti datele valorice exprimate în lei, care au fost colectate din declarațiile statistice Intrastat și declarațiile vamale, se utilizează două cursuri de schimb: cursul de schimb mediu lunar lei/euro comunicat de Banca Națională a României pentru sistemul Intrastat și cursul de schimb mediu lunar lei/euro comunicat de Banca Națională a României pentru penultima zi de miercuri a lunii pentru sistemul Extrastat. Pentru comerțul intra-UE, datele sunt extrase din:

- declarațiile statistice Intrastat sunt obținute direct de la operatorii economici care au exportat sau importat bunuri intra-UE care au depășit pragul statistic Intrastat stabilit pentru fiecare flux și a de referință.

- declarațiile vamale care sunt colectate și procesate de Autoritatea Vamală Română (MF-AVR) a Ministerului Finanțelor pentru comerțul intra-UE cu bunuri care sunt destinate prelucrării interne sau prelucrării sub control vamal; aceste bunuri sunt transportate din sau către părți ale teritoriului statistic al UE care nu aparțin teritoriului fiscal al UE.

Pentru comerțul în afara Uniunii Europene: Autoritatea Vamală Română a Ministerului Finanțelor (MF-AVR) este responsabilă de colectarea și procesarea declarațiilor vamale pentru import și export. Operatorii economici autorizați pentru proceduri vamale simplificate folosesc un formular cu structură prestabilită pentru a transmite informațiile de import sau export la Institutul Național de Statistică.

Tot Institutul Național de Statistică colectează informații despre comerțul internațional cu energie electrică și gaze naturale folosind formulare statistice de la societățile importatoare și exportatoare, precum și de la operatorii de rețea (CN Transelectrica SA și SNTGN Transgaz SA). Cantitățile fizice de energie electrică și gaz natural care sunt transportate prin conducte în interiorul țării nu sunt incluse în importuri și exporturi.

Raportat la volumul total al importurilor și exporturilor intra-UE de bunuri, gradul de colectare a datelor prin cercetarea statistică Intrastat a fost de peste 95,0 la sută. Au fost efectuate estimări de date pentru aproximativ 5,0% rămas, care reprezintă valoarea comerțului sub pragurile statistice Intrastat și nonrăspunsuri.

Date, rezultate și discuții

Importurile CIF în octombrie 2023 au însumat 11208,1 milioane euro, iar exporturile FOB au însumat 8408,5 milioane euro, ceea ce duce la un deficit de 2799,6 milioane euro.

Exporturile din octombrie 2023 au crescut cu 5,6% față de octombrie 2022, în timp ce importurile au scăzut cu 1,5%.

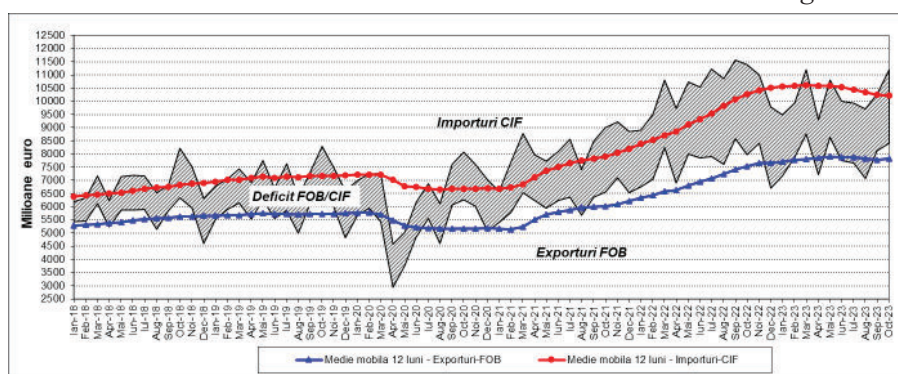
Importurile CIF au însumat 101892,9 milioane euro și exporturile FOB au însumat 78699,5 milioane euro în perioada primelor zece luni ale anului 2023.

Exporturile au crescut cu 2,4% între ianuarie - octombrie 2023, importurile scăzând cu 3,2%.

Balanța comercială s-a menținut deficiatară în primele 10 luni ale anului 2023, înregistrând o valoare de 23193,4 milioane euro, comparativ cu perioada similară a anului 2022, este cu 18,4% mai mică.

Evoluția Soldul balanței comerciale (FOB/CIF) pentru exporturi și importuri (ianuarie 2018–octombrie 2023)

Figura nr. 1



Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Se observă din figura anterioară că soldul balanței comerciale s-a menținut deficiatar, îmbucurător ar fi faptul că pe fondul reducerii importurilor din vara anului 2023 se înregistrează acea scădere cu 18,4% față de perioada similară a anului precedent. Partea negativă a graficului este aceea că exporturile s-au menținut la un nivel constant ce ne duce cu gândul că ne aflăm într-o fază de reducere a deficitului pe fondul reducerii activităților comerciale.

Comerțul global de grupe de produse, conform CSCI Rev.42, în primele 10 luni ale anului

Tabelul nr. 1

| | Exporturi FOB | | | Importuri CIF | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1.I-31.X 2023 | | | 1.I-31.X 2023 | | |
| | Milioane euro | Pondere în total export (%) | în % față de 1.I-31.X 2022 | Milioane euro | Pondere în total import (%) | în % față de 1.I-31.X 2022 |
| TOTAL | 78699,5 | 100,0 | +2,4 | 101892,9 | 100,0 | -3,2 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 57221,2 | 72,7 | +2,7 | 74644,1 | 73,3 | +0,5 |
| Alimente și animale vii | 6259,4 | 8,0 | -2,1 | 8926,4 | 8,8 | +10,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2975,8 | 3,8 | +2,5 | 7295,1 | 7,2 | +9,4 |
| Băuturi și tutun | 1792,7 | 2,3 | +24,4 | 996,4 | 1,0 | +12,6 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 1017,9 | 1,3 | +10,3 | 724,3 | 0,7 | +11,8 |
| Materiale crude, necomestibile, exclusiv combustibili¹⁾ | 3118,3 | 4,0 | -11,4 | 2430,5 | 2,4 | -24,7 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2152,0 | 2,7 | -7,8 | 1632,5 | 1,6 | -0,9 |
| Combustibili minerali, lubrifianți și materiale derivate | 4528,9 | 5,8 | -23,9 | 8667,8 | 8,5 | -32,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2168,5 | 2,8 | -25,5 | 3045,8 | 3,0 | -45,6 |
| Uleiuri, grăsimi și ceruri de origine animală și vegetală | 360,9 | 0,5 | -34,5 | 222,3 | 0,2 | -36,9 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 208,9 | 0,3 | -54,6 | 189,0 | 0,2 | -21,5 |
| Produse chimice și produse derivate nespecificate în altă secțiune | 3665,0 | 4,7 | -2,3 | 13984,2 | 13,7 | -8,8 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2447,4 | 3,1 | -9,1 | 11341,2 | 11,1 | -2,6 |
| Mărfuri manufacturate clasificate în principal după materia primă | 12746,7 | 16,2 | -4,8 | 17838,9 | 17,5 | -8,0 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 9532,5 | 12,1 | -4,3 | 12850,1 | 12,6 | -5,5 |
| Mașini și echipamente pentru transport | 35087,3 | 44,6 | +9,9 | 37135,1 | 36,4 | +8,4 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 28240,5 | 35,9 | +10,5 | 29213,4 | 28,7 | +11,2 |
| Articole manufacturate diverse | 10933,0 | 13,9 | +12,3 | 11657,8 | 11,4 | +7,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 8384,7 | 10,7 | +6,1 | 8325,1 | 8,2 | +5,2 |
| Bunuri necuprinse în altă secțiune din CSCI | 207,1 | 0,3 | +12,7 | 33,5 | *) | -11,0 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 92,9 | 0,1 | +21,5 | 27,6 | *) | -8,9 |

Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Sunt cuprinse mărfuri manufacturate, clasificate în principal după materia primă (fier, oțel, cauciuc, metal, etc.) și articole manufacturate diverse (îmbrăcăminte și accesorii, încălțăminte, etc.) 2) CSCI, Rev.4. - Clasificarea Standard de Comerț Internațional 3) Include, în principal, semințe și fructe oleaginoase; minereuri metalifere și deșeuri metalice; lemn și plută; și alte materii brute.

Un impact semnificativ asupra structurii exporturilor au avut grupele Mașini și echipamente de transport (44,6% la export și 36,4% la import) și alte produse manufacturate (30,1% la export și 28,9% la import).

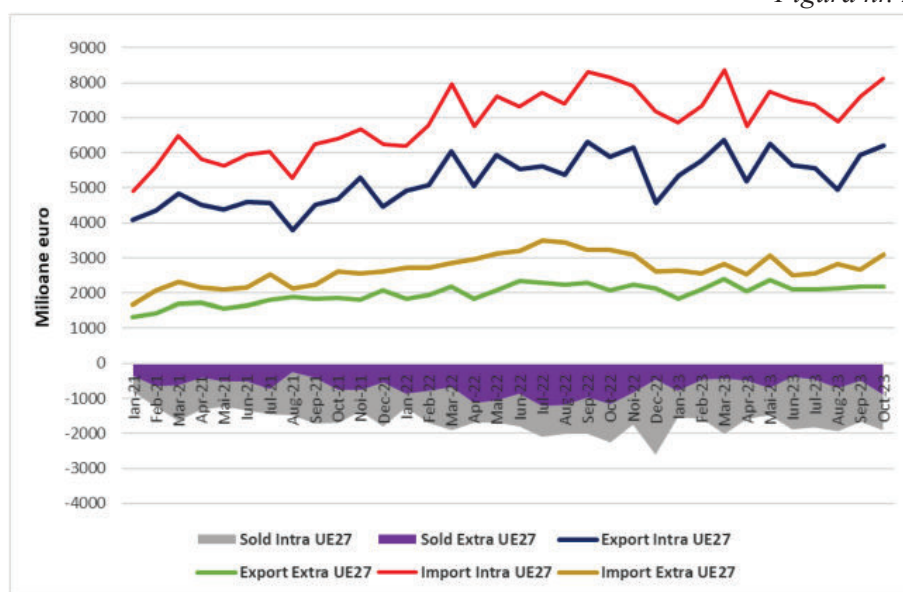
În perioada 1.I-31.X 2023, schimburile de bunuri intra-UE27 au însumat 57221,2 milioane euro la expedieri și 74644,1 milioane euro la introduceri. Aceste sume reprezintă 72,7% din totalul exporturilor și 73,3% din totalul importurilor.

În perioada 1.I-31.X 2023, schimburile de bunuri extra-UE27 au fost de 21478,3 milioane euro la export și 27248,8 milioane euro la import.

Aceste valori reprezintă 27,3% din totalul exporturilor și 26,7% din totalul importurilor.

Soldurile balanțelor comerciale intra-UE27 și extra-UE27 pentru exporturi, importuri și balanțe comerciale (FOB/CIF) din ianuarie 2021 până în octombrie 2023

Figura nr. 2



Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Graficul 2 ne prezintă o posibilă explicație a reducerii cu 18,4% a deficitului balanței comerciale, putem observa că în mare parte este explicat de soldul extra-UE, chiar dacă și soldul intra-UE a înregistrat valori mai mici față de anul anterior. Putem spune că România în primele 10 luni ale anului 2023, a avut o tendință de a realiza schimburi cu precădere către statele membre ale Uniunii Europene.

Concluzii

Au fost cheltuite sume enorme în perioada crizelor pandemice, post-pandemice și energetice pentru șomaj, salarii compensatorii, ajutor de șomaj și alte măsuri, iar cea mai mare parte a forței de muncă a plecat din țară. În prezent, suntem forțați să apelăm la companii din străinătate pentru a îndeplini responsabilitățile pe care le-a avut România. Există o necesitate de a revizui activitatea comerțului internațional la nivel macroeconomic și de a găsi soluții

pentru a reduce deficitul de balanță de plăți externe sau pentru a egaliza importurile cu exporturile pentru a atinge un export net zero.

Descoperim că statele din UE dețin cea mai mare parte a schimburilor comerciale internaționale, intracomunitare și extracomunitare, în special în ceea ce privește importurile. În consecință, deși deficitul balanței comerciale de plăți externe nu mai crește, economia este tot încorsetată și dependentă de exporturi pentru a-și acoperi importurile. În primul rând, reducerea structurală a industriei împiedică România să participe la proiecte semnificative. Cu mulți ani în urmă, industria producătoare de utilaj petrolier a fost una dintre cele mai puternice pentru a facilita participarea la proiecte internaționale.

O reducere a importurilor României se poate traduce și ca o reducere a consumului populației, ceea ce poate fi o consecință a reducerii alocării resurselor disponibile pentru satisfacerea apetitului de consum, sau mai poate fi explicată de reducerea cantităților consumate pe fondul creșterii prețurilor. În orice caz s-ar părea că această scădere a deficitului balanței comerciale, nu vine pe fondul unei creșteri economice durabile și sustenabile, sau pe fondul creșterii competitivității bunurilor produse de economia națională, ci este mai degrabă o reducere întâmplătoare, cauzată de conjuncturi nefavorabile care au acționat asupra economiei și vieții societății românești din ultima vreme.

După trecerile succesive prin criza pandemică, energetică și alimentară, sunt semne tot mai mici care să indice faptul că economia ar putea genera o sporire a exporturilor pentru atingerea îndepărtatului obiectiv export net zero.

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THE BALANCE OF EXTERNAL PAYMENTS DECREASED IN OCTOBER 2023

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Abstract

In this article, the authors focused on the activity involving international trade, which has a particular effect on the formation and modification of the Gross Domestic Product. In this sense, it is known that imports mean consumption from the value of domestic productive activity, which through the currency exchange ensures their payment, and exports mean additional receipts. The research involved the dynamic analysis of exports, imports and trade balance (FOB/CIF) in the period January 2018 – October 2023, then the study of international trade by product groups according to CSCI Rev.4, in the first ten months of 2023 and then the evolution exports, imports and trade balances (FOB/CIF) Intra-EU27 and Extra-EU27 in the period between January 2021 and October 2023. From a methodological point of view, statistical indicators specific to international trade were used, the evolution from a time period to another through a chronological study and the data were interpreted, which were presented for easier understanding in a series of tables and graphs, which highlight the evolution of the analyzed indicators.

Keywords: import, export, balance of external payments, indicators, evolution and dynamics.

JEL classification:C10, H10

Introduction

The article analyzes the dynamics of the trade balance (FOB/CIF) of exports, imports and trade balance (FOB/CIF) from January 2018 to October 2023. Then, in the months of January to October 2023, it focuses on the study of international trade by groups of products according to CSCI Rev.4.

The authors then focus on changes in intra-EU27 and extra-EU27 exports, imports and trade balances (FOB/CIF) from January 2021 to October 2023.

Through a chronological study, the evolution from one period of time to another was analyzed and the data were interpreted and presented for a

better understanding in a series of tables and graphs, aiming in this way to highlight the analyzed indicators.

In the content of this article, a series of indications appear that induce the authors to feel that we are not witnessing a better calibration of the Romanian economy with the economy of the other member states of the European Union, the result of the reduction of the trade balance deficit (FOB/CIF), in the first ten months of 2023, compared to the first ten months of 2022, would be the effect of the reduction in the amount of imported goods consumed, a reduction mainly caused by the increase in prices, the decrease in the purchasing power of the population and the impossibility of sustaining the consumerism of the previous periods.

All this suggests that in the not too distant future, the dynamics of the Gross Domestic Product will tend towards lower values, being flattened both by the value of the net export indicator and by the restriction of consumption.

Literature review

The deficit of Romania's balance of external payments has been increasing since 1990 until now, and numerous researchers have investigated this phenomenon. Therefore, Anghelache C. et al. (2020) and Anghelache C., Anghel M.G. (2017) reviewed and shared several analyzes on the evolution of international trade in goods. These analyzes were carried out together with the use of some statistical-econometric models, based on which some estimates were made. The paper by Hummels D. (2007) examines transport costs in international trade in the age of globalization. Karacovalia B. and Limao N. (2008) examine aspects of trade liberalization in the EU. Elgstrom O. (2007) focuses on international trade activity in terms of negotiation content and techniques. Also, Fajgelbaum P. et al. (2011) conduct a study on income, output quality and international trade with aspects of ongoing foreign trade. A detailed analysis of international trade relations and relations with the European Union was published by Hill C. and Smith M. (2011). Bernard A.B. et al. (2012) examined the role of large global corporations in the international trade of goods. Mina-Raiu, L. (2014) emphasizes how the relationship between the public sector and the business environment affects economic and social progress.

Methodology

Data collected from the Intrastat and Extrastat statistical systems are used to establish statistics on international trade in goods and services. If the Intrastat system refers to the trade within the European Union, i.e. to the exchange of goods between Romania and the other European Union states, the

Extrastat system is identified with the trade of goods that Romania has with the states that do not belong to the European Union.

Intra-EU trade includes the delivery of goods from Romania to another EU member state and the delivery of goods from Romania to another EU member state.

Shipments of goods leaving Romania include:

- goods leaving the statistical territory of Romania to another EU member state;
- goods that have been shipped to Romania for active processing within the country or for processing under customs control in Romania and that are shipped to other member states.

The products that are introduced in Romania include:

- goods that can be transported without restrictions in an EU member state and that arrive on the statistical territory of Romania;
- goods that entered the statistical territory of Romania after being placed in the customs procedure for active processing or under customs control in another EU member state.

Extra-EU trade refers to trade in goods that takes place between Romania and non-member countries of the European Union. These include the direct import of goods for consumption, the import of goods that have been removed from customs warehouses or free zones for consumption, the export of goods of domestic origin and the export of imported goods that have been declared for domestic consumption.

In addition, they include occasional imports of foreign goods for active processing in the country, occasional exports of compensating products resulting from active processing, occasional exports of goods for passive processing (in other countries), compensating imports resulting from processing outside the country and imported goods or exported in the financial leasing system, respectively quasi-export.

International trade does not include goods that are in transit, goods that are temporarily admitted or taken out of the country (except for those that are for processing), goods that international companies have bought for their use in Romania, goods for repairs and spare parts related exchange.

FOB and CIF export prices are used to present value data.

The FOB price (Free on Board/Free on Board) is the price at the border of the exporting country, which includes the value of the product, the costs of transportation to the point of embarkation and all taxes that must be paid to be loaded on board.

The CIF price (Cost, Insurance, Freight/Cost, Insurance, Freight) is the price at the border of the importing country which includes the component costs of the FOB price, as well as insurance and international transport costs.

Value data are presented in two currencies: euro and lei. To convert the value data expressed in lei, which were collected from the Intrastat statistical declarations and customs declarations, two exchange rates are used: the monthly average exchange rate lei/euro communicated by the National Bank of Romania for the Intrastat system and the average exchange rate monthly lei/euro communicated by the National Bank of Romania for the penultimate Wednesday of the month for the Extrastat system. For intra-EU trade, data is drawn from:

- Intrastat statistical declarations are obtained directly from economic operators who exported or imported intra-EU goods that exceeded the Intrastat statistical threshold established for each flow and reference.

- customs declarations that are collected and processed by the Romanian Customs Authority (MF-AVR) of the Ministry of Finance for intra-EU trade with goods that are intended for internal processing or processing under customs control; these goods are transported from or to parts of the statistical territory of the EU which do not belong to the fiscal territory of the EU.

For trade outside the European Union: The Romanian Customs Authority of the Ministry of Finance (MF-AVR) is responsible for collecting and processing customs declarations for import and export. Economic operators authorized for simplified customs procedures use a form with a predetermined structure to transmit import or export information to the National Institute of Statistics.

The National Institute of Statistics also collects information on international trade in electricity and natural gas using statistical forms from importing and exporting companies, as well as from network operators (CN Tranelectrica SA and SNTGN Transgaz SA). Physical quantities of electricity and natural gas that are transported through pipelines within the country are not included in imports and exports.

Relative to the total volume of intra-EU imports and exports of goods, the degree of data collection through the Intrastat statistical survey was over 95.0 percent. Data estimates were made for the remaining approximately 5.0%, which represents the value of trade below the Intrastat statistical thresholds and non-responses.

Data, Results and Discussion

CIF imports in October 2023 totalled 11,208.1 million euros and FOB exports totalled 8,408.5 million euros, resulting in a deficit of 2,799.6 million euros.

Exports in October 2023 increased by 5.6% compared to October 2022, while imports decreased by 1.5%.

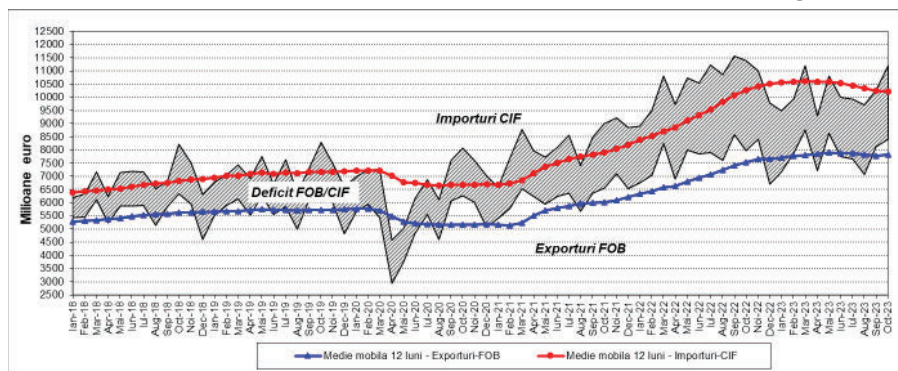
CIF imports totalled 101,892.9 million euros and FOB exports totalled 78,699.5 million euros during the first ten months of 2023.

Exports increased by 2.4% between January and October 2023, while imports decreased by 3.2%.

The trade balance remained in deficit in the first 10 months of 2023, registering a value of 23193.4 million euros, compared to the similar period of 2022, it is 18.4% lower.

Evolution of the Trade balance (FOB/CIF) for exports and imports (January 2018–October 2023)

Figure no. 1



Data source: National Institute of Statistics

It can be seen from the previous figure that the balance of the trade balance remained in deficit, it would be gratifying that against the background of the reduction in imports from the summer of 2023, that decrease is recorded by 18.4% compared to the similar period of the previous year. The negative part of the graph is that exports have remained at a constant level, which leads us to think that we are in a phase of deficit reduction amid the reduction of commercial activities.

Global trade of product groups, according to CSCI Rev.42, in the first 10 months of the year

Table no. 1

| | Exporturi FOB | | | Importuri CIF | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1.I-31.X 2023 | | | 1.I-31.X 2023 | | |
| | Milioane euro | Pondere în total export (%) | în % față de 1.I-31.X 2022 | Milioane euro | Pondere în total import (%) | în % față de 1.I-31.X 2022 |
| TOTAL | 78699,5 | 100,0 | +2,4 | 101892,9 | 100,0 | -3,2 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 57221,2 | 72,7 | +2,7 | 74644,1 | 73,3 | +0,5 |
| Alimente și animale vii | 6259,4 | 8,0 | -2,1 | 8926,4 | 8,8 | +10,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2975,8 | 3,8 | +2,5 | 7295,1 | 7,2 | +9,4 |
| Băuturi și tutun | 1792,7 | 2,3 | +24,4 | 996,4 | 1,0 | +12,6 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 1017,9 | 1,3 | +10,3 | 724,3 | 0,7 | +11,8 |
| Materiale crude, necomestibile, exclusiv combustibil³⁾ | 3118,3 | 4,0 | -11,4 | 2430,5 | 2,4 | -24,7 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2152,0 | 2,7 | -7,8 | 1632,5 | 1,6 | -0,9 |
| Combustibili minerali, lubrifianți și materiale derivate | 4528,9 | 5,8 | -23,9 | 8667,8 | 8,5 | -32,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2168,5 | 2,8 | -25,5 | 3045,8 | 3,0 | -45,6 |
| Uleiuri, grăsimi și ceruri de origine animală și vegetală | 360,9 | 0,5 | -34,5 | 222,3 | 0,2 | -36,9 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 208,9 | 0,3 | -54,6 | 189,0 | 0,2 | -21,5 |
| Produse chimice și produse derivate nespecificate în altă secțiune | 3665,0 | 4,7 | -2,3 | 13984,2 | 13,7 | -8,8 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 2447,4 | 3,1 | -9,1 | 11341,2 | 11,1 | -2,6 |
| Mărfuri manufacturate clasificate în principal după materia primă | 12746,7 | 16,2 | -4,8 | 17838,9 | 17,5 | -8,0 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 9532,5 | 12,1 | -4,3 | 12850,1 | 12,6 | -5,5 |
| Mașini și echipamente pentru transport | 35087,3 | 44,6 | +9,9 | 37135,1 | 36,4 | +8,4 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 28240,5 | 35,9 | +10,5 | 29213,4 | 28,7 | +11,2 |
| Articole manufacturate diverse | 10933,0 | 13,9 | +12,3 | 11657,8 | 11,4 | +7,1 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 8384,7 | 10,7 | +6,1 | 8325,1 | 8,2 | +5,2 |
| Bunuri necuprinse în altă secțiune din CSCI | 207,1 | 0,3 | +12,7 | 33,5 | *) | -11,0 |
| din care, în relație cu UE 27 | 92,9 | 0,1 | +21,5 | 27,6 | *) | -8,9 |

Data source: National Institute of Statistics

It includes manufactured goods, classified mainly by raw material (iron, steel, rubber, metal, etc.) and various manufactured items (clothing and accessories, footwear, etc.) 2) CSCI, Rev.4. - International Trade Standard Classification 3) Includes, mainly, seeds and oleaginous fruits; metal ores and metal waste; wood and cork; and other raw materials

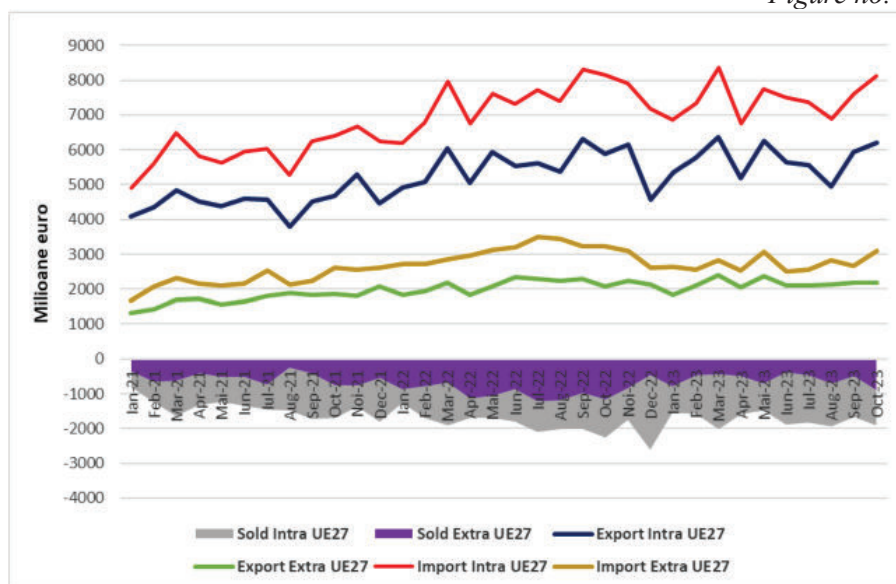
A significant impact on the structure of exports was made by the groups Machinery and transport equipment (44.6% in export and 36.4% in import) and other manufactured products (30.1% in export and 28.9% in import).

In the period 1.I-31.X 2023, intra-EU27 exchanges of goods amounted to 57,221.2 million euros in shipments and 74,644.1 million euros in imports. These amounts represent 72.7% of total exports and 73.3% of total imports.

In the period 1.I-31.X 2023, the exchange of extra-EU27 goods was 21478.3 million euros for export and 27248.8 million euros for import. These values represent 27.3% of total exports and 26.7% of total imports.

Intra-EU27 and extra-EU27 trade balances for exports, imports and trade balances (FOB/CIF) from January 2021 to October 2023

Figure no. 2



Data source: National Institute of Statistics

Graph 2 shows us a possible explanation for the 18.4% reduction in the trade balance deficit, we can see that it is mostly explained by the extra-EU balance, even if the intra-EU balance also recorded lower values compared to the previous year. We can say that Romania in the first 10 months of 2023, had a tendency to carry out exchanges mainly with the member states of the European Union.

Conclusions

Enormous sums were spent during the pandemic, post-pandemic and energy crises on unemployment, compensatory wages, unemployment benefits and other measures, and most of the workforce left the country. Currently, we are forced to turn to companies abroad to fulfill the responsibilities that Romania had. There is a need to review the performance of international trade at the macroeconomic level and find solutions to reduce the deficit in the balance of external payments or to equalize imports with exports to achieve zero net export.

We find that EU states hold the largest share of international, intra-EU and extra-EU trade, particularly in terms of imports. Consequently, although the deficit in the trade balance of external payments is no longer growing, the

economy is still constrained and dependent on exports to cover its imports. First of all, the structural reduction of the industry prevents Romania from participating in significant projects. Many years ago, the oil rig manufacturing industry was one of the strongest to facilitate participation in international projects.

A reduction in Romania's imports can also be translated as a reduction in the consumption of the population, which can be a consequence of the reduction in the allocation of available resources to satisfy the consumption appetite, or it can also be explained by the reduction in the quantities consumed against the background of the price increase. In any case, it would seem that this decrease in the trade balance deficit does not come on the background of sustainable and sustainable economic growth, or on the background of the increase in the competitiveness of the goods produced by the national economy, but is rather a random reduction, caused by unfavorable circumstances that have acted on the economy and the life of Romanian society lately.

After successive passes through the pandemic, energy and food crisis, there are fewer and fewer signs that the economy could generate an increase in exports to reach the distant goal of zero net exports.

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Principles and directions of the state policy of the food system

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Abstract

The globalization of the world economy, which in the 21st century replaced its internationalization in the previous era, has significantly changed the configuration of national economic security, increasing the dependence of national security, on the one hand, on global problems (in particular, food), and on the other hand, on the activities of global monopolies that represent real economic and political power. One of the manifestations of globalization is that the state economic policy is forced to take into account, first of all, the interests of monopolies, to serve them politically, which carries certain risks for national security.

Key words: *economic security, food security, food policy, food independence, levels of food security, principles of food policy, directions of food policy, global problems.*

JEL Classification: *H 11, H 49, H 56, J 23, J 62, L 14, O 15*

Introduction

Global problems constitute a single system of interconnected elements, one of which is the food problem, which, despite all the efforts of both individual countries and the world community as a whole, continues to be exacerbated by environmental, climate, energy, demographic problems, as well as problems such as the arms race, military conflicts, terrorism, and the problem of refugees.

This raises the need for both theoretical substantiation and development of effective food policy programs for the short and long term. This requires a deeper theoretical explanation of the essence of the factors, principles, methods and directions of the state's food policy, improvement of

the system of food security assessment (indicators), as well as a critical study of the specifics of food policy in different countries.

1. Literature review

The problems of improving the state of food security in the country are addressed by such scholars as V. Bakumenko, B. Balasynovych, O. Lebedynska, E. Libanova, I. Lukinov, P. Sabluk, R. Tronko, M. Khvesyk, and Y. Yaroshevska. The global aspect of the food problem is considered in the works of I. Balabanov, I. Gladkov, Y. Zverev, Y. Kovalev, M. Lysak, Y. Mykhnevych and others.

Problems of regional food security are covered in the works of I. Irtyshcheva, L. Marmul, N. Malyk, L. Rohatina, P. Sabluk, V. Sytnyk. The impact of climate change on food security is considered by O. Goichuk, O. Kochetkov, R. Markov, I. Lukinov, and Y. Odarenko.

However, further methodological support is required for mechanisms for implementing a set of measures of political, legal, socio-economic, environmental, information, communication and organizational nature aimed at forming the food security of the state.

As for the social side of food security, it is still not sufficiently covered in the scientific literature. It is mostly reduced to the development of rural areas, social security of agricultural producers and rural residents, and the development of rural infrastructure.

However, there is insufficient analysis of the socio-economic and socio-political consequences of unresolved or insufficiently resolved food problems for the expanded reproduction of the main productive force - the human being, for ensuring a stable political situation in the country, for the ability to pursue an independent foreign policy, and to protect the state's interests.

2. Research methodology, data and hypotheses

The study is based on the goal to determine the place of the state in ensuring food security at all levels, to characterize the basic principles of state food policy and to show the unity of all its directions.

In doing so, the authors relied on the key techniques of dialectical logic - systematicity, contradiction, scientific abstraction, unity of the general, particular and specific, etc.

Based on the systemic approach, food security is seen as the result of all economic relations of the socio-economic system and is formed in all areas of this system: production, distribution, exchange and consumption of food products.

The theoretical basis was the theory of the global economy and the theory of foreign trade. The practical experience of food policy of other countries was analyzed.

3. State food security policy

Food security, food policy, food problem, food independence - these are the categories used by researchers. All of them are related, so a food problem means a lack of, a certain violation of, food security. Food independence is considered to be one of the indicators of food security, although reducing food independence to self-sufficiency is quite controversial in today's open economy and global factor markets. In addition, the desire for self-sufficiency is a sign of a country's isolation, its insufficient integration into the global division of labor and world markets, which indicates an underdeveloped, inefficient economy and is often a sign of dictatorial political regimes.

Achieving full food independence is virtually impossible due to differences in the natural and climatic conditions of different countries, so it is only available to countries with a large territory located in different climatic zones. But even for such countries, it is not always feasible, because according to the theory of comparative advantage, domestic resources should be used for production that is most efficient, and some goods are cheaper to import than to produce them themselves. It should be noted, however, that the importance of food self-sufficiency has recently increased due to the risks of sanctions and disruption of traditional trade routes and trade relations as a result of military operations.

Food security means that every citizen of the country is guaranteed physical and economic access to quality food in a quantity and range sufficient for expanded reproduction of the labor force and social development of the individual.

The following levels of food security are distinguished, where food security indicators, goals and directions of food policy will differ.

The first level. Global or world level.

The second level. Subregional level.

The third level. National or state.

The fourth level. Regional level.

The fifth level. Personal or family.

It should be noted that:

a) the state, at any level, is the most important actor in food security;

b) achieving basic food security indicators does not always mean solving the food problem;

c) the state is not identical to the country as a whole, so the state level does not always mean the national level, as their interests may not coincide.

The principles of food security include the following:

- a) complexity, systemicity
- b) stability
- c) dynamism;
- d) scientific validity
- e) sociality
- f) efficiency;
- g) protection of national interests.

The specific implementation of these principles is carried out through the state food policy in all its directions. As for the state's activities in ensuring food security, they can be divided into external and internal, although, of course, they are closely related and intertwined.

The external direction of food security policy covers the global and subregional levels, where the state seeks to protect national interests, the national economy, strengthen its position in the world market, protect national producers from unfair competition, and national consumers from low-quality products.

This is done by:

1. Participation in the activities of international food organizations.
2. Coordination and development of a common agricultural policy in interstate economic associations.
3. Implementation of a policy to support the interests of national producers and exporters in bilateral international economic relations
4. Ensuring food independence and protecting the domestic market.

All these areas of foreign food policy have a direct impact on achieving food security within the country, but the division into external and internal areas is used only to classify the state's actions.

At the global level, it is not a question of food security, but rather a food problem that affects the least developed countries and regions of the world with a large population. The international community began to address the problems of food insecurity in the second half of the 20th century. The uneven socio-economic development of the world's countries continues to this day.

Of the manifestations of the food problem, such as hunger, malnutrition, and unbalanced nutrition, the fight is being waged at the global level against hunger as a consequence of the growth of the world's population in the face of limited and depleting resources. Thus, the main task is to overcome physical food shortages. This is also reflected in the indicators used to assess food security at the international level. International organizations such as the FAO coordinate this work.

The sub-regional level of food security covers several neighboring countries that have similar natural and climatic and/or socio-economic conditions, share a common historical and cultural (mental) past, or are at a certain level of economic integration.

At the sub-regional level, the agrarian and food policies of the members of regional international associations are coordinated. At the same time, there is some competition between countries, which causes conflicts of interests that the state must protect.

The national level of food security is the main one, but it is necessary to note the unity and complexity of all levels. Regional food security is a component of state food security. The state plays a leading role in the formation of personal food security, providing it with all areas of economic policy - foreign economic, social, fiscal, employment policy, etc.

The state policy of food security within the country thus ensures national and personal food security of citizens. This is where its main principles are revealed.

The principle of comprehensiveness stems from the fact that food security is a system of economic relations that develop in the areas of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of food products. Accordingly, food policy should cover all these areas, from the formation of needs to the culture of consumption. A significant role in this should be played by educational activities, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, and rational use of limited resources (in particular, the fight against product spoilage and losses). Consumer organizations, state certification of products, the education and healthcare systems, and the media play a significant role here.

Experience has shown that the world's leading countries have long gone beyond supporting national agricultural producers by providing subsidies, tax breaks, and customs policies. Much attention is now being paid to the problems of social development of rural areas, attracting and retaining people of active working age in the agricultural sector, creating conditions in rural areas that are no different from urban ones, and addressing environmental issues, in particular, minimizing the negative impact of agricultural production on the environment.

However, the principle of socialization of food policy, in our opinion, is manifested not only in efforts to promote social development of rural areas. The food policy should cover three levels: agricultural producers, processors, and consumers. A policy is needed to stimulate both supply and demand for food. Consumer support, which ensures the economic affordability of food, goes beyond purely food policy and covers such areas as income policy, pricing policy, anti-inflation policy, labor market policy, and education policy.

In this way, both the principle of systematic, comprehensive and social nature of food policy is implemented.

The food industry plays an important role in ensuring food security. The positive impact of the food industry, as well as the entire processing industry (the third sector of the agro-industrial complex), is as follows:

1. Reducing the loss of agricultural raw materials contributes to an increase in the output of final consumer products.
2. Increasing the level of approximation to a nutritious diet.
3. Increasing the level of food security (self-sufficiency).
4. Growth of export potential.
5. Increased supply of jobs.

Thus, the food industry has a positive impact on almost all food security indicators. It has a direct impact on the quality of food products and the balance of the food supply. Indirectly, the food industry contributes to increasing the physical availability of food, as the processing and storage of agricultural raw materials helps to reduce its losses and spoilage, and thus increases the percentage of final products that reach the consumer. This is also facilitated by the development of specialized vehicles, optimal packaging, and integrated processing of raw materials.

The creation of jobs, especially in small towns, indirectly increases the economic affordability of food.

Thus, state support for food producers will have a positive impact on the components of national wealth and will contribute to the growth of the population's welfare, improve health potential, and enhance the quality of labor potential.

Conclusion

The state's food policy cannot be sporadic, reflexive, triggered only by crisis situations, and implemented from time to time. It should be systematic and consistent, based on constant monitoring - not for the sake of publishing shocking figures or statistical reporting, but for the development of specific programs to improve food security.

It is important to note that achieving food security is an important component of the highest goal of society - human improvement and self-development. Food security is not an end in itself, but a means of satisfying the first and most fundamental human need for a complete and balanced diet, which is the material basis for human health and development, well-being, and confidence in the future.

However, humans are social beings, and therefore they can only satisfy their needs within the confines of this society. Achieving food security

is impossible without an active state policy. A state that is not able to provide this to its citizens cannot count on social stability within the country or on the invulnerability of its position in external relations.

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Evoluția mișcării naturale a populației

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Abstract

În studiul realizat și prezentat în această cercetare, autorii au plecat de la faptul că populația unei țări, catalogată ca populație rezidentă sau populație după domiciliu, evoluează în funcție de o serie de condiții. Astfel, tendința populației din țara noastră este în scădere, iar rata mortalității este ridicată, iar în acest fel, pe lângă îmbătrânirea populației din țara noastră, se observă și o reducere a populației rezidente în viitor. S-a analizat evoluția lunară a numărului de decese și nașcuți vii în perioada octombrie 2021 – octombrie 2023, decesele înregistrate în octombrie 2023, pe grupe de vârstă, evoluția numărului de căsătorii și divorțuri, în perioada ianuarie 2022 și octombrie 2023, precum și evoluția numărului de decedați după reședință, în perioada ianuarie 2022 – octombrie 2023. În articol, am folosit o serie de grafice și tabele extrase din bazele de date furnizate de Institutul Național de Statistică și Eurostat, care exprimă mai fidel modul în care este caracterizată evoluția naturală a populației românești.

Cuvinte cheie: populație rezidentă, populație după domiciliu, naștere, mortalitate, natalitate, evoluție.

Clasificarea JEL: J30, J60

Introducere

Autorii studiului au plecat de la ideea că o varietate de condiții afectează evoluția populației unei națiuni, numită populație rezidentă sau după domiciliu. Autorii se așteaptă să observe cât de rapid se reduc resursele de muncă, pe fondul unui spor natural negativ îndelungat.

Am folosit mai multe grafice și tabele pe care le-am găsit din bazele de date ale Institutului Național de Statistică și Eurostat. Acestea oferă o reprezentare mai precisă a evoluției naturale a populației românești.

S-a examinat evoluția lunară a numărului de decese și nașcuți vii din octombrie 2021 până în octombrie 2023, pe grupe de vârstă, evoluția numărului de căsătorii și divorțuri din ianuarie 2022 până în octombrie 2023 și evoluția numărului de decese după reședință din ianuarie 2022 până în octombrie 2023.

Într-o analiză economică, populația rezidentă este indicatorul demografic cel mai important, deoarece ne permite să presupunem creșterea populației, structura populației, rezerva de forță de muncă și numeroase alte categorii statistice relevante.

Literature review

Studiile lui Bijak J. și colab. (2007) și Headey D. și Hodge A. (2009) au examinat evoluția populației la nivel global și rolul populației în asigurarea rezervelor forței de muncă. În plus, Cai J. și Stoyanov A. (2016) sunt interesați să examineze diferențele demografice între țări. Maestas, Mullen și Powell (2016) au investigat efectele îmbătrânirii populației asupra forței de muncă și, prin urmare, a productivității. Problemele cu care se confruntă Oster, Shoulson și Dorsey (2013) sunt investițiile în sănătate scăzute și speranța de viață scurtă. Chéron, Hairault și Langot (2013) s-au concentrat pe cercetarea locurilor de muncă disponibile în întreaga durată a vieții. Forța de muncă în contextul globalizării a fost abordată în mai multe moduri de Hili, Lahmandi-Ayed și Lasram (2016). Klein și Ventura (2009) au examinat modul în care productivitatea și mișcarea forței de muncă sunt legate unul de celălalt. Mortensen și Pissarides (2011) au atras atenția asupra unor aspecte ale teoriei șomajului. Raiu, C.V. și Juknevičienė, V. (2021) folosind o abordare neo-weberiană subliniază că ceea ce era larg cunoscut în vremurile moderne ca politic devine în prezent mai birocratic. Acest lucru se datorează diferitelor procese politice, cum ar fi integrarea în UE sau reformele noi ale managementului public. Vogel, Ludwig și Börsch-Supan (2017) au discutat mai multe lucruri despre angajarea lucrătorilor în vârstă și prelungirea vârstei de pensionare.

Metodologie

Datele demografice a fost obținute prin prelucrarea datelor din buletinele statistice de nașcuți-vii, decese, căsătorii și divorțuri întocmite de primăriile municipale, orașenești și comunale. Aceste date au fost, de asemenea, înregistrate în actele de stare civilă.

Născutul viu este un copil care a fost expulzat sau extras complet din corpul mamei după concepție, indiferent de durata sarcinii. După separare, acesta prezintă semne de viață, cum ar fi respirație, activitate cardiacă, pulsații ale cordonului ombilical sau contracții musculare dependente de voință. Nașcuții-vii sunt cei ai căror mame au locuit în România pentru cel puțin douăsprezece luni până la data nașterii.

După o perioadă de timp de la naștere, o persoană este numită decedată atunci când funcțiile sale vitale au încetat complet. În numărul decedaților sunt

incluse persoanele care au avut domiciliul sau reședința obișnuită în România pentru cel puțin douăsprezece luni până la data decesului.

Sporul natural este diferența dintre numărul de născuți-vii și numărul de decese în perioada de referință.

Căsătoria este uniunea dintre un bărbat și o femeie care este încheiată în conformitate cu legile națiunii pentru a înființa o familie și care oferă drepturi și obligații soților și copiilor lor. În numărul căsătoriilor sunt incluse atât căsătoriile persoanelor care aveau domiciliul în România la data încheierii căsătoriei, cât și căsătoriile cetățenilor români care se căsătoresc în străinătate și care au fost înregistrate la oficiile de stare civilă din România.

Divorțul este încheierea legală a căsătoriei prin hotărâre judecătorească, ofițerul de stare civilă sau un notar public, cuprinzând toate acțiunile admise. În datele referitoare la divorț sunt incluse și divorțurile cetățenilor români divorțați în străinătate și transcrise în România.

Domiciliul persoanei este locul în care își declară că este locuința principală, care este trecut în cartea de identitate și păstrat în registrele oficiale ale statului.

Reședința obișnuită este locul în care o persoană își petrece în mod obișnuit timpul de odihnă, fără a se gândi la vacanțe, recreere, afaceri, tratament medical sau pelerinaj religios. În cazul persoanelor care aleg să-și stabilească reședința obișnuită într-o altă localitate decât cea de domiciliu din țară sau străinătate, reședința obișnuită poate fi aceeași sau poate diferi.

Datele privind natalitatea și mortalitatea sunt momentan semi-definitive pentru anul 2022, fiind grupate în funcție de data producerii evenimentului. Datele care se referă la nupțialitatea și divorțialitatea sunt definitive până la nivelul anului 2022, fiind organizate după data producerii evenimentului. De asemenea, facem precizarea că fenomentele demografice din anul 2023 prezintă date provizorii.

Date, rezultate și discuții

Numărul nașterilor înregistrate în octombrie 2023 a crescut față de octombrie 2022, dar a scăzut față de septembrie 2023.

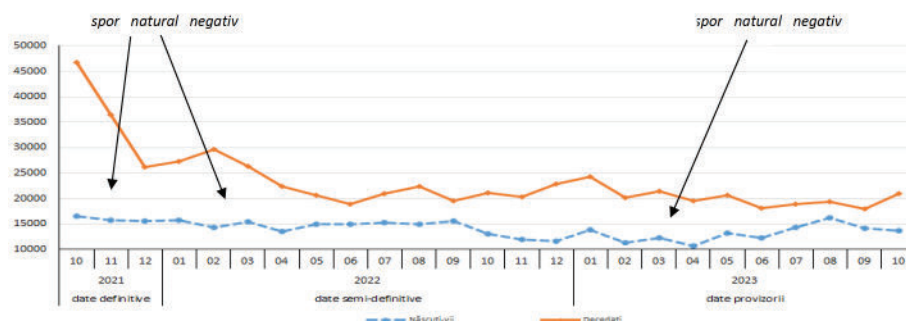
Numărul deceselor înregistrate în octombrie 2023 a scăzut în comparație cu octombrie 2022, dar a crescut în comparație cu septembrie 2023.

În comparație cu octombrie 2022 și septembrie 2023, numărul de căsătorii și divorțuri înregistrate în octombrie 2023 au scăzut.

În luna octombrie 2023 au fost consemnate 13623 de nașteri, avem cu 457 de copii mai puțini față de luna septembrie 2023. La capitolul decese, s-au înregistrat 20917 evenimente, în luna octombrie 2023, 11014 persoane decedate au fost de sex masculin și 9903 persoane de sex feminin. Au fost înregistrate cu 2998 mai multe decese decât în luna septembrie 2023, 1523 fiind bărbați și 1475 femei. Numărul deceselor în rândul copiilor cu vârstă sub 1 an a fost în luna octombrie 2023, de 74 copii, cu 7 mai mulți față de numărul înregistrat în septembrie 2023. Se poate observa că sporul natural s-a menținut negativ, declinul de mografic în luna octombrie 2023 a fost de -7294 persoane, proporția dintre numărul deceselor și numărul nașcuților-vii fiind de 1,5.

Dinamica numărului de nașcuții-vii și decedați, în perioada octombrie 2021 – octombrie 2023

Figura nr. 1



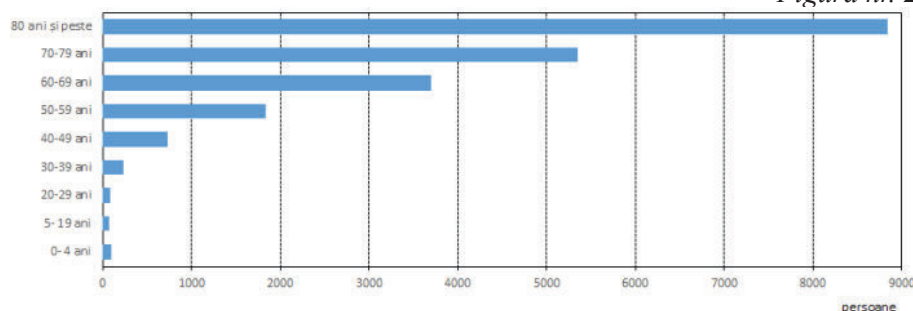
Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Evoluția lunară a deceselor și a nașcuților-vii din octombrie 2021 până în octombrie 2023 arată o creștere semnificativă a numărului deceselor în luna octombrie 2021, când pandemia COVID19 a înregistrat cea mai mare valoare din această perioadă. În februarie 2022, s-a înregistrat și un număr semnificativ de decese, după această luna începând vaccinarea populației. Perioada următoare a înregistrat o evoluție oscilantă, dar nu a mai atins valorile din lunile anterioare.

În același timp, numărul deceselor a fost mai mare decât numărul de nașcuți-vii, ceea ce înseamnă că sporul natural a rămas negativ. În primele nouă luni din 2023, numărul de nașteri și decese au avut aceeași evoluție. Cu toate acestea, în octombrie 2023, numărul de nașcuți-vii a scăzut, iar numărul de decese a crescut.

Distribuția numărului de decese pe grupe de vârstă, în luna octombrie 2023,

Figura nr. 2



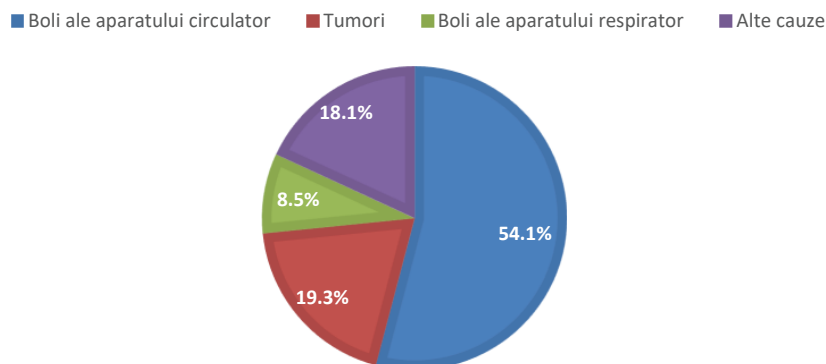
Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Din figura nr. 2 observăm distribuția numărului de decese în luna octombrie 2023, se pare că în această luna din numărul total de decese 8840 de evenimente (echivalentul a 42,3%) au fost înregistrate la grupa de vârstă 80 și peste. Următoarea grupa de vârstă a fost grupa 70-79 ani, înregistrând 25,5% din numărul deceselor totale, totalizând 5344 de persoane decedate, iar grupa de vârstă 60-69 ani a reținut 17,7% din totalul deceselor, în această categorie fiind înregistrate 3694 decese.

La polul opus se găsesc grupele de vârstă 5-19 ani, 20-29 ani și 0-4 ani. În grupa de vârstă 5-19 ani, avem înregistrate 71 decese, în grupa de vârstă 20-29 ani au fost înregistrate 81 decese, iar în grupa 0-4 ani avem 97 de evenimente înregistrate.

Distribuția deceselor în funcție de cauzalitate, în luna octombrie 2023;

Figura nr. 3



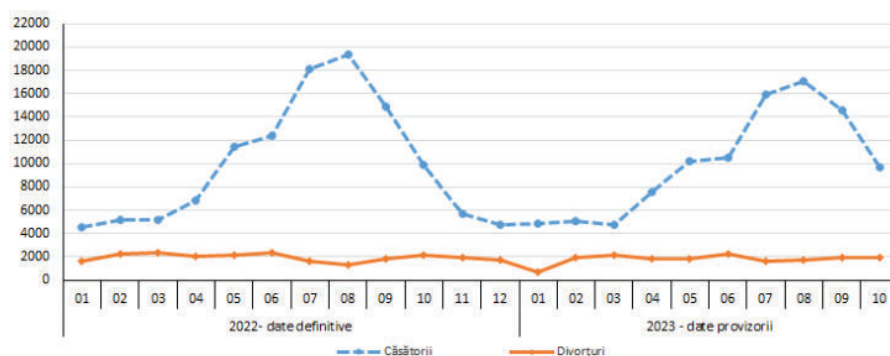
Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Figura nr. 3 ne prezintă care au fost principalele trei cauze care au stat la baza deceselor din luna octombrie 2023, observăm că principala problemă a populației cauzatoare de deces este reprezentată de bolile asociate aparatului circulator, 11320 persoane fiind declarate decedate din această cauză. Tumoriile sunt responsabile pentru 4033 de decese, ocupând poziția a doua cu o pondere de 19,3%. La nivelul populației României, bolile asociate aparatului respirator au cauzat în luna octombrie 2023, 1782 decese, reprezentând 8,5%.

Numărul nașcuților-vii înregistrat în octombrie 2023 a crescut cu 612 față de aceeași lună din 2022. Numărul deceselor în octombrie 2023 a fost cu 178 mai mic decât în octombrie 2022, iar numărul de copii sub un an care au decedat a fost cu 8 mai mic în octombrie 2023 decât în octombrie 2022. Sporul natural a fost negativ atât în octombrie 2023, cât și în octombrie 2022, balanța înclinând în favoarea anului curent, când au fost pierdute doar 7294 de persoane din totalul populației, cu 790 mai puține decât în luna octombrie 2022.

Dinamica numărului divorțurilor și căsătoriilor, în perioada ianuarie 2022 – octombrie 2023

Figura nr. 4

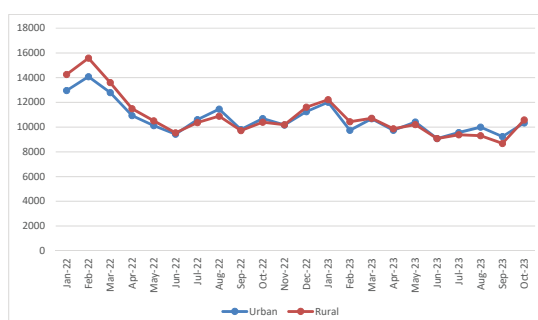


Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

Din Figura nr. 4 observăm că în luna octombrie 2023 s-au înregistrat nu mai puțin de 9633 de căsătorii, la oficiile de stare civilă, înregistrând o valoare cu 285 mai mică față de octombrie 2022 și fiind cu 4953 mai puțin decât în luna septembrie 2023. Referitor la numărul de divorțuri se observă faptul că dinamica acestora este mult mai mică, în luna octombrie 2023 numărul divorțurilor pronunțate de instanțe, cumulate cu numărul divorțurilor realizate prin procedură administrativă sau notarială, a atins o valoare de 1946 de evenimente fiind cu 10 mai puțin decât în septembrie 2023 și cu 154 mai puțin decât în luna octombrie 2022.

Evoluția numărului de decese în raport cu mediul de rezidență, în perioada ianuarie 2022 – octombrie 2023

Figura nr. 5



Sursa datelor: Institutul Național de Statistică

În luna octombrie 2023, s-au înregistrat 10334 decese în zonele urbane (5396 decese în rândul persoanelor de sex masculin și 4938 decese în rândul persoanelor de sex feminin), iar 10583 decese au avut loc în zonele rurale (5612 decese în rândul persoanelor de sex masculin și 4965 decese în rândul persoanelor de sex feminin). Numărul deceselor în mediul urban a scăzut cu 355 (198 bărbați și 157 femei) în aceeași lună din 2022, iar cel rural a crescut cu 177 (175 bărbați și 2 femei).

Concluzii

Studiul amănunțit al acestui articol va duce la o serie de concluzii, în special utile. În primul rând, va exista o scădere continuă a populației rezidente. Este dificil de prezis că persoanele care au emigrat și s-au stabilit în străinătate, stabilindu-și acolo reședința, vor reveni cândva în țară. Va exista, fără îndoială, o disparitate mai mare între populația rezidentă și oferta de forță de muncă.

O altă concluzie este că, din cauza lipsei de condiții pentru a lucra în țară, mulți oameni, inclusiv cei cu înaltă calificare, emigrează din motive economice. În consecință, ideea că trebuie găsite modalitățile și resursele de a crește veniturile populației angajate este implicită. Investițiile trebuie, de asemenea, să ofere locuri de muncă care să îmbunătățească condițiile de trai ale populației. În comparație cu metodele de compensare în străinătate, acestea optează pentru emigrare temporară sau emigrare definitivă.

La nivelul României se înregistrează un spor natural negativ, constant, este necesar ca politicile publice să se axeze pe creșterea nivelului de trai, dezvoltarea sistemului educational și apoi să încurajeze natalitatea. Ar fi interesant de urmărit în viitor vârsta celor care se casătoresc, din ce medii de rezidență provin, care este înclinația sau dorința de a avea copii și care sunt rezultatele de la intenție/dorință la realizarea acestora.

Având în vedere că la nivel european se manifestă un accelerat process de îmbătrânire, lipsa oportunităților acordate tinerilor să inhibe și mai mult natalitate și sporurile naturale să fie cât mai accentuate pe viitor. În felul acesta locurile vacante vor fi o țintă pentru refugiații din calea razboaielor din Ucraina și Orientul Mijlociu, asta pe lângă infuzia mare de lucrători din zonele asiatice.

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THE EVOLUTION OF NATURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT

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Abstract

In the study carried out and presented in this research, the authors started from the fact that the population of a country, categorized as resident population or population by domicile, evolves according to a series of conditions. Thus, the population trend in our country is decreasing, and the mortality rate is high, and in this way, in addition to the aging of the population in our country, a reduction in the resident population is also observed in the future. The monthly evolution of the number of deaths and live births between October 2021 and October 2023, the deaths registered in October 2023, by age group, the evolution of the number of marriages and divorces, between January 2022 and October 2023, as well as the evolution of the number of died after residence, between January 2022 and October 2023. In the article, we used a series of graphs and tables extracted from the databases provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat, which more faithfully express the way in which the natural evolution of the population is characterized Romanian.

Key words: resident population, population by residence, birth, mortality, birth rate, evolution.

JEL classification: J30, J60

Introduction

The authors of the study started from the idea that a variety of conditions affect the evolution of a nation's population, called the resident population or by domicile. The authors expect to see how rapidly the labor supply is shrinking against the background of a prolonged negative natural increase.

I used several graphs and tables that I found from the databases of the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat. They provide a more accurate representation of the natural evolution of the Romanian population.

The monthly evolution of the number of deaths and live births from October 2021 to October 2023, by age group, the evolution of the number of

marriages and divorces from January 2022 to October 2023 and the evolution of the number of deaths by residence from January 2022 to October 2023.

In an economic analysis, resident population is the most important demographic indicator because it allows us to infer population growth, population structure, labor pool, and many other relevant statistical categories.

Literature review

Studies by Bijak J. et al. (2007) and Headey D. and Hodge A. (2009) examined global population trends and the role of population in providing labor supplies. In addition, Cai J. and Stoyanov A. (2016) are interested in examining demographic differences between countries. Maestas, Mullen, and Powell (2016) investigated the effects of population aging on the labor force and thus productivity. The problems faced by Oster, Shoulson, and Dorsey (2013) are low health investment and short life expectancy. Chéron, Hairault, and Langot (2013) focused on research on jobs available across the lifespan. Labor in the context of globalization has been addressed in several ways by Hili, Lahmandi-Ayed and Lasram (2016). Klein and Ventura (2009) examined how productivity and labor movement are related to each other. Mortensen and Pissarides (2011) drew attention to some aspects of unemployment theory. Raiu, C.V. and Juknevičienė, V. (2021) using a neo-Weberian approach point out that what was widely known in modern times as political is now becoming more bureaucratic. This is due to various political processes, such as EU integration or new public management reforms. Vogel, Ludwig and Börsch-Supan (2017) discussed more about the employment of older workers and the extension of the retirement age.

Methodology

The demographic data was obtained by processing the data from the statistical bulletins of live births, deaths, marriages and divorces drawn up by the municipal, city and communal town halls. These data were also recorded in civil status documents.

A live birth is a child that has been expelled or completely removed from the mother's body after conception, regardless of the length of the pregnancy. After separation, it shows signs of life, such as breathing, heart activity, pulsations of the umbilical cord, or voluntary muscle contractions. Live births are those whose mothers lived in Romania for at least twelve months until the date of birth.

After a period of time after birth, a person is called deceased when his vital functions have completely ceased. The number of deceased includes persons who had their domicile or habitual residence in Romania for at least twelve months until the date of death.

Natural increase is the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in the reference period.

Marriage is the union between a man and a woman that is entered into in accordance with the laws of the nation to establish a family and that provides rights and obligations to their spouses and children. The number of marriages includes both the marriages of persons who were domiciled in Romania at the time of the marriage, as well as the marriages of Romanian citizens who marry abroad and were registered at the civil status offices in Romania.

Divorce is the legal termination of marriage by a court decision, the registrar or a notary public, including all permitted actions. The divorce data also includes the divorces of Romanian citizens divorced abroad and transcribed in Romania.

The person's domicile is the place where they declare their main residence, which is entered in the identity card and kept in the official records of the state.

The usual residence is the place where a person usually spends his leisure time, without thinking about holidays, recreation, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. In the case of people who choose to establish their habitual residence in a locality other than their domicile in the country or abroad, the habitual residence may be the same or may differ.

The birth and mortality data are currently semi-final for the year 2022, being grouped according to the date of the event. The dates that refer to nuptials and divorces are definitive until the year 2022, being organized by the date of the event. Also, we make it clear that the demographic phenomena of 2023 present provisional data.

Data, Results and Discussion

The number of births recorded in October 2023 increased compared to October 2022, but decreased compared to September 2023.

The number of deaths recorded in October 2023 decreased compared to October 2022, but increased compared to September 2023.

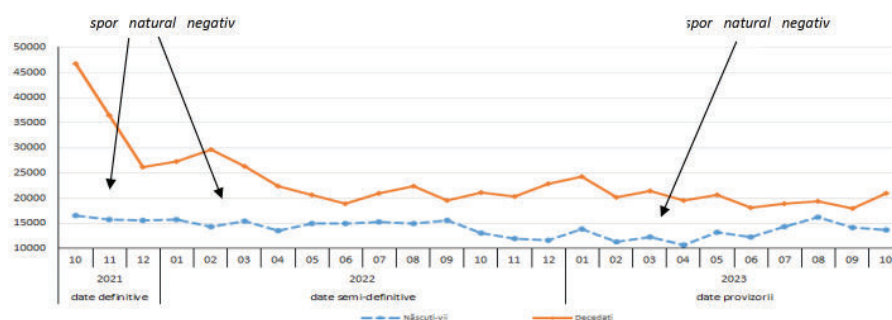
Compared to October 2022 and September 2023, the number of marriages and divorces registered in October 2023 decreased.

In October 2023, 13,623 births were recorded, we have 457 fewer children compared to September 2023. In terms of deaths, 20,917 events were recorded, in October 2023, 11,014 deceased persons were male and 9,903 female persons. There were 2,998 more deaths recorded than in September 2023, 1,523 being men and 1,475 women. The number of deaths among children under the age of 1 was in October 2023, 74 children, 7 more than the

number recorded in September 2023. It can be seen that the natural increase remained negative, the demographic decline in October 2023 was -7294 people, the ratio between the number of deaths and the number of live births being 1.5.

Dynamics of the number of live births and deaths, between October 2021 and October 2023

Figure no. 1



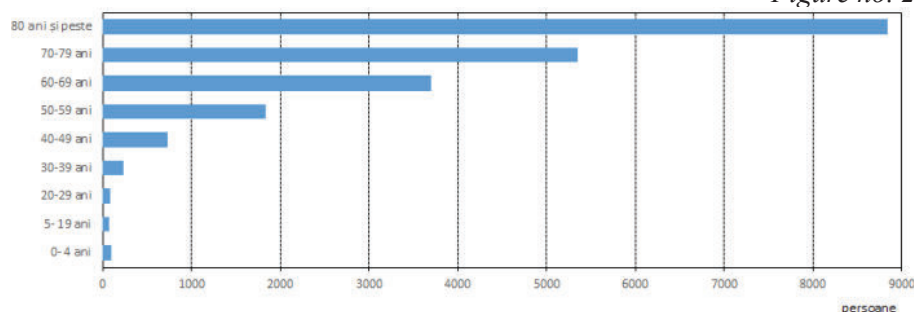
Data source: National Institute of Statistics

The monthly evolution of deaths and live births from October 2021 to October 2023 shows a significant increase in the number of deaths in October 2021, when the COVID19 pandemic recorded the highest value during this period. In February 2022, a significant number of deaths were also recorded, after this month vaccination of the population began. The following period recorded an oscillating evolution, but did not reach the values of the previous months.

At the same time, the number of deaths was higher than the number of live births, which means that the natural increase remained negative. In the first nine months of 2023, the number of births and deaths had the same evolution. However, in October 2023, the number of live births decreased and the number of deaths increased.

Distribution of the number of deaths by age group, in October 2023

Figure no. 2



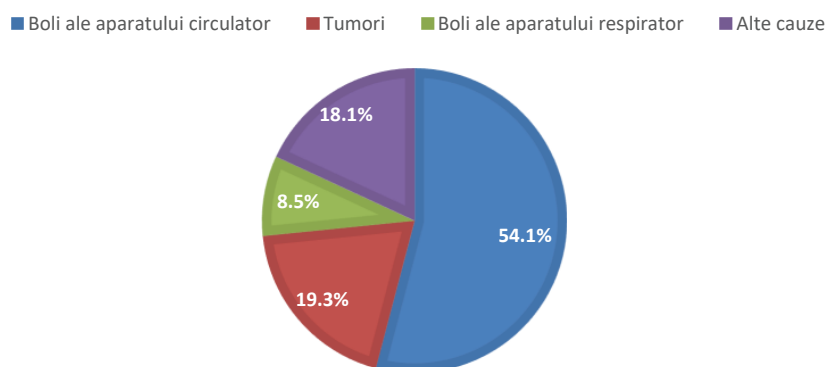
Data source: National Institute of Statistics

From figure no. 2 we observe the distribution of the number of deaths in the month of October 2023, it seems that in this month of the total number of deaths 8840 events (the equivalent of 42.3%) were registered in the age group 80 and over. The next age group was the 70-79 age group, registering 25.5% of the total number of deaths, totalling 5344 deceased persons, and the 60-69 age group retained 17.7% of the total deaths, in this category being recorded 3694 deaths.

At the opposite pole are the age groups 5-19 years, 20-29 years and 0-4 years. In the age group 5-19 years, we have registered 71 deaths, in the age group 20-29 years 81 deaths were registered, and in the group 0-4 years we have 97 events registered.

Distribution of deaths according to causality, in October 2023

Figure no. 3



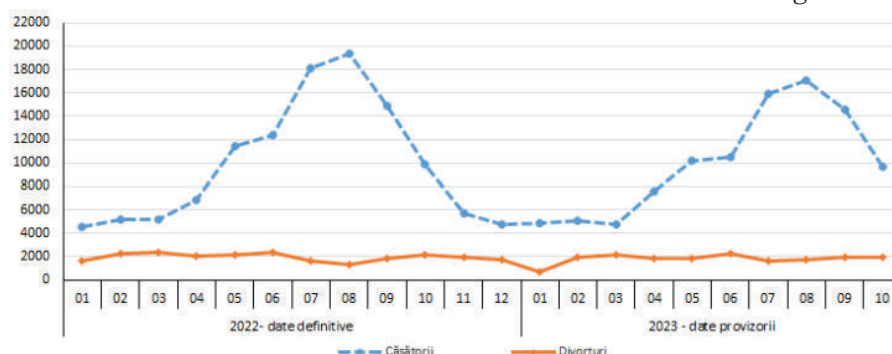
Data source: National Institute of Statistics

Figure no. 3 shows us what were the three main causes that were the basis of the deaths in October 2023, we note that the main problem of the population causing death is represented by diseases associated with the circulatory system, 11320 people being declared dead from this cause. Tumors are responsible for 4033 deaths, occupying the second position with a share of 19.3%. At the level of the Romanian population, diseases associated with the respiratory system caused 1782 deaths in October 2023, representing 8.5%.

The number of live births recorded in October 2023 increased by 612 compared to the same month in 2022. The number of deaths in October 2023 was 178 less than in October 2022, and the number of children under one who died was 8 more small in October 2023 than in October 2022. The natural increase was negative in both October 2023 and October 2022, the balance tilting in favor of the current year, when only 7294 personae were lost from the total population, 790 less than in October 2022.

Dynamics of the number of divorces and marriages, in the period January 2022 – October 2023

Figure no. 4

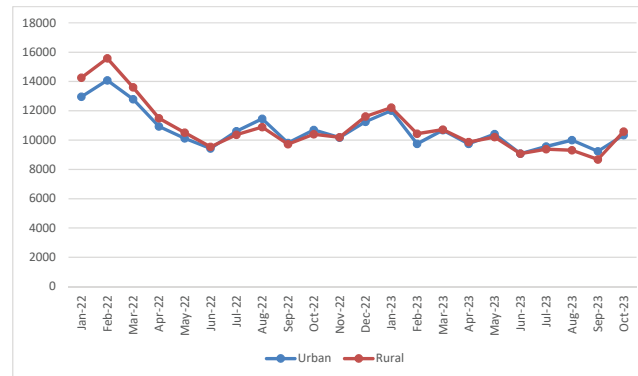


Data source: National Institute of Statistics

From Figure no. 4 we note that in October 2023 no less than 9633 marriages were registered at civil status offices, registering a value 285 lower than in October 2022 and being 4953 less than in September 2023. Regarding the number of divorces, it can be seen that their dynamics is much lower, in October 2023 the number of divorces pronounced by the courts, combined with the number of divorces obtained through administrative or notarial procedure, reached a value of 1946 events, being 10 less than in September 2023 and 154 less than in October 2022.

Evolution of the number of deaths in relation to the environment of residence, in the period January 2022 – October 2023

Figure no. 5



Data source: National Institute of Statistics

In October 2023, there were 10,334 deaths in urban areas (5,396 deaths among males and 4,938 deaths among females), and 10,583 deaths occurred in rural areas (5,612 deaths among males and 4,965 deaths among females). Urban deaths decreased by 355 (198 males and 157 females) in the same month of 2022, and rural deaths increased by 177 (175 males and 2 females).

Conclusions

A thorough study of this article will lead to a number of particularly useful conclusions. First, there will be a continued decline in the resident population. It is difficult to predict that people who have emigrated and settled abroad, establishing their residence there, will someday return to the country. There will undoubtedly be a greater disparity between the resident population and the labor supply.

Another conclusion is that, due to the lack of conditions to work in the country, many people, including highly qualified ones, emigrate for economic reasons. Consequently, the idea that ways and resources must be found to increase the incomes of the employed population is implicit. Investments must also provide jobs that improve the living conditions of the population. Compared to the methods of compensation abroad, they opt for temporary emigration or permanent emigration.

At the Romanian level, there is a constant negative natural increase, it is necessary for public policies to focus on increasing the standard of living,

developing the educational system and then encouraging the birth rate. It would be interesting to follow in the future the age of those who get married, from which areas of residence they come, what is the inclination or desire to have children and what are the results from the intention/desire to their realization.

Considering that at the European level an accelerated aging process is manifested, the lack of opportunities given to young people will further inhibit the birth rate and the natural increases should be as accentuated as possible in the future. Vacancies will thus be a target for refugees from the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, in addition to the large influx of workers from Asian areas.

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Building the resilience of local food systems in conditions of increased risks

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Abstract

The article summarizes new global challenges and proves that there are adequate responses to them by adjusting the value foundations of human activity on a global scale and compliance with the agreed global principles of economic behavior.

The changes in the formation of the sustainability of local food systems in the context of increased risks that have occurred in Ukrainian society under the influence of global food security processes are identified.

Key words: *food sustainability, food security, risk amplification, risk management, national economy, food crisis.*

JEL Classification: *H 11, H 49, H 56, J 23, J 62, L 14, O 15*

Introduction

The issue of creating a comprehensive risk management system is very relevant for Ukrainian companies. However, when trying to develop it, companies inevitably make mistakes. The main ones include: misunderstanding of the conceptual approach to the organization of risk mitigation, incorrect organizational structure of the risk management department and the functional model of interaction between departments within the framework of risk management. In the current situation, the activities of large corporations and companies are associated with a wide range of financial, technological, technical, legal, social, environmental, ethical, political and other risks in the production process.

International experience in managing large companies shows that most of them have an enterprise-wide risk management system in place and need to be strengthened. Despite the fact that today the field of risk and its enhancement is still a relatively young and new area, the creation and development of a corporate risk management system at an enterprise, on the one hand, should take into account the existing achievements in development.

The system of standardization in the field of risk management, on the other hand, is the main lessons and main conclusions drawn from the short-term but accumulated practical experience of managing and mitigating risks of leading companies, which is currently insufficient and requires constant study.

1. Literature review

The relationship between globalization and its related challenges and the evolution of the fundamentals of society's values has seen a growing number of research and publications in recent years, both individual and collective, including within the framework of relevant national research networks.

Among the scientists who have studied certain aspects of the integrated risk enhancement system, it is worth noting a number of domestic scientists, namely V. V. Vitlinsky, V. N. Vyatkin, V. M. Granaturova, S. M. Ilyashenko, A. B. Kondrakhina and A. B. Matvichuk, and Na. D. Sharapova. In their works, they analyzed the theoretical foundations of risk enhancement in entrepreneurial activity, the methodology and methodology for assessing and analyzing the results of risk events in local food systems, and considered the problem of enterprise risk management standards.

Studies have paid insufficient attention to the development of an integrated risk management system, the formation of food system resilience and its strengthening in domestic companies.

Substantiation and improvement of the theoretical and methodological foundations and development of practical recommendations for the formation of a food security system in Ukraine in modern conditions has gained new relevance due to the internationalization of the world market and the strengthening of national economic openness.

Among the domestic agricultural economists, there are particularly meaningful proposals that participated in the formation of the food security system of Ukraine during its implementation. Sustainable development goals are reflected in the works of O. Borodina, S. Grigoriev, V. Dankevych, T. Zinchuk.

In-depth research is also required on the formation of local food systems and an effective food security system in Ukraine, a comprehensive assessment of its current state, identification of nutrition trends, identification of risks associated with self-sufficiency and possible food losses, and independence in the perspective of various food security factors in the face of increasing risks.

2. Research methodology, data and hypotheses

The methodology for researching the resilience of local food systems under increasing risks is a complex and multidisciplinary approach that combines economic, social, environmental and technical aspects. The main goal is to study, analyze and improve ways to ensure the stability of food supply in the face of increasing pressure on the system due to various risks, such as climate change, natural disasters, economic difficulties, etc.

The methodology should be flexible, as risks and conditions may change over time. The intended outcome is to increase the resilience of the local food system and reduce the impact of risks on food supply.

3. Local food system in conditions of increased risks

Empowering food security resilience can be an effective response to current challenges to national stability. Formation and implementation of the state policy of the corresponding orientation ensures effective response, agility and adaptability to threats of any origin and nature, including hybrid threats. unexpected changes in the security environment, preservation of stability of the state functioning before, during and after the crisis and rapid restoration of the optimal level of equilibrium under given conditions.

Such a result is achieved by ensuring an appropriate level of readiness of the state and society to respond to a wide range of threats and timely detection of threats, vulnerabilities that weaken the security of the potential, adaptive management, effective crisis management and interaction at all levels, creation of necessary and alternative strategy reserves, planning of measures and implementation of universal protocols of coordinated actions, dissemination of necessary knowledge and strengthening of trust in communications, rational use of resources, etc.

All of this significantly determines the priorities and tasks of forming a support system. Ukraine still needs to establish national stability.

Ukraine is currently facing external and internal threats of domestic origin. The threats are of a hybrid nature and are very difficult to define. They are coordinated and, at the same time, their use in different areas is very dangerous for the state and society.

Countering these threats requires significant financial, technical and human resources, and their volume is limited in many countries, and even more so in Ukraine. In recent years, Russia's aggression has caused significant material and human losses.

In the current situation, the potential for stability of the state and society is a complex and necessary system of development and requires adaptive management. They are called the functions of implementing the

system of ensuring national stability. Such mechanisms are used in Ukraine. However, their comprehensive implementation is a systemic approach and requires certain changes in the formation of the state security policy; improvement of organizational and legal support in the national security and public administration sphere, which exist and regulate interaction with the future creation of the national system (civil defense, counterterrorism, health care, social protection, cybersecurity, law enforcement, banking, etc.) Ensuring appropriate cooperation and synergy between the security and defense forces, state authorities and local governments, businesses and civil society, to create such effective coordination of services, implementation of sustainability principles in various service areas, especially in the field of national security, etc.

It is necessary to develop a system for ensuring national stability by implementing adaptive management of the stability of the state and society that meets the established goals and criteria. In this case, it is not crucial to create new state bodies and institutions and strengthen their stability, which already work and create trust between all actors involved in ensuring national stability.

This requires the introduction of a new paradigm of thinking, overcoming stereotypes, developing a security culture, grouping society, ensuring joint measures against threats, and forming responsibility and mutual assistance in society.

The choice of a model for ensuring national stability depends on the needs of the state, its participation in certain international organizations, unions, and other factors. Ukraine's experience in this area is quite different.

By studying the experience of other countries, recommendations of leading international organizations of the world's best practices are implemented, taking into account national interests and peculiarities of the development of the Ukrainian state and society.

In addition, the choice of conceptual foundations, certain models and mechanisms is scientifically grounded, which helps to avoid mistakes in the formation and implementation of a new set of projects, and for Ukraine, in particular, the creation of a system to support national stability.

Building resilience in local food systems in the face of increasing risks is a complex task that requires a comprehensive approach and consideration of various aspects that affect food supply. Let's consider some key steps for building a resilient local food system that have a significant impact on the performance of Ukraine's food security.

The possibility of growing different types of crops, which will help reduce the system's vulnerability to fluctuations in yields due to weather

conditions or diseases. Supporting smallholder farmers can ensure a more diverse food supply and improve food security.

Use of resistant varieties and hybrids, selecting plants that are appropriate to local conditions and have a high level of resistance to pests, diseases and climate change.

The development of sustainable agricultural practices has become widespread. Agricultural production methods that preserve the soil and use water and fertilizers more efficiently are being popularized.

Local markets and distribution networks are an essential chain, and the development of local markets and distribution networks reduces dependence on distant sources of supply. Renewable energy and the use of renewable energy for production, such as solar panels and wind turbines, which can provide a stable energy supply.

Education and communication to engage the public in understanding the importance of a sustainable food system and to promote knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices.

Regulatory policies at local, regional and national levels. Developing policies that promote sustainable agriculture and food security, including taking into account climate change and other risks.

These steps may vary depending on the specific conditions of each local food system and region. It is important to keep in mind that sustainability is an ongoing process that requires joint efforts by government agencies, the public, farms, and other stakeholders.

During the war, the Ukrainian business suffered significantly. In fact, according to experts from the Graduate School and KUS Woosins, up to 85% of the population has now adapted to a regime of part-time work or to a weight loss regimen. Among them, 1% have ceased operations and do not plan to resume, and 35% have stopped operations while waiting for the end of the war (according to other estimates, 27.7% of such enterprises²⁴). At the same time, 86% of enterprises are operating at 3 percent less capacity compared to the pre-war period, and 33% of enterprises are unable to pay salaries to employees (according to other analysts, 38% of employees are dismissed), 29% cannot pay for the services of suppliers. The share of domestic enterprises that were closed in the first month of the war is 21%.

The expectations of the domestic business community regarding their own activities in 2022 are not encouraging either. Thus, only 17% of enterprises expect to at least maintain sales volumes at the level of the previous year (in this context, the expectations of small businesses are more positive than those of the average). At the same time, 34% of enterprises do not see any opportunities to obtain significant business in the current year. The most

affected are those industries in which remote work is not possible, such as transportation, postal and courier services, and the insurance industry, where businesses work directly with consumers. Agricultural enterprises, whose business is tied to a specific territory, and whose field or farm work cannot be postponed or rescheduled indefinitely, also found themselves in difficult conditions. In general, the main problems faced by the domestic business in the current environment are the lack of orders, problems with logistics and the lack of raw materials. Moreover, this also applies to enterprises that operate relatively far from the war zone.

In general, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine estimates the losses of domestic enterprises and organizations in the first month of the war at 80 billion dollars. US DOLLARS. For example, analysts of the Advisor Group estimate the current losses of small and medium-sized businesses in the first two weeks of the war at 30-60 billion dollars. US DOLLARS. As a result of the decline in business activity, the end of domestic GDP in 2022 could be 21%.

In today's military situation, the halt or significant reduction of activity of most types of economic activity, the destruction of production and infrastructure facilities, the forced relocation of Ukrainian citizens to safe havens with an overnight increase in the level of unemployment in the country, and the threat of a global food crisis if the current campaign fails, have become one of the most pressing challenges that require an immediate response and support from the Ukrainian government.

In our opinion, the main threats that significantly complicate the process of ensuring economic stability and preserving the economic potential of the state in martial law are:

- disruption of domestic and international economic relations;
- blockages and violations of the logistics of supply and/or delivery;
- loss of secondary potential due to the continued outflow of people from the country;
- the percentage of a sufficient number of equipped platforms for the location of enterprises;
- provide overnight accommodation and accommodation for a significant number of employees along with basic social benefits;
- absence or problematic connection to the necessary engineering networks to ensure the functioning of enterprises;
- Sophisticated logistics and long-standing transfer of industrial equipment to the places of investment;
- the presence or absence of qualified specialists for assembly/disassembly of complex industrial equipment (including foreign production).

Today's realities pose a number of challenges and tasks for business and the government, the key of which is the functioning of enterprises in the context of hostilities. Businesses must resume work to fill the state budget, preserve the population's purchasing power, and strengthen the country's economic stability.

Conclusion

The government adopted the Action Plan to ensure food security under martial law. The Plan provides for monitoring the state of food security and agricultural infrastructure in general, providing support to food producers, targeted assistance to socially vulnerable categories of the population, and centralized control over food prices.

In addition, there are a number of government support programs (grants for own business, gardens and greenhouses, non-refundable assistance to small agricultural producers, and the National Food Security Platform of Ukraine from the State Consumer Service, which connects local governments with suppliers and producers.

However, given the current and projected challenges facing cities, it is critical to develop their own action plans and measures to respond at the local level.

We want sustainable food systems to become an important component of systemic transformation and make our cities more self-sufficient, resilient to global and local challenges, as well as to the challenges of wartime today, in particular, food security risks.

Given the above considerations of the content and key characteristics of the concept of local food system sustainability, it can be argued that this phenomenon is characterized by systemic features. This refers to the existence of basic system elements and links between them - objects, subjects, goals, critical parameters, functions, management principles, etc. The set of relevant elements and links forms a local food sustainability system.

This conclusion is important not only for understanding the peculiarities of applying the interdisciplinary concept of sustainability in the field of food security, but also for developing specific mechanisms and practical recommendations for the formation of public policy in this area.

In the context of the above, using a systematic approach, the article analyzes the peculiarities of ensuring food sustainability, the formation and functioning of the relevant system, identifies the common features and differences that distinguish the system of ensuring food system sustainability from the system of ensuring food security, and the possibilities of interaction between both systems at the national level.

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