

останню групу з найбільшим рівнем прибутковості використання землі, то між групою з рівнем прибутку до 0 да групою з його величиною на рівні 4000,1-6000 грн/га не мала суттєвого значення (6650,6 грн/га та 7955,8 грн/га відповідно). Відтак, можна зробити припущення про значний суб'єктивний характер впливу в процесі формування фінансових результатів.

По-третя, доволі чітко простежується взаємозв'язок між величиною прибутку та величиною товарної продукції на одиницю земельної площі. Це логічно, бо саме від величини отримуваного доходу багато в чому повинно залежати величина фінансового результату.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION OF BIOFUEL AS A RESOURCE DIVERSIFY ENERGY SOURCES

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One of the most important features of the modern world is the increased attention to problems of rationality and energy efficiency, the introduction of energy saving technologies and renewable energy research.

In modern conditions of deepening problems of the world economy development of renewable energy took the accelerated nature of the world.

Obviously, in the next decade laid the tendency not only continue, but will also have an upward trend, due primarily to increases in the energy multifactorial nature of global crises [3].

On the one hand, the processes on a global scale due to limitations and exhaustion of the geological reserves of the main types of fuel

resources - oil and gas, which leads to an inevitable increase in prices for them. On the other hand, it increases the negative impact of environmental factors caused by the effects of human activities.

Today, the impact of the growing ecological crisis is felt with ever greater severity. The main environmental damage associated with global climate change of the Earth - the greenhouse effect, applied mainly mining, processing and burning of fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas [1, 4].

In this context, the task of satisfaction the growing needs of the world's population in the fuel, along with environmental security, necessitates the development of renewable energy.

The biofuel holds a special place in the structure of renewable energy sources. The biofuels is one of the few alternative fuels in the transport sector. It is viewed as an important resource for diversification of energy sources and ensuring energy security, the development of agriculture, as well as to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In this context, the beginning of the XXI century was a period of active formation and development of the biofuel market in the course of which laid the future model of the world energy system, whose role in the economic development of society in recent years has expanded at the expense of solutions in its space technology, environmental and social problems [2].

Thus in early twenty-first century, the problem of optimal functioning of the global energy system moved into first place. These problems involve integrated linking of all its functions in order to ensure energy security and stability in the world while preserving the environment, promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life.

Implementation of these objectives in the long term requires a transition from industrial to post-industrial power, independent of traditional fossil natural resources, and at the same time more environmentally friendly. However, such high-tech contribution to the energy balance may arise not earlier than the middle of the XXI century. In this regard, the use of alternative energy sources and, in particular, biological resources has become noticeably more active for energy purposes in many countries. It happens in order to further partially supplement or replace scarce natural hydrocarbon resources, thus making

the transition from the current crisis to the future sustainable energy smoother and more manageable [5]. The biomass is currently the most common among the renewable sources of energy commodity international trade from all other alternative energy sources it is distinguished by versatility and the ability to replace any traditional fuel element. Moreover, unlike other renewable energy sources, energy is typically consumed and remains in the local time of generation, the biomass can be stored, transported and sold directly as a primary raw material, and as their derivatives.

The use of biomass in the world has increased by more than 4 times in the last five years, but still modern process of formation of the biofuel market is difficult for some countries, controversial and somewhat controversial. In this regard, the most urgent question is the definition of efficient and competitive biofuels with a view to ensuring a positive contribution to the preservation of the environment and at the same time to minimize the negative energy, environmental and social impact.

A clear understanding of the specifics of the new production of the biofuel industry, the characteristics of the economy and the formation of market conditions, growth factors, production and international trade, pricing laws and government regulation will allow to find the most effective criteria to ensure economically, environmentally and socially sustainable biofuel production and contribute to the solution of global problems of the world economy.

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