

PROBLEMI ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA POLJOPRIVREDNOG KOMPLEKSA UKRAJINE U SAVREMENOJ EKONOMIJI

PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEMPORARY ECONOMY

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Summary

Last year Ukraine's agriculture has reached a stable positive dynamics and more increasing agricultural production. Practically complete the formation of the structure of production and its organization in the process of land and agrarian reform. Further development of the industry, which is one of the most important in the economy of Ukraine requires qualitative transformations to provide the increase of competitiveness of agricultural production and food safety in the country.

Agricultural complex is an important component of the national economy of Ukraine and its regions but also has a lot to improve the effectiveness of social and economic development, the formation of a strong export potential and food security of the country. Quarter of fixed assets and working population are involved in agricultural complex of the country, which produced a fifth part of gross output and gross value added. The domestic food market for more than two-thirds is formed by food and goods produced from agricultural materials. In times of market reforms in this important sector of the national economy created market's organization and legal structures based on private ownership of land; increased attractiveness of investment and business activity; activated processes of integration into the global food system.

Problems of sustainable agricultural growth in the context of the reform of the agricultural sector of Ukraine has always been in the focus of national agrarian scientists. Important contribution for their solving as well as the specifics of the study at this stage did D. I. Babmindra, Yu. D. Bilyk, P. I. Haydutskyk, A. S. Danylenko, S. I. Demyanenko, T. G. Dudar, S. L. Dusanovskyy, A. M. Miroshnychenko, L. Y. Nowakowskyk, P. T. Sabluk, A. M. Tretyak, M. M. Fedorov, M. A. Hvesyk, V. V. Yurchyshyn and other scientists. Their research became the basis for realization of agricultural transformation and the formation of sustainable agricultural growth. However, complexity and diversity of issues related to their realization in practice determine the need for further research. First of all it related to the fact that at the present stage there is a number of factors that were previously not considered by the Ukrainian researchers.

The positive development of agricultural production is hampered by a number of serious problems that were inherited from the past, and those related to the lack of consistency in the

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implementation of reforms and some miscalculations in the choice of routes, means, methods and rates of change in agriculture and its individual components.

In particular, work in the agricultural sector is not prestigious, and it continues to worsen the demographic situation in the villages: decreasing the total number and proportion of the villages population, increasing the number of people of retirement age. As a result there is a further emigration of village youth to cities and abroad.

Ukrainian society has not yet confirmed understanding of the special role of agriculture, the need to ensure the priority of its development, first of all as a socially important sector.

Agricultural development restrained by significant misunderstanding in commodities prices and prices that are consumed in the industry.

Monopoly of the agricultural market products is saved. Processing companies often use prices that are not sufficient to provide profitable agricultural production.

At the same time the resource potential of agriculture which is based on highly agricultural land and conducive climate conditions, has significant opportunities for future development. There are additional opportunities to increase agricultural production, contribution to industry to increase the level of food and energy security, to increase export potential of the country.

In order to better use the potential of agriculture, we should create favorable conditions, especially for:

- functioning on an equal economic basis of different legal forms of economy in the agricultural sector;
- harmonization interests of owners, employees and village communities;
- formation of competition on the internal and external markets of industrial structures;
- providing profitability 15 % is required for the production of expanded reproduction.

This is going to be achieved through continued reforms in the economy of the country and its agricultural sector in the direction of the optimal combination of industrial and agricultural production, submission of their activities to the needs of internal and external markets for agricultural products, social-economic village development, the transition from sector to territorial and self-management complex development of agro-industrial production and village development, the formation of the effective science and technology, budget, tax, financial, credit and price policies.

Strategically important is the development of agriculture based on the concept of sustainable development. The main goals in this area are:

- Increasing agricultural production to achieve food security, prove of consumption of food to science-based standards and essential increase of the volume of its exports.
- Increased production of organic products for the prevention of ecological crisis
- Increase of agricultural exports.
- Increase of profitability of agricultural production.
- Increase of productivity and payment in agriculture.

To achieve these goals the following transformation have to be made:

- increase of the productivity of crops and livestock;
 - development of alternative energy sources in agriculture;
 - providing profitability of agricultural production;
 - ensure the balance of supply and demand in agriculture;
 - completion of the land reform;
 - development of economic forms and integration of production;
 - development of the agricultural entrepreneurship and cooperation;
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- technical and technological modernization of agro-industrial production;
- formation of favorable financial and credit environment;
- providing of investment changes in village areas;
- improving information and analytic support of developing the industry;
- reformation of management in agricultural sector;
- formation of effective system of providing innovation in agricultural production;
- development of village areas;
- development of the foreign economic activity.

This will provide food security of the country, production of high-quality agricultural products in quantities that meet the needs of the population and processing industries, and secure economic basis of social and economic development of the Ukrainian village.

The agricultural sector is one of the least profit industries in the world economy, so it can function stably and profitably even in favorable natural conditions only with big state support. Experience in state support for agriculture in Ukraine since independence, shows that it was and still is aimed at solving current problems, like prevention of catastrophic situations.

Equivalence of relationship in the agricultural sector with other sectors is provided not only through the price mechanisms, but also budgetary financing (as determined priorities), foreign trade (in order to ensure adequate protection national producers and customers of food) and other factors. Duty of the state for agricultural producers is to level benefits of industries serving agricultural production. In this case, the main instruments of economic regulation are: economic forecasting and programming; budget and tax system; monetary and exchange rate policy; science research to develop the technology of agricultural production and creating conditions for their development and implementation; conducting marketing research and development forecasts of production and marketing of the agricultural sector; customs policy and so on.

The role of the state in the formation and development of the agricultural market is effectively coordinate functioning of its components: realization of pricing policies based on market pricing mechanism complement of instruments of state regulation; activation of monopoly control over prices; output trade flows of the agricultural sector from the shadow turnover; establish the system of objective information on market conditions; especially on export conditions; completion of the formation of regulatory framework and monitoring and so on.

Increasing the role of the state in the development of agricultural production can be effective only if the system of state regulation improves, which will allow to successfully solve the problem of positive dynamics and to ensure sustainable economic growth of the industry.

Therefore, the traditional paradigm of development is the necessary condition for sustainable economic development. Duration of growth to confirm its stable trend rates must not be less than two decades.

Keywords: agriculture, emigration, village, market, industry
