

## The Modern State Agricultural Policy of Ukrainia: problems of countries with transition economy

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**Abstract.** *This article analyzes the changes in macroeconomic indicators, the role and significance of agriculture in the Ukrainian economy. A political economic analysis of the preconditions of turning the Ukrainian agriculture into agricultural holdings was carried out. The article estimated hypothetical losses of added value and jobs from the export of grain crops in comparison with the production of pork and milk, an unfavorable conjuncture in the world markets of agricultural goods. The revealed structural distortions in the distribution of newly created value among key contractors of land relations in the form of: profit and depreciation charges for land users are as follows: rent regarding owners of land plots; wages regarding employees; taxes and deductions regarding state and local budgets. The scientific generalized idea about the forthcoming challenges to the principles of balanced rural development in implementing the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement due to the conflict between the interests of society and large capital. Conceptual proposals have been made on improving the organizational and economic mechanism to encourage agricultural holdings to take social responsibility for the development of human and social capital of local communities and the level of global competitiveness of the country's agricultural sector.*

**Keywords:** *agricultural regulatory policy, agricultural holdings, uncontrolled re-distribution of land rent, sustainable rural development, balanced rural development, rural labor market, corporate social responsibility.*

**Raktiniai žodžiai:** *žemės ūkio reguliavimo politika, žemės ūkio valdos, nekontroliuojamas žemės sklypų persikirstymas, tvari kaimo plėtra, subalansuota kaimo plėtra, kaimo darbo rinka, įmonių socialinė atsakomybė.*

## **Introduction.**

Agro-holding companies or vertically integrated agro-industrial formations appeared in Ukraine at the dawn of the third millennium. It was a period when the hopes for the mass development of “efficient owners” had not been met, and the leaders of the newly formed collective agricultural enterprises (CAE) realized that “land and freedom” for effective management in the shift from centralized-planned resources allocation to market-oriented economy is not enough. In addition, the government’s macroeconomic policy led to a systemic transformation crisis: the destructive rate of inflation, the exceptionally high volume of the shadow economy, the increase in the gap in prices for agricultural products and goods and services of production purpose, the state’s losses of the main foreign markets, large-scale unauthorized (smuggling) import of food into the customs territory of Ukraine, proliferation of barter transactions in mutual settlements between enterprises and others.

In these conditions, the government has taken extraordinary protectionist measures for the purpose of food security. Specifically, the government introduced a fixed agricultural tax (agricultural fixed tax - it is a tax that is paid by agricultural producers, it is coupled with the unit land area and included twelve taxes and fees, including income tax, land tax, tax on compulsory social insurance, collection for compulsory state pension insurance, etc.) which allowed agricultural enterprises to pay 1 dollar per hectare against more than 4 dollars per hectare for farms and households; established a special regime for value-added taxation (VAT) of agricultural enterprises which allows directing VAT at their investments (purchase of agricultural machinery, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc.); ensured partial reimbursement of the interest rate for loans from commercial banks and the loan and, also the cost of inputs purchased on terms of financial leasing; launched the provision of state guarantees for foreign loans; normalized the use of such tools as budget loans, commodity loans, tax, tariff and other privileges to get resources and services provided at predetermined prices.

Except for agrarians, owners of the newly privatized food and processing enterprises skillfully benefited from the state-provided preferences. Having invested money in the development of the industry and having maximized commercialization of all business processes, agro-holdings brought the industry out of crisis. However, the situation has changed dramatically today. Nowadays agricultural holdings constitute a real threat to small and medium enterprises, settlements, and balanced rural development because of their influence on decision-making in regulating agrarian production, monopoly behavior in the domestic food market, and unfair appropriation of economic rent (McConnell and Brue, 2008). This is a relatively new challenge for Ukraine in the

political, economic, social and environmental spheres and the public administration has not found an adequate response to this challenge.

It is necessary to make a political economic analysis of the preconditions for turning agricultural economic entities into agricultural sustainable units and work out proposals aimed at improving the state regulatory policy as well as the relevant institutional and economic mechanism encouraging large-scale capital to assume corporate social and environmental responsibility, focused on balanced rural development.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the fundamental principles of agro-economic science, the work of Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the issues of state regulatory policy in the agricultural sector in transition from a centralized economy to a market economy. In order to achieve the research goal and to solve the set tasks, both general scientific and special methods of research were used: *a comprehensive approach* - to the analysis of agrarian policy during the period of agricultural transformation, the core component of which was the land reform; *historical and logical* - has made it possible to take a retrospective view of the genesis and development of agro-holding formations, which are already controlling super large areas of land and continue to increase them; *economic and statistical* - contributed to the definition in the dynamics of the share of agriculture in the economy of Ukraine by macroeconomic indicators; *comparative analysis* - disclosed the scale of estimated (hypothetical) losses of the national economy from the lack of value added and the reduction of jobs from the export of grain crops compared with their use for the production of milk and pig meat; *monographic method* - highlighted the growing interest in the sustainable development of rural areas between the owners of agricultural holdings and peasants – the owners of land shares and local communities, proved inefficiency of raw material exploitation of the agrarian sector of Ukraine amid European integration processes and the globalization of agro-food markets.

### **Structural imbalances – a consequence of the liberalization of agrarian policy**

Most scholars and practitioners share the prevailing concept that agro-holdings are vertically integrated units with financial and economic activities that use technologically related business processes in production, processing, storage, transportation and sale of agricultural products and food mainly on external markets using offshore jurisdictions (Aggelopoulos, Samathrakakis and Theocharopoulos, 2011; Nesterchuk, 2009).

The issue of turning agricultural economic entities into agro-holdings and its multifarious consequences for the development of the agricultural sector, the formation of the rural middle class, the rural social sphere, that took place at the beginning of reforms and in the post-reform period, has been studied by many Ukrainian scientists (Borodina and Hutorov, 2012, Lupenko and Kropyvko, 2013). Some studies show the activity of agro-holdings from the point of view of improving inter-branch relations in the agrar-

ian sector (Dankevych, 2011; Sabluk, Malik et al., 2002). Some researchers point to the problems of great concentration of land, unjust appropriation of rent and structural distortions in agriculture (Andrijchuk, Zubets and Yurchyshyn, 2005; Hajduts'kyj, 2014; Kroupová and Trnková, 2014) and the slow implementation of the principles of sustainable rural development (Melnikiene, R. Eicaite, O. and Volkov, 2018).

However, in transition economies that are hooked on international financial loans, with shadow deals becoming commonplace, the situation is developing in such a chaotic and unpredictable manner that essentially correct theoretic and methodological concepts and also applied recommendations offered by some scholars and reputable scientific groups become obsolete before any understanding of how to implement them is formed in the state agricultural policy. Currently, we have to analyze the threats of large capital for farmers and national interests in a balanced and critical manner, taking into account the possible “launch” of the land market and the demand for a long-term strategy of equitable rural development and sustainable development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the conditions of the free trade zone with the European Union and the globalization of agro-food markets.

Most agricultural holdings, which continue to actively expand land use areas, began this process in the early 2000s. A significant part of new agribusinesses was created on the basis of collective agricultural enterprises (CAE). These agribusinesses turned into purely formal legal entities burdened with debts to suppliers of resources for the future harvest, owners of land shares, employees, tax arrears and property, pledged for debt, as well as objects of social and engineering infrastructure that were not subject to sharing.

Prior to the adoption of the Law of Ukraine No. 2242-III On Agreements on the Alienation of a Land Portion dated January 18, 2001, agro-holdings that were being only established, practiced the purchase of land certificates from individuals in addition to getting land for lease. Given that situation, this law has established the following restrictions: until the Land Code has settled the procedure for exercising the rights of citizens and legal entities for the land share, owners of land shares temporarily cannot enter into agreements of sale, donation of “land shares”, or otherwise to alienate the said land shares, except for inheritance and purchase of land for state and community use. In fact, this act introduced a moratorium on the purchase and sale of agricultural land, which has been permanently extended by the Land Code of Ukraine No. 2768 dated October 25, 2001 for 17 consecutive years.

According to the State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine, in 2000 owners of “land shares” on leased 88 percent of their “land shares” to the agricultural enterprises where they worked (24 million hectares), and 12 percent - to farms (3.3 million hectares). However, over the past 8 years, radical structural changes occurred: over five years, 23 percent of land shares turned out to be in the hands of agro-holdings, and in three years they increased the lease rights to land shares up to almost 40 percent. Researchers and practitioners have repeatedly raised the issue of the need for legal settlement of investment expansion of such structures (Mohyl'nyi, 2002). However,

for various reasons, the central and local executive authorities, entitled to make appropriate decisions, “did not notice” the problems, guided obviously by the corporate interests of agro-holding businesses.

Under the state policy of covert and obvious protectionism, agro-holdings significantly intensified efforts to increase the land area. These processes particularly deepened after the crisis in 2008, when there was a rise in world prices for agricultural and food products. Due to lack of the government’s strategies in the agricultural policy, in early 2016 there were already 160 agro-holdings in Ukraine, which used more than 8.7 million hectares of agricultural land, or 53 percent of the total area used by agricultural enterprises (54 000 hectares by unit). The vast majority of agro-holdings companies’ produce is exported.

### **Assessment of agro-holdings from the point of view of sectoral and macroeconomic stability**

As is known, all processes in the economy have both positive and negative causative relationships depending on the time lag and the evaluation criteria. In view of this, in addition to positive short-term results of the activities of agro-holdings, negative predictions are made in the scientific literature; however they refer to the long-term perspective. Among them are the deepening of monopolization of the related objects of the agricultural product market; unfair competition for land lease with small and medium-sized enterprises; increase in unemployment and poverty among rural households; the stratification of the population in terms of property status and income which is unacceptable for the rural society; accumulation of structural imbalances and deepening of the imbalance of the sectorial and inter-sectorial structure in the agro-product sub-complex; irrational use of agricultural lands; insufficient funding of local budgets; exclusion from participation in the development of local communities and social infrastructure of rural settlements, and others. The researchers of the National Scientific Center (NSC) “Institute of Agrarian Economics” noted that selfish behavior of agro-holdings significantly exacerbated all socio-economic, demographic and ecological processes in the countryside. Therefore, it is advisable to take steps to normalize and increase the social and environmental orientation of the activities of agricultural holdings (Strategies, 2016) or to change the agricultural production units.

In order to have a systematic understanding of the impact of agro-holdings and factors related to them on structural changes in agriculture, let us consider its place and weight in the Ukrainian economy. Contrary to the global trends, the sector’s share in major macroeconomic indicators has not been decreasing over the past five years, and by individual indicators it even increases (Table 1). This reflects, on the one hand, an increase in the volumes of agricultural production and, on the other hand, the stagnation of the other sectors, especially with increasing marginal resource productivity due to the economy of scale and other competitive advantages. Against the background of increase in the share of gross value added and agricultural exports up to the general result in the

economy by 2.1 and 19 percentage points respectively, the share of ready-made food products in exports of UCT ZED (Ukrainian Classification of Goods for Foreign Trade) commodity group 1-24 significantly decreases - by almost 10 p.p. At the same time, in imports, it significantly increased - from 27.8 percent to 46.1 percent, or 1.7 times. At the same time, the retail trade turnover with foodstuffs tends to decrease, the value of fixed assets decreased from 7.6 percent to 2.8 percent, while direct foreign investments in Ukrainian decreased almost by half from 2.1 percent to 1.2 percent.

It is clear that it is not correct to link the negative tendencies of the development of agriculture and the agro-food complex in general with the activity of agro-holdings, as there is a nonlinear, multifactorial influence on macroeconomic processes. At the same time, large agricultural businesses are most involved in the adverse development of the industry, as they specialize in the cultivation of export-oriented, highly profitable (for them) and fast payback agricultural crops. Consequently, there is exploitation of agricultural raw material, depletion of natural resources, lack of value added, job cuts and other destructive phenomena that are already in place today and they will further impede the sustainable economic development of Ukraine in the future.

*Table 1: Agriculture in the economy of Ukraine (as percentage of total)*

Item	Year				2015 before 2001- 2005
	2001- 2005 pp. (average)	2005	2010	2015	
Gross value added *	11.9	10.4	8.4	14.0	+2.1
Employment, total	21.0	19.3	15.3	17.5	-3.5
including employees	9.2	6.9	9.3	9.5	+0.3
Export **	12.1	12.6	19.3	31.1	+19.0
Share of ready-made food products in exports of UCT ZED commodity group 1-24	26.8	30.0	25.9	16.9	-9.9
Import **	7.5	7.4	9.5	8.1	+0.6
Share of ready-made food products in imports of UCT ZED commodity group 1-24	27.8	54.2	43.5	46.1	+18.3
Wholesale turnover of food products	13.4	16.1	19.5	18.0	+4.6
Retail turnover of food products of enterprises	46.0	42.0	39.0	45.6	-0.4
Cost of fixed assets at the beginning of the year	7.6	6.5	2.6	2.8	-4.8
Capital Investments	4.8	5.3	6.0	10.7	+5.9
Direct foreign investment	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.2	-0.9

\* Agriculture, hunting and related services

\*\* UCT ZED commodity group 1-24 (live animals, products of animal and vegetable origin, fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin, ready-made food products).

Source: Estimated according to data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Ukraine exports agricultural products and food to 190 countries, ensuring a positive trade balance and one third of foreign exchange earnings for the country. Thanks to agro-holdings, Ukraine controls 12 percent of the world grain market, and is the fourth largest exporter of corn, and ranks fourth in wheat trade. In the 2016-2017 marketing year, 44.4 million tons of grain crops and flour were exported (Agriculture, 2017). However, the peasants, including the owners of “land shares”, are not enthusiastic of the agro-holdings records in global markets, because they become even poorer. After all, profits received by agro-holdings are output in “offshore”.

Economic science, especially political economy, as well as political science, sociology or demography, by definition, is a social science, so we have to answer the question: in whose interests records are achieved and who is the ultimate beneficiary of rent, and who does not receive it? The researchers of the NSC “Institute of Agrarian Economics” have calculated that the total value added from the production and export of 100,000 tons of grain makes USD 3.6 million. In the production of milk with the same amount of grain, it increases 2.2 times - up to USD 7.7 million, i.e. the estimated loss from the export of raw materials is USD 4.2 million. In case of production of pig meat, this indicator increased 2.5 times, or up to USD 8.9 million and already suffered a USD 5.3 million loss (Lupenko, 2015).

And the main thing - additional creation of jobs (as hypothetical) in the production of milk and pig meat from each 100,000 tons of exported grain can reach 930 and 440, respectively. Taking into account the volume of export of grain crops – 40 million tons – 209,000 jobs were totally eliminated. Is that many? In fact, in 2015 the total number of hired workers employed in agriculture and related services accounted up to 491,000 people.

The country’s economy is even more affected by the export of corn grain, compared with the production of bioethanol and feed from this crop, or when processing rape for biodiesel.

The recycling of one ton of rapeseed for biodiesel produces: 400 kg of biodiesel, 550 kg of oilcake (for animal feed), 68 kg of glycerin (for industry), their total value – USD 1106, production costs – USD 379. At the same time, the sale price of 1.0 ton of rapeseed (raw materials) in 2016 it was USD 380, production costs – USD 227. In 2016, Ukraine exported more than 1.0 million tons of rapeseed. Thus, potential losses are estimated at USD 574 million (Khodakivska and Mohylnyi, 2017, p.33).

We also need to take into account indirect negative consequences, that are hard to measure, but which give Ukraine the place of the world’s outsider by the human development indicators, as evidenced by the World Bank’s annual ratings. These include: the next wave of mass emigration of Ukrainians, the demographic crisis, the degradation of human and social capital in rural areas, depopulation of villages and the unstable socio-political and socio-economic situation in the country, the reduction of soil fertility and the loss of biodiversity.

In this regard, Erik S. Rainert, in his book “How Rich Countries Got Rich ... and Why Poor Countries Stay Poor,” mentioned the English economist John Cary (1649-

1720), who three centuries ago resented merchants who sent abroad grease wool, and had repeatedly exacerbated the issue of the need to impose a death penalty for such exporters (Rainert, 2015, p. 41).

### **Consequences of raw material export-oriented agrarian policy**

There is a peculiar paradox. Having competitive advantages for food and processing industry due to relatively cheap labor and agricultural raw materials, a large domestic market, convenient location to foreign food markets, Ukraine has more obvious and hidden risks than advantages due to uncontrolled activities of agro-holdings and the unfair appropriation of monopoly rent, the inappropriate use of natural resources.

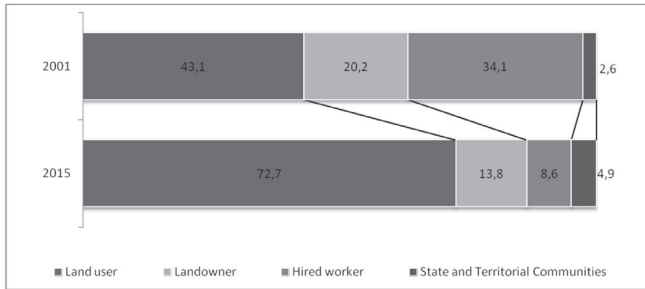
To be fair, it should be acknowledged, that owing to agro-holdings and big grain traders, Ukraine has become a world leader in exports of grain crops, mainly corn, barley, wheat and sunflower seeds. The share of exports in gross production is also increasing and in 2015 it was 64 percent. During the period of 1995-2015, the exports grew 16.7 times (from 2.3 to 38.3 million tons). It is also troubling that with an increase in exports by almost 5 million tons in 2015 as compared to 2014; the revenue from sales decreased by USD 486 million. The lack of funds for exporters is due to the unfavorable situation on foreign markets. According to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the food price index during 2011-2015 decreased 1.4 times (from 229.9 to 164.0 points). As a result Ukraine lost USD 2.9 billion in 2015 (Analytical, 2016). This is almost three times less than this year April's IMF tranche under the commitment of Ukraine to implement reforms that are unpopular among Ukrainians, including the land one.

Very often, advocates of agro-holdings refer to foreign exchange earnings in the country from the export of agricultural products as one of the positive results of their activities. At the same time, they “forget” to indicate the volume of imported means of production. For example, in 2016 the export of crop production accounted for USD 8.09 billion, and the import of means of production in the same year (agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, fuels and lubricants) amounted to USD 4.8 billion (Statistical, 2016). That is, net exports amounted to only USD 3.29 billion.

In order to answer the question: Who benefits from exports of commodity grain crops that bring systemic losses to the Ukrainian economy and farmers, we will analyze the added-value distribution that has developed over the past 15 years among the key players in land relations. Thus, in 2001 land users in the form of profits and depreciation allowances received 43.1 percent of the newly created value added, landowners as rent - 20.2 percent, hired workers - 34.1 percent as wages, and the state and territorial communities in the form of taxes and various deductions to local budgets - 2.6 percent (Fig. 1). Starting from 2005, the process of radical redistribution of newly created value for the benefit of land users has begun. Their share increased 2.4 times (from 30.2 percent to 72.7 percent), or by UAH 94.5 billion. It



can be assumed that the lion’s share of this amount belongs to agro-holdings, since they, as mentioned above, cultivate almost 8.7 million hectares of agricultural land, or more than 50 percent of their total area, which is in the use by enterprises.



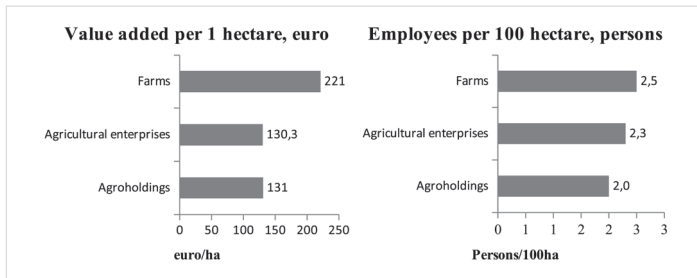
**Fig. 1. Distribution of value added in agriculture in Ukraine, %**

*Source:* Estimated according to data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Institute of Agrarian Economics.

The distortions in the redistribution of the newly created value occurred primarily due to the reduction in the number of employees. Thus, the share of wages decreased almost five times (from 42.2 percent to 8.6 percent). However, the situation is exacerbated by the continued monopsony in the labor market in rural areas, the shadow and informal employment of workers and the fact that agro-holdings, as a rule, do not hire local peasants. During this period, the number of employees in the enterprises of the industry has decreased five times - from 2,475,000 people in 2001 to 491,400 in 2015 (Statistical, 2015).

So, in agro-holdings, the number of employed is two persons per 100 hectares, in farms – 2.5 (fig. 2).

The value added-value per hectare in agro-holdings is nearly half less than at farms.



**Fig. 2. Comparative indicators value added and number of employees per 1 hectare in Ukraine, 2015-2016**

*Source:* Estimated according to data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Institute of Agrarian Economics

The share of the owners of “land shares” in the redistribution of the newly created value added became smaller by a factor of 1.5 (from 20.2 percent to 13.8 percent). The area of land in 2016 under lease contracts makes up 19.7 million hectares.

Based on the analysis of the activities of agro-holdings companies, it becomes obvious that they are not willing to refocus their activities to significantly improve the economic, social and environmental situation in the agrarian sector. In this regard, it should be implemented by the state through an appropriate organizational and economic mechanism, which would envisage a combination of forms, methods and tools of stimulating and administrative-compulsory character to make social, environmental and corporate behavior of large companies in rural areas more responsible. At the same time, they have to increase their competitiveness in the domestic, European and world markets, but not at the expense of building land banks and monopolies and lobbying their selfish interests in central and local government bodies. Otherwise, their internal problems - there is a fair amount of them which requires a separate analysis - will be constantly transferred to rural society, small and medium enterprises, food consumers, present and future generations of Ukrainians.

It is also worthwhile to know if it is more interesting to change the agro-holdings or to reinforce the little farms of the population (from 1 to 20 hectares) which offer more added value by hectare, create more jobs and income for many people. The peasants have vast knowledge; they are able to produce with small input a large quantity of products, with a minor ecological impact.

## **Conclusions and proposals for further study**

1. Given the explicit and implicit (non-transparent) government's protectionism of agro-holdings, Ukraine's agriculture is exposed to new unpredictable risks for balanced rural development in the medium and especially long-term perspective. In particular, there are accumulated structural imbalances and sectorial imbalances in the industry that preserve its state at the raw material stage of the global division of labor with a low share of added value, excessive depletion of natural resources and the dependence of the financial situation of commodity producers on the changing world market of agricultural products. Under the state policy of covert and obvious protectionism, agricultural holdings significantly intensified efforts to increase the land area. These processes particularly deepened after the crisis in 2008, when there was a rise in world prices for agricultural and food production. Due to lack of the government's strategies in the agricultural policy, in early 2016 there were already 160 agricultural holdings in Ukraine, which cultivated almost 8.7 million hectares of agricultural land, or 53 percent of the total area used by agricultural enterprises. The vast majority of agricultural holdings companies' produce is exported.

There is a peculiar paradox. Having competitive advantages for food and processing industry as regards to relatively cheap labor and agricultural raw materials, a large domestic market, convenient location to foreign food markets, Ukraine has more obvious and hidden risks than advantages due to the uncontrolled activities of agricultural holdings and the unfair appropriation of monopoly rent, the inappropriate use of natural resources.

2. The state agricultural policy through the appropriate organizational and economic mechanism should initiate strategic changes of an innovative nature, market and administrative methods to control the activity of agro-holdings companies without allowing them to increase their destructive influence on the country's agricultural potential in the conditions of introduction of the agricultural land market and ensure the competitive development of small and medium-sized businesses, including them in the chain of creation of added value through cooperation, prompting corporate socially responsible behavior towards the development of local communities. The benefits of a market economy, as a public good, must be exploited not only by large capital owners, but also by other actors of agrarian entrepreneurship and peasants. To this end, the economic, social and environmental goals of rural development that are envisaged by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine's actions to implement the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union should become equal priority or equivalent in practice.

Further study should respond to future challenges to the rural sustainable development caused by „corporate selfishness“ of agro-holdings. Consequently, the search for researchers should be aimed at developing the tools of the organizational and economic mechanism for motivating agro-holdings be committed to corporate social responsibility for the modern development of human and social capital in local communities, for balanced development of rural areas, and for the level of global competitiveness of the country on the markets of food.

An assessment of the agricultural systems of agro-holdings and farms of the population should be developed economically, socially and environmentally. The criteria for value added per hectare, employment per hectare, should be studied. The criteria for sustainability of farming systems, in terms of maintaining fertility, soil organic matter content, impact on biodiversity, efficiency of the use of inputs, in particular phosphate and potash (the ratio between the biomass produced and the units of phosphorus and potash used) should be considered. The adaptability of small farmers, who have adapted and changed, should be studied. The investment modalities of small farmers should be better studied.

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**Šiuolaikinė Ukrainos žemės ūkio politika: pereinamojo  
laikotarpio ekonomikos šalyje problemos**

Anotacija

Šiame straipsnyje analizuojami makroekonominiai rodikliai pokyčiai žemės ūkyje ir jų reikšmė Ukrainos ekonomikoje. Buvo atlikta politinė ekonominė analizė, susijusi su prielaidomis paversti Ukrainos žemdirbystę žemės ūkio valdose. Straipsnyje apžvelgiami teigiami pridėtinės vertės ir darbo vietų nuostoliai iš grūdinių kultūrų eksporto, lyginant rezultatus su kiaulienos ir pieno mėsos gamyba bei nepalanki konjunktūra pasaulio žemės ūkio produktų rinkose. Atskleisti aiškūs struktūriniai iškreipimai paskiriant naujai sukurtą vertę tarp pagrindinių žemės rangovų, pasitelkiant tokią formą – žemės naudotojų pelno ir nusidėvėjimo išlaidos sudaro: nuomos mokestis už žemės sklypų savininkus; darbo užmokestis darbuotojams; mokesčiai ir atskaitymai valstybei ir vietiniams biudžetams. Apibendrinta mokslinė idėja apie artėjančius iššūkius subalansuotiems kaimo plėtros principams, įgyvendinant ES ir Ukrainos asociacijos susitarimą dėl konflikto tarp visuomenės interesų ir didelio kapitalo idėjų bei apie artėjančius iššūkius subalansuotiems kaimo plėtros principams, įgyvendinant ES ir Ukrainos asociacijos susitarimą dėl konflikto tarp visuomenės interesų ir didelio kapitalo. Buvo pateikti konceptualūs pasiūlymai dėl organizacinio ir ekonominio mechanizmo tobulinimo skatinant žemės ūkio valdas, prisiimanti socialinę atsakomybę už vietos bendruomenių žmogiškojo ir socialinio kapitalo plėtrą bei šalies žemės ūkio sektoriaus pasaulinio konkurencingumo lygį.

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