PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEMPORARY ECONOMY

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JEL category: **Q01, Q5, Q56**

Abstract

Modern tendencies, strategic principles and perspective ways of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine in the global environment on the basis of the analysis of its structural components state have been defined in the article. Some conceptual changes in the strategy of sustainable development of natural resources of Ukraine including land, water, mineral raw materials, forest resources, social component as well as in the sphere of organic products production according to conventional standards have been offered. Priority goals of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex and the role of the state in this have been defined.

This article describes the essence of the agro-industrial complex. Special features of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine have been defined. The list of factors that influence the development of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine is given. Indices of land resources per person have been determined. Wages of agricultural workers worldwide have been determined as well. The main function of sustainable development of agriculture in terms of production of organic foods has been defined. A list of public benefits that people receive from organic agriculture has been defined. The rate of growth in sales of organic food has been calculated. The reasons that prevent the spread of organic agriculture have been defined. The directions of sustainable land use as components of principles of sustainable society development as a whole have been defined. The systematic approach to land-use has been linked up with three components. The basic guidelines for sustainable land use have been defined as well as the basic elements of ecological

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and economic land management. We describe the elements of sustainable land use in the legal field, in the environmentally-economic and social spheres. The main priorities for sustainable water use, environmentally balanced water use in the system to ensure the sustainable development of Ukraine have been defined. The main tasks of economic regulation of market relations have been defined. The necessity of improving the legal framework for ensuring the rational use of natural resources has been grounded. The priority actions in the field of sustainable water use optimization have been defined. We describe the steps that are used to enhance the technological culture of production. The list of ways of water use regulation in the context of sustainable development has been given. Priorities of the national strategy for balanced forest resource development have been presented. Priority ways of ensuring sustainable development of the domestic mineral raw materials complex in the context of the long term have been offered. The main objectives of agricultural development based on the concept of sustainable development have been defined.

Keywords: *sustainable development, agro-industrial complex of Ukraine, resources, health food, balanced use of natur*

1. INTRODUCTION

Lately Ukrainian agriculture has reached a stable positive dynamics and it is increasing agricultural production more and more. The formation of the structure of production and the system of its organization in the process of land and agrarian reforms has been practically completed. 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 security of the state.

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

2. ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Problems of the sustainable agricultural growth in the context of the reform of the agricultural sector of Ukrainian economy has always been in the focus of national agrarian scientists. Important contribution for their solving as well as the study of specifics of development at the present-day stage has been made by Yu. D. Bilyk (2001), P. I. Handutskyi (2005), S. I. Dem'yanenko (2003), L. Y. Nowakowskyi (Novakovs"kyj, 2001), P. T. Sabluk (2006), A. M. Tretiak (2001), M. M. Fedorov (2007), V. V. Yurchishin (2007) and other scientists. Their research became the basis for realization of agricultural transformations and the formation of the system of sustainable agricultural growth. However, complexity and diversity of issues related to their realization in practice determine the need for further scientific research. First of all it is related to the fact that at the present stage there is a number of factors that were not considered previously by the Ukrainian researchers.

3. THE MAIN MATERIAL

The positive development of agro-industrial 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 implementation of reforms and some miscalculations in the choice of ways, means, methods and rates of change in agro-industrial complex and its individual components.

In particular, work in the agricultural sector is little prestige, the demographic situation in the villages continues to worsen: the total number and the specific weight of the rural population is decreasing, the number of people of retirement age increasing. As a result there is a further emigration of the village youth to cities and abroad.

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

Agricultural development is restrained by significant price disparities of agricultural products and products consumed in the industry. In comparison with 1990, the eight times disparity of

prices has developed and it's not in favor of agriculture.

The monopoly at the market of agricultural raw materials is being saved. Processing companies often use prices which are not sufficient to provide profitable agricultural production.

Agriculture is a type of human activity, which leads to the most consumption of natural resources. The results of such activity usually are erosion of soils, exhaustion of water resources, loss of animal kingdom, agricultural chemical poisoning of soils, water and air contaminations (table 1). At the same time the growth of the number of population on the planet requires the increase of scales of food production .

Table 1. The basic indexes of wages and available land resource

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
The area of agricultural land of farm enterprises, thousands ha	20864.4	20589.6	20499.3	20665.5
Per 1 person of a permanent population:				
forests and forest-covered area, ha	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
lands under water, ha	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
disturbed lands, m ²	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.26
waste lands, m ²	0.24	0.04	0.18	0.11
reclaimed land, m ²	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.15
Dynamics of average monthly wage in the CIS, U.S. \$:				
Ukraine	238.9	282.2	330.5	378.5
Azerbaijan	371.1	413.0	459	504.1
Belarus	351.0	406.6	338.9	446.9
Armenia	267.8	274.7	290.2	302.1
Kazakhstan	451.3	526.6	614	677.9
Kyrgyzstan	142.3	156.4	201.8	231.8
Moldova	230.3	239.7	259.3	286.6
The Russian Federation	627.4	681.6	796.2	859.0

Source: (Vlasenko, 2013, p. 80)

It should be noted that the world food crisis became a new challenge for agricultural production. According to the World Bank the world food crisis led to the impoverishment of 100 million persons in countries with low incomes. According to the report of the UNO more than 40 countries

around the world suffer from a lack of food in addition to a sharp rise in prices on food-stuffs. It is necessary to notice that this situation develops in the presence of fully sufficient world food production allowing to satisfy the necessities of a growing population of the planet. From the data of

the UNO organization from food and agriculture (FAO) there are around 800 million persons starving in the world. The experts of the organization consider that the main reason is an uneven distribution of products among countries and continents as a result of a fight for the control over natural resources which are coming to the end. (document A/42/427, 1987)

The main function of sustainable development in this context is providing the growing population with food-stuffs while preserving and restoring the natural environment. It is impossible to attain the state of a full food and material well-being, without providing the population with food-stuffs in volumes, sufficient for satisfaction requirements in food of full value. A production of ecologically clean and safe for health products plays a special role. Safety of food products and food raw materials belongs to basic factors which determine the health of population (and it is already a social component of sustainable development).

In such situation, the agrarian business becomes profitable in many countries, especially in Ukraine. However, experts also accent on the need to introduce measures for storage and protection of resources and the introduction of new balanced methods of agriculture, which includes an organic farming. In the broader context, an organic farming is a practical implementation of a general concept of "sustainable (environmentally and socially sustainable) development" in the sphere of agricultural production that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It allows to coordinate and harmonize future economic, environmental and social objectives in agriculture. Its public goods include, in particular:

- Independence from industrial chemicals, reducing the energy intensity of agricultural production, a significant reduction in production costs and dependence on external financing;
- Environmental benefits – minimizing of the negative environmental impact through prevention of land degradation (erosion, acidity, salinity), the preservation and restoration of their natural fertility, stopping

pollution of water basins and groundwater, cleaning of drinking water springs from toxic chemicals, reduction of greenhouse emissions and carbon binding;

- Preservation of biodiversity and the genetic bank of plants and animals, rejection of the dominance of monoculture, keeping animals in near-natural environment;
- The development of local, national and international markets for organic products, promotion of fair international trade;
- Increasing of the number of jobs in rural areas, new prospects for small farms and rural communities;
- Increasing of the autonomy and responsibility of farmers in managerial decision-making, promoting innovative agricultural research, enhancing the role of local knowledge and initiatives;
- Healthy, eco-friendly food products. (Pechchei, n.d.)

Today, organic agriculture is practiced in one hundred countries, and it is one of the most promising segments of an agricultural market. The growth rate of sales of organic food increased by 20-25% per year. The UK, Switzerland and Sweden are among the leaders who actively introduce and support organic agriculture.

However, the reasons preventing a wide spread of organic farming should also be noted (Gizatullin & Troitskii, 1998):

- Lack of support and recognition from government organizations (advisory services, agricultural schools, ministries and universities);
- Lack of information, especially on issues such as the organization of labor, market economy, economics and organization of production in ecological agriculture;
- Lack of training opportunities, especially in professional schools and colleges as well as slow development of consulting services;
- Slow development of the market for selling organic products.

Experts of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine identify a number of basic conditions and factors that contribute to Ukraine's transition to a sustainable agriculture. In particular a formal

accession of Ukraine into the United Nations framework document "Agenda 21", signing by Ukraine several international treaties that oblige the government to lead the country towards sustainable development are international prerequisites of such a transition. The internal factors include environmental, resource, social, demographic and social factors. (FAO, 2014)

It should be noted that despite the current difficulties, the field of organic agricultural production is developing rapidly. This theory follows the process of analyzing the survey of domestic scientists on the process of Ukraine's transition to sustainable development of agriculture. Ukraine has all the conditions for sustainable development of organic agricultural production. First, there is a fertile black soil in environmentally clean regions. Second, a low level of income of the rural population, in turn, causes small norms of fertilizers and pesticides use. Already there is a category of people (less than 5 %), mostly residents of large cities, who seek to consume organic products and who are willing to pay a large amount of money. This category of consumers creates a niche for the initial distribution of organic products in Ukraine. Also it creates favorable conditions for the release of products of this type on the international market. (Chlapak, 2004)

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

Directions of a sustainable land usage as components of sustainable development of society are not fully formed nowadays, so in terms of the land relations reform the following strategic principles must be strictly followed: a systematic approach to rationalization of land ownership and land usage, land protection, removal and prevention of the negative consequences of land degradation, the socio-economic interests of subjects of land relations, harmonization of the institutional framework of the environmental component of the land usage.

The systematic approach to the land usage is advisable to link with three components: economic (satisfying economic needs of landowners and land users, the nature of land use, location of production, the level of intensification of production, infrastructure development, etc.), social (social institutions of land use and land ownership, right of land ownership, easements, social infrastructure) and environmental (natural-resource potential, agro-environmental peculiarities of soil use, the quality of products, environmental condition of soil, environmental constraints).

Planning of sustainable land usage needs further grounding. It is built on a balance between environmental, economic and social objectives taking into account properties of the land, its value and characteristics of the usage on a particular area. Basic guidelines for sustainable land use should be: the balance between protection, conservation and development of land use, land use in terms of sustainable social development, the implementation of integrated government actions in the sphere of land relations related with public-private partnerships, international cooperation; defining the powers and duties of subjects of land relations, prevention and solving of land conflicts etc.

One of the regulators of the sustainable land usage is improvement in the management system that is based on the recognition of the land as the source of wealth. This management should include the land usage of the area and land management of farms, forming rational distribution of land between the branches of the economic complex and measures as for the efficient use and protection of land. The main elements of the system of ecological and economical land management should be: the state ecological expertise of projects of economic activity and assessment of their impact on the environment, the system of land, natural resource payments that create the conditions for the effective land usage; conservation of ecological potential and the environmental quality and value of natural objects and landscapes; environmental requirements and restrictions on the development of the most attractive investment areas, zoning and spatial planning of land use of different categories.

These areas of sustainable land usage should enter into the Concept of sustainable land usage. The purpose of this Concept should be defining and implementing of the main directions of state land policies in order to create an enabling environment for sustainable land usage in different categories. It will serve as a basis for the development of relevant legal acts and programs for a sustainable land management, coordination of agencies and local governments on land relations.

Sustainable land usage should include: completion of the agricultural land market and a legal support of an effective regulation of different land categories, warranty of public rights of land owners; optimization of land usage management and enforcement subjects of land relations provisions of the land laws, in ecological and economical - efficient use of natural resources and a strategic plan to ensure a food security of the country, introduction of innovative technologies in land usage and land investment related to its protection, respect for priority requirements of ecological safety of land usage and resource potential; realization of the ecological and economical land evaluation, in the social sphere - provision of a public access to land as a resource for human development, creation of an appropriate environment in which people live, provision the public with real opportunities to influence land relations. (Hajduc"kyj, 2005)

Many countries declare achieving optimal development options on water usage, but each of them has its own way to do it. Some countries have just found their way, others, such as USA, Japan, EU; have already embarked on the path of sustainable economic development. Many countries do not accept sustainable development as the first place because they set a strategic goal to survive. They provoke threats spreading to other countries and regions. A close proximity to various countries forms a threat of ecological disaster; and globalization, rapidly evolving, promotes the formation and intensification of the economic and social dangers. Water resources in their irrational usage and pollution can also cause damage to neighboring countries, falling from their regions. Therefore, achievement of a balance in social, environmental and economic interests of

society associated with rational and eco balanced water usage is a priority of improvement of state regulation of the water use of Ukraine. The means of this component is to develop and implement coordinated and coherent legislative, regulatory, institutional, economic, environmental and industrial projects and activities to improve the quality of water resources, their sustainable and environmental usage, the implementation of the principle of integrated river basin and water management, balancing economic needs of the water resource and environmental features of water- resource potential.

Key priorities for sustainable water usage should focus on stimulating its rationalization and implementation of greening through water-clear, little- and waterless technology. Innovative character of institutional change should be based on a fundamental analysis of possible changes in the basis and superstructure water services to prevent ecological trends in water balance of the country and thereby deprive it of permanent impact on the pace and extent of involvement of the proportion of water resources in economic turnover.

The purpose of eco-balanced water usage in the system of sustainable development of Ukraine is to achieve a balance in environmental and economic interests of society associated with the usage of water resources, and to ensure the safety of the water in the area. Realization of this goal involves creating conditions for sustainable water usage in the following areas: establishing a sustainable regime (sustainable) usage of water resources and government regulation compliance of the regime by all entities, bringing the needs of water users in accordance with environmentally acceptable usage limits water resource potential, recovery of environmentally and economically viable due within previously disturbed and altered natural water bodies, ensuring the efficient and safe operation of water systems and facilities, planned to bring water management infrastructure in line with the objectives of public policy for sustainable water use, improve water management schemes and the use of water bodies, ensuring water security, the implementation methods of state regulation measures to prevent harmful effects of water

resources and water management facilities; systematic elimination of particularly hazardous industries and other objects which are potential sources of emergencies on water.

The main objectives of economic regulation of market relations for the rational usage of water, reducing the load on the aquatic environment, involvement and extra- budgetary funds for water protection activities should be:

- Deposit form function as well as the cost of water conservation works;
- Create a full withdrawal mechanism of water users' fees for the usage and pollution of water;
- Ensuring the transition in water system of rent payments;
- Full implementation of the "polluter pays" principle;
- Ensuring Depending fees for discharges of pollutants from the volume and level of danger to the environment and public health;
- Development of evidence-based methodology for determining the amount of compensation for damage caused to the aquatic environment and public health as a result of economic activity;
- The mechanisms of taxation and customs policies to stimulate the use of new energy-saving, waste technologies and environmentally friendly products;
- The creation of targeted funding sources to maintain the required water quality condition.

Improving the legal and regulatory framework together with a set of used types of payments should be directed to the formation of economic incentives for efficient water use, which will provide an environment that management structures and water users not only have the opportunity but would be interested in comparing the widest possible range of alternative technological methods of production and purification of waste water. To achieve this it is necessary by law to develop and approve the organizational structure and functional circuit implementation of basin management principle , to develop and adopt appropriate regulations to ensure the implementation of the principle of basin water management, water protection and

reproduction of water resources, protection against harmful effects of water, a comprehensive geographic information system inventory information to the bank of a water fund , water resources and their management, territorial and sectoral structure of water services and water resources, water quality and other environmental-economic information , to develop normative and methodological base water management , and investment and functioning of the management structure in watersheds of major rivers .

Priority activities in the field of sustainable water use optimization should be:

- Sustainable water supply for different sectors of the economy and social sphere, taking into account environmental requirements in water bodies ;
- Prevent further depletion of water resources;
- Further implementation of basin management principle of water use;
- Prevention of hazardous natural and man-made phenomena and processes in the operation of water bodies;
- Improvement of the regulatory framework under the existence basin departments, including economic assessments of water use efficiency and its environmental performance.

The strategic goal of sustainable water use should be the maximum satisfaction of all users and consumers of water resources for their qualitative and quantitative characteristics while preserving not only the natural state of water bodies, but also other ecosystems associated with them, including land and forest resources.

Reducing anthropogenic pressures on water resources can be achieved by improving operational discipline and cultural production, introduction of new water-saving technologies, the implementation of water conservation measures, economic restructuring, and other innovations. Choosing the best option should be based on the results of a comprehensive environmental and economic analysis of alternatives. This analysis of alternative measures should be carried out after a detailed study of causation in water management systems that detect all objects common effect which leads to negative changes water resource potential, determining the share of each in shaping

the unfavorable condition of the aquatic environment and subsequent installation at the expert level list of possible measures aimed at reducing environmental stress.

In summary, it should be noted that the transfer of water management in Ukraine model of sustainable development is necessary to slow down the negative trends of water resources and accelerate innovation of the material and technical base of water.

As water resources play an important role in the social, economic and environmental development of the country, so in the future it is expected rather tense situation with water supply and public sectors of the economy, the primary measures must become sustainable use, protection of water resources, water saving her play.

The main areas of regulation of water use in the context of sustainable development include: improving public policy for rational use, conservation and development potential of water resource of Ukraine, organizational and economic mechanism, the modernization of the legal framework of water use, development of monitoring groundwater, attracting investment and financing of water management and water conservation measures, innovative industry development, scientific and technical support for water services.

Strategy for sustainable forestry development in the future should be established on a new basis. The basis of the national strategy for sustainable development must forest resource environmental and social priorities. This means that forest management will determine the behavior of the first social and environmental factors and national traditions. They imply that rock forest structure should not be due to purely economic parameters which is derived from the forest growing. This economic system has certain advantages, but it is inferior to environmental requirements.

So the processes should be defined primarily forest growing forest factors. Forest plantations should be closer to the maximum native stands, meeting environmental requirements. While this does not mean that economic factors are in the process of forest growing underestimated.

Woods is known to be the sensitive natural ecosystems, as interference with the processes of reproduction and use of forest resources should be considered, environmentally sound.

Policy of forest resources should be aimed at preserving the gene pool - virgin for the needs of present and future generations, the expansion of natural protected areas and tourist and recreational facilities for recreation and health of the population.

So the main directions of development of environmentally oriented forest resource state or region and forest management should be based on the concepts necessary attitude towards forest ecosystems as an important component of the environment, sustainable use of forest resources and sustainable development of the industry.

Openness of Ukraine Economy, the presence of globalization and integration for sustainable development of domestic mineral complex in the context of long term lead to the following tasks:

- Increase the economic role of the complex in the national economy and the creation of national multiplier effect (development of branches of the national economic complex associated with the use of mineral resources);
- Improving the economic efficiency of the production and use of mineral resources in an integrated production and use of innovative technologies at all stages (from exploration to the use of mineral waste man-made);
- Balancing the integrated development of domestic mineral resource base of the economy to provide all kinds of minerals mainly domestic production;
- Development and implementation of effective economic mechanism of domestic fund of mineral resources on the basis of rental income;
- Practical driving enforcement mechanism of geological prospecting mining companies that will provide the appropriate level of play of the mineral resource base;
- Monitoring the state of development of domestic mineral resource base through the use of geographic information technologies;
- Providing equity capital of the state of the domestic mining companies through the

purchase of shares of these companies' government agencies. Funds for the repurchase of shares shall accrue to the state payments for subsoil use from rental income. So the state shareholder rights delegated their representatives to the board of directors and management of mining companies and such controls the financial flows (provided by the Institute of strengthening the role of state regulation of subsoil);

- Formation in the subsoil of integrated regional industrial complexes and inter-sectoral corporate structure (primarily multinational corporations , now in Ukraine there is no institution TNCs) on the basis of their mineral complex;
- Optimization of volume expansion and diversification of sources of investment in extraction, consumption and conservation of mineral resources;
- Development of state regulation of export-import operations strategic for the economy Ukraine kinds of minerals;
- Adjustment of licensing and regulation regime subsoil.

Relevant tasks should be included into the perspective version of a government strategy of sustainable development of Ukraine.

The strategic direction and development trends of the social dimension of sustainable development focuses on the importance of maintaining the stability of existing social systems , including the prevention of destructive social conflicts through equitable distribution of wealth among people. The report of the UNDP "Sustainable development and equal opportunities : a better future for all" defines modern world strategic trends of sustainable development in the social sector and emphasizes the continuity of the relationship between sustainability and key issues of equal opportunities for productive employment, education and health. Environmental degradation increases inequality through adverse impacts on the physical and spiritual condition of people. Human development inequality magnifies an environmental degradation, particularly due to aborted in the community relevant moral and ethical guidelines. (UNDP, 2013)

In order to better use the potential of agriculture is creating 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 competitive 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 sectoral to territorial and self-management complex development of agro-industrial production and village development, the formation of an effective science and technology, budget, tax, financial, credit and price policies.

So strategic 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 ecological crisis, as a result of which worsened soil where cultivated crop production. They polluted with radionuclides, heavy metals, pesticides, chemicals that worsened the quality of agricultural products.
- Increasing of agricultural exports.
- Increasing profitability of agricultural production.
- Increasing productivity and payment in agriculture.

To achieve these goals must be made the following transformation:

- increasing 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;
- 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 analytical 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.

4. CONCLUSIONS

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 of state support for agriculture in Ukraine since independence shows that it was and still is aimed at solving current problems, prevent 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 leveling 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.

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 antimonopoly control over prices; output trade flows of the agricultural sector from the shadow turnover; establish a 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 improving the system of state regulation, which will allow to successfully solve the problem of positive dynamics and on this basis to ensure sustainable economic growth of the industry.

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

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Received for publication: 02.02.2014
Revision received: 03.06.2014
Accepted for publication: 23.06.2014

How to cite this article?

Style – APA Sixth Edition

Lypchuk, V., & Shuvar, B. (2014, 07 15). Problems of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine in the contemporary economy. (Z. Čekerevac, Ed.) *MEST Journal*, 2(2), 127-138. doi:10.12709/mest.02.02.02.14

Style – Chicago Fifteenth Edition:

Lypchuk, Vasil, and Bohdan Shuvar. 2014. "Problems of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine in the contemporary economy." Edited by Zoran Čekerevac. *MEST Journal* (MESTE) 2 (2): 127-138. doi:10.12709/mest.02.02.02.14.

Style – GOST Name Sort:

Lypchuk Vasil and Shuvar Bohdan Problems of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine in the contemporary economy [Journal] // MEST Journal / ed. Čekerevac Zoran. - Belgrade : MESTE, 07 15, 2014. - 2 : Vol. 2. - pp. 127-138.

Style – Harvard Anglia:

Lypchuk, V. & Shuvar, B., 2014. Problems of sustainable development of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine in the contemporary economy. *MEST Journal*, 15 07, 2(2), pp. 127-138.

Style – ISO 690 Numerical Reference:

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