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**Yu. F. Maievskyi, Postgraduate of Training and Research and Production
Center of the National Defense University of Ukraine**

**MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF
UKRAINE REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION
PROCESSES**

The article comprehensively examines the main aspects of mechanisms for improving the agricultural policy of Ukraine for the development of cooperation processes.

The author finds that the generalization of research on state regulation of the development of the agricultural sector on a cooperative basis suggests that this process has not yet become systemic.

This problem combines arrays of issues of state regulation separately, the development of the agricultural sector, the processes of cooperation. However, given the growing attention of the international community to the functioning of real sectors of the economy and further integration of the national economy into the European economic space, the process of forming effective mechanisms to improve Ukraine's agricultural policy to develop cooperation processes requires in-depth study. Cooperation is a complex phenomenon that permeates all social relations. The objectivity of cooperation as the initial organizational form of work generates a synergetic effect, defines it as a structural factor. As a subjective phenomenon, it manifests itself in the form of social movement, in particular through the development of socio-economic organizations, self-organized, autonomous forms. Therefore, although this category is cross-cutting, collective, at the same time it acts in itself as an organizational factor in the growth of social productivity.

State regulation of the development of cooperation in the agricultural sector of

Ukraine's economy is a purposeful influence of the state on cooperative relations through the issuance of regulations, organization of state bodies that carry out this regulation mainly by economic methods. The purpose of regulation should be to increase labor productivity in the agricultural sector, ensure positive dynamics of economic growth of domestic agricultural production and the establishment of Ukraine in the international agricultural arena as a high-tech agricultural producer.

Keywords: public administration, state regulation of development of cooperation, mechanisms of state regulation of development of cooperation, agrarian policy, cooperation in the agrarian sector of the economy.

Formulation of the problem. The institutional environment in the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy is at the stage of its formation, acting as an indicator of the implementation of the national strategy of transformation. Therefore, a special task of management scientists is the theoretical justification of new conceptual approaches to these processes, developed in accordance with international standards, taking into account global trends in rural development.

In the era of intellectualization of the economy, young states are growing in harsh conditions, which is due to the need to make up for lost time and determine the future prospects for development. In the process of self-importance and the search for their own model of management, the leading countries of the world, which were able to ensure high socio-economic living standards, become a model for them. For most developed countries, the agricultural sector once became the driving force of the economy and ensured the development of non-agricultural sectors.

For Ukraine, as a country with significant land, natural and biological resources, the agricultural sector is an area that forms a reserve of stability for the national economy. However, it should be borne in mind that agricultural growth should not be an end in itself, but a tool to ensure the three-dimensional development of society: social, economic, environmental. Without diminishing the achievements of domestic farmers, most experts are united in assessing the current situation regarding the

cooperative movement in the agricultural sector - despite the upward dynamics of quantitative parameters, qualitative transformations have not become systemic.

Analysis of recent research and publications. O. Amosov, S. Bila, V. Bodrov, V. Vorotin, A. Galchynsky, V. Geets, A. Degtyar, O. Ivanytska, O. Lazor, V. Mamonova, A. Merzlyak, O. Mordvinov, G. Odintsova, O. Povazhny, I. Rozputenko, S. Seryogin and others are working on improving the theoretical and methodological principles of state regulation of the economy.

Peculiarities of formation of mechanisms of state regulation of development of agrarian sector are considered in works of V. Ilyashenko, S. Kvasha, M. Koretsky, M. Latinin, T. Lozynska, Y. Lopatinsky.

Issues of state support and mechanisms of state influence on the development of the cooperative movement have become the subject of research by scientists: V. Babayev, V. Zinovchuk, I. Kolokolchikova, B. Kuznyak, M. Malik, O. Mohylny, O. Radchenko, N. Stativka, J. Gayetska-Kolotylo, Y. Ushkarenko and others.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the theoretical provisions and develop practical recommendations for improving the mechanisms of state regulation of cooperation in the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy.

Presenting main material. For most of the developed countries of the world, the agricultural sector once became the driving force of the economy and ensured the development of non-agricultural sectors. However, the growth of agricultural production along with the positive effect can have undesirable consequences.

It is the state as a guarantor of public welfare that must adjust the transformation processes in the agricultural sector, which ultimately determines the nature of structural changes in the economy as a whole. For Ukraine as a state with a significant resource of agricultural land, this issue is of particular importance.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has been the engine of economic growth of the national economy. The tendencies of the post-crisis recovery of the world economy force us to look in a new way not so much at the place, but at the quality of

this traditional sphere of our economy.

The state agricultural policy of the period of independence is the result of the formation of a dual organizational structure of the agricultural sector - strong corporate structures and small farms.

Hypertrophying the importance of large-scale production has led to the raw material nature of agricultural exports, narrowed opportunities for the development of small and medium-sized farmers. At the same time, more than 60% of labor-intensive agricultural products of daily consumption are produced in personal farms and individuals and individuals - producers of agricultural products. With the strengthening of the role of the domestic market as a factor of economic dynamics, the need to fill the cooperative movement with new economic and social content is objectively ripe, which under the current conditions requires an active role of the state in regulating these processes.

Applying the advantages of cooperation, specialization and concentration of production of agricultural producers, developed countries have made a technological breakthrough to a qualitatively new level of food production and consumption [3, p. 301].

The assessment of the situation regarding the process of cooperation in the agricultural sphere and the role of the state in it is carried out by both government officials and scientists and practitioners. Their conclusions are consistent in many respects. Traditionally, there are: insufficient budget funding, disparity in prices for industrial and agricultural products, a high degree of commercialization and conspiracy of intermediaries, low state participation in market regulation, underdeveloped infrastructure of the agricultural market [4].

The analysis of the conducted agrarian state policy on development of processes of cooperation leads to the following considerations.

1. The initial problem that blocks the further positive dynamics of cooperation is the conceptual definition at the state level of the essence of agricultural service

cooperation as such. Both service and production agricultural cooperatives continue to be recognized in the legal field. There is no clear understanding of the nature of the cooperative, the importance of adhering to basic cooperative principles, which leaves room for the development of pseudo-cooperatives and various kinds of abuse.

2. The institutional basis of agriculture in developed countries is private land ownership. Landed in Ukraine in 1991, land reform was aimed at introducing market principles in the practice of land relations, the elimination of long-term monopoly of state ownership of land and the implementation of private ownership of agricultural land [3, p. 264].

3. Traditionally, the agricultural market is considered one of the most competitive due to the specifics of production. However, in contrast to developed countries, where these markets have evolved, the basis for the formation of domestic was laid a different nature of property relations. Legislative unregulated privatization processes at one time led to the fact that in the process of movement of goods in social reproduction, the first was covered by the relationship of privatization is the phase of processing. Instead, for a long time the mechanism of realization of the property right of the primary producer was not regulated. This laid the foundations for the polar organization of the current agricultural market.

4. The next aspect is "quasi-partnership" between the subjects of the agricultural market. Within the framework of partnership support, a number of international organizations operate in Ukraine to promote and support the operative movement in rural areas. The positive effects of such activities are obvious. However, at the same time, a practice has emerged in which large agro-industrial entities take the initiative in creating cooperatives. The risk is that the active assistance, the prospect of making a profit, creating jobs, etc. may hide the bondage terms of the contract, which an ignorant peasant may not always be able to consider in time. Such actions level the positive perception of cooperation in the population, which is one of the main reasons for the negative attitude to cooperation in the countries of the Soviet

Union as a whole.

4. The problem of shadowing of financial flows in the agricultural sector as a whole needs to be solved. It should be borne in mind that small farms often formally choose to trade with intermediaries in the market. This form of interaction allows you to quickly receive cash, continue to work without registration (registration), and thus evade taxation. Building a system of clear financial reporting is a general problem that will only become more acute in the context of European integration processes.

5. The level of professionalization of domestic small farms, individuals is a significant obstacle to the creation of a coordinated supply chain, which would include a system for identifying and tracking food safety, compliance with quality certificates and more. Even the government's commitment to food quality has not led to a real recovery in the field of cooperation. The expansion of the system of supermarkets, specialty grocery stores, which provides for cooperation with formal producers also did not become a significant incentive. Because, on the one hand, natural markets are common, on the other hand, the food quality tracking system is so distorted that even supermarkets and shops do not need to supply quality products.

Effective implementation of state policy on the development of cooperation in the agricultural sector is impossible without the participation of the institution of society. Indicators of the degree of openness of interaction between executive bodies and members of agricultural cooperatives are the general level of free access to information, its legislative guarantees; regulation of access of representatives of associations of agricultural cooperatives to information on the activities of public authorities in the field of cooperation; forms of publishing reports of state institutions [5]; participation of representatives of associations of agricultural cooperatives in making socially important decisions. The institution of public control is a mechanism of social correlation between society and government. So, on the one hand, every legal act, program must be examined at the level of cooperatives. On the other hand, agricultural cooperatives should be able to assess the effectiveness of the relevant

executive bodies, which includes: the quality of projects in the field of cooperation; environmental safety; control over the decisions made by the authorities, targeted and economical spending of allocated funds, etc. The practice of making and implementing government decisions with the participation of representatives of agricultural service cooperatives is a sign of political efficiency. Ideally, the evaluation of the efficiency and quality of government activities should take place at all stages of the decision-making process at both the local and central levels of government. According to the reports of the relevant Ministry, it can be concluded that the assessment of the effectiveness of state regulation of cooperation was carried out in fragments, focused on general quantitative indicators without reference to their qualitative content. Within the framework of this system, a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of the preparation of reports on the results and main activities of the executive authorities has been formed. Public discussions, opinion polls, and media coverage have not become widespread. The issue of responsibility of officials for the quality of performance of their duties is ignored. A common problem is the search for models of the optimal combination of means of encouragement and control in relation to the state apparatus. In addition to external evaluation, executive bodies must independently analyze the quality and effectiveness of their activities; determine why the actual performance is worse / better than the expected results.

There are several universal analytical technologies that can be used, including to assess the effectiveness of state regulation of cooperation in the agricultural sector:

- comparison of results. This technology makes it possible to understand why, for example, local executive authorities in the field of cooperation demonstrate different levels of efficiency, some achieve better results and others do not. This allows you to develop and use the most acceptable solutions.

- planned in comparison with the real one. Provides for the establishment and systematic revision of specific goals and objectives for public authorities, in order to meet the real needs of participants in cooperative relations.

- time trends. Usually the activity of state bodies does not change significantly every year. However, the authorities have to monitor and study the results of their activities for several years, in order not to find themselves in an uncontrolled situation and model their activities in accordance with modern requirements [1].

The evaluation of the activity of state bodies should be carried out on the basis of a system of substantiated criteria of both the activity of the bodies themselves and their officials. In modern conditions, public assessment of the effectiveness of state regulation of cooperation, which reflects the degree of satisfaction of the interests and needs of small producers of agricultural products, agricultural cooperatives and their associations, society as a whole.

Conclusions. Based on the above, we can conclude that the improvement of agricultural policy of the state for the development of cooperation processes is possible by:

1) in the legal field: - mandatory involvement of agricultural cooperatives and experts in the discussion and development of legislation and state support programs in the field of agricultural cooperation; - development together with representatives of cooperative associations of the methodology of audit of agricultural service cooperatives for compliance with the declared status; - streamlining the rules of fiscal legislation in terms of taxation of small businesses in the agro-industrial complex;

2) in the organizational and institutional plane: - diagnostics of material and technical, financial condition of agricultural service cooperatives in order to form effective support mechanisms; - creation of a system of strategic planning for the development of the cooperative sector; - implementation of specific projects for the development of cooperation and generalization of their experience (pilot projects, training farms, social grants, reception points, construction of premises, promotion of the region, including support and protection of regional trademarks, logos); - monitoring the implementation of projects to support agricultural service cooperatives on a regular basis; - formation of a single information space, which includes

educational, informational and advisory support for cooperatives, assistance in the acquisition of organizational skills and relevant knowledge by members of cooperatives; active cooperation with agricultural universities and classical universities, advisory services; publication and distribution of educational, methodical literature, conducting scientific research, organization of exhibition and demonstration activities; - formation of regional centers that directly implement on-site programs to support the cooperative sector; the structure and functions of such centers should be determined by the level of development of cooperation and the needs of the population in cooperation of each specific region; - support for various forms of civic activity; - working out of the mechanism of advancement of the regional initiative on questions of development of cooperation; - implementation of the policy of improving the quality of agricultural products through appropriate measures in the field of standardization, production requirements and quality control schemes, including environmental quality standards; - strengthening the protection of the domestic food market in the context of supporting domestic small-scale agricultural producers.

3) in the economic sphere: - mandatory implementation of technical evaluation of developed programs to support agricultural cooperation, based on a system of financial indicators; - diversification of sources of financing of cooperatives; - ensuring transparency and publicity of the process of receipt, distribution, and spending of funds allocated to support agricultural cooperatives; - providing conditions for the growth of entrepreneurial initiative in rural areas, including by providing credit lines for small producers on preferential terms on the principle of targeting; - legalization of cash and non-cash transactions in the agricultural market.

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