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Economic policy of the state on solving socio-economic contradictions of agrarian sector

Scientific problem. The importance of the agrarian sector in the national economy of any country is obvious. It is a system-forming element of the national economy, which ensures the development of technologically related branches of the national economy and forms the socio-economic basis for the development of rural areas, the principles of food security and, within certain limits, of economic, environmental and energy security. Regarding the agrarian sector of Ukraine, today the state and pace of its development through the accumulated years of its problems leave much to be desired. Some of these problems are caused by errors in management at the macro and micro levels, and some - the contradictions in the system of agrarian relations, or rather their untimely detection and resolution. Here are some of them. For example, the contradiction between centralization and economic independence, which is expressed in the contradictory interaction of administrative and economic methods of management in a market environment; Contradictions between forms of ownership and forms of management; Contradictions in the development of the social sphere (financing by the residual principle); The presence of intermediary structures in the sale of products (the contradiction between producers, intermediaries and consumers); The presence of price scissors between industrial and agricultural products, which aggravated with the liberalization of prices; Contradiction of the existing procurement system (low purchase prices and high selling prices); The commodity crisis of the agrarian economy (in the structure of commodity production the share of grain and sunflower in-

creased, and the production of feed and livestock production has decreased), etc. Due to the lack of consideration of the deep roots of today's problems in the agrarian sector of the economy, the Ukrainian government still could not, To build a successful agrarian policy, strategy and tactics on the implementation of objective patterns of development of agrarian relations.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The following scientists, as well, made a significant contribution to the study of the peculiarities of state regulation of the development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine V. H. Andriychuk [1], P. I. Haydutsky [2], YU. YA. Luzan [7], O. YU. Luzan [7], O. M. Mohylnyy [9], V. V. Yurchyshyn [1] and others. However, today there is no clear solution and is a controversial issue, which is connected with the definition of principles, methods and tools of the state's economic policy for solving socio-economic contradictions in the system of agrarian relations.

The objective of the article. Therefore, the purpose of the article is to propose a system of state measures aimed at resolving socio-economic contradictions in the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy. Systemic and empirical approaches, methods of generalization, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparison, and the like were used to achieve the set goal.

Statement of the main results of the study. Economic policy is a certain system of actions of the state aimed at encouraging or changing economic processes. However, despite the fact that within each of the spheres of the economy, economic policy is specified, it is designed to solve the following tasks: to stimulate macroeconomic growth and stability, to create and

maintain the necessary industrial and social infrastructure necessary for the development of market relations, to adjust the equilibrium in the market in situations where the market Gives "crashes". Accordingly, agrarian policy is an integral part of the state's economic policy, which is a system of goals and measures aimed at solving a complex of problems related to the functioning of the agrarian sector of the economy, in order to increase the efficiency of its functioning and ensure sustainable development.

Currently, the main task of the state's economic policy is the formation of an efficient and competitive agrarian sector of the economy on the basis of its sustainable development. However, competitive development of agro-industrial production is impossible without constant and systematic improvement of the state agricultural policy (which is an integral part of the state's economic policy) and the introduction of effective regulators on the basis of the establishment of more perfect rules of conduct of subjects of agrarian relations. The basic components of such a policy are the relevant institutional mechanisms of direct influence of the state, which in harmonious interaction with market mechanisms of self-regulation create favorable conditions for the effective development of the agrarian sector, combining private and public interests.

If we consider economic and social contradictions in the system of agrarian relations, then it is not difficult to see that they are based on the contradictions of ownership relations with the land (so-called socio-economic contradictions). After all, ownership of the means of production (including land) is realized by its subjects not only in relations of direct production, but also in relations of distribution, exchange and consumption. As you know, the resolution of contradictions must be timely and complete. After all, the timely solution of contradictions accelerates development, and is untimely or incomplete - impedes it, thus creating new problems and leaving unresolved ones available.

Thus, it is important to ensure the formation of a mechanism for timely and complete resolution of the emerging contradictions. However, here you need to take into account two points. Firstly, it is unacceptable to interfere with the logical process of resolving contradictions

without creating the appropriate conditions for their solution. This is confirmed by the practice of pre-emptive socialization under socialism. Secondly, the spontaneous development of contradictions can not be tolerated, as it can lead to stagnant phenomena in the economy. That is, it is a question of knowing the essence of the contradiction and the peculiarities of its parties, to contribute to the logical process of its development by maintaining a positive, progressive side or trend. And for this purpose, it is first necessary to determine the negative side of the contradiction, determine its personifiers, their needs, interests and goals, and then to establish the most important component of this negative side and think about creating new forms of its movement, which will lead to neutralization of the negative side of conservation This contradiction. This can be realized, for example, through the adoption of relevant laws and regulations that will promote the development of property rights and the formation of legal conditions for the movement of property relations.

Today, the researchers state that one of the consequences of a market transformation of the agrarian sector in Ukraine is the concentration by shadow privatization of significant areas of land resources of the country in the hands of the oligarchs and agrarian latifundia, which in turn led to a reduction in the number of economic actors (today They do not have a third of the villages), a decrease in the number of employed, both in agricultural enterprises and households, an increase in unemployment, an increase in labor migration among rural inhabitants, epopulyatsiyi and znelyudnennya many Ukrainian villages and so on. In particular, according to the State Committee for Land Resources, during the moratorium in Ukraine, officially sold 14.2 thousand shares [2, p. 210]. And this is only official!

Those who operate on the shadow land market are already monopolizing the market for agricultural land lease, replacing part of agricultural enterprises and farms with it. With modern, powerful, high-performance equipment in place, they do not require a large number of employees. That is, outside of their attention lie the employment of the rural population, their well-being, the development of industrial and social infrastructure in the countryside, and so on. For

them, it seems that it is still profitable to extend the moratorium, since without capital withdrawal from production for the purchase of land, they can successfully exhaust the leased land with highly profitable monocultures, paying the peasants a legally established negligible rents (1.5-3% of the value of land comparatively With a rent of 10-15% of the value of the crop paid by landlords in the EU countries).

When the agricultural land market is introduced, they automatically acquire the status of owners, and then the further development of the events is possible in three scenarios: 1) the continuation of their agricultural activities under the new rules defined in the land legislation; 2) the lease of land to other agricultural producers; 3) or its further purchase and sale (and above all, foreigners, since they will be able to offer a higher price). Therefore, if the law on the circulation of agricultural land does not prohibit foreigners and agricultural holdings (including agricultural enterprises) to buy agricultural lands of national land, unless the size of the leased agrohholdings of the land is legally restricted, unless the requirements for agrohholdings are stipulated Of the amount of leased land in relation to the share of the local population, which they must provide for work in their farms, if the area of land that can be occupied is not limited Ata owned by one person after lifting the moratorium, those negative processes that are currently taking place in the countryside - only exacerbated.

All these are the consequences of unresolved contradictions in the system of property relations on the means of production, including on the ground. After all, the development of private ownership of land is conditioned by a certain system of contradictions and the need for their solution, the most important of which are: 1) the possibility of separating the property right, which is the gorale of non-business income, from the actual use of land, which leads to inefficient use Washing the land; 2) the contradiction between the interests of society regarding the use of land and the interests of the land owner; 3) the contradiction between the distribution of land, caused by the relations of ownership of it, and the needs of its new distribution and redistribution, caused by the development of productive forces; 4) the contradiction between the market and the nature-

production criteria of the use of land as an expression of contradictions between different methods of management, etc.

The above contradictions require the search for solutions. In developed countries, the resolution of conflicts of private ownership of land takes place through the establishment of control by society for the use of land and compliance with land purchase and sale conditions. That is, the introduction of a civilized agricultural land market (such that it requires strict control of the state over the turnover of land in this category and effective regulatory state policy) is a potential opportunity not only to resolve conflicts of private land ownership but also to correct mistakes made by our reformers in the process Market transformation of the agrarian sector. And this time, our policy does not have the right to make a mistake. The main issue that needs to be addressed is who and on what conditions we will sell the land. First of all, it is necessary to turn to the foreign experience of state regulation of the land market, taking into account which will allow us to avoid the appearance of many negative phenomena that may arise when a moratorium on the sale of agricultural land is lifted.

For example, in Hungary, legal entities can not acquire ownership of land. Customers can only be citizens of this country or the National Land Fund. As for citizens of other states, they can inherit land and rent them, but within the limits established by law. The exchange of land under Hungarian law is possible only within one settlement and should be equivalent. In addition, there are restrictions on the transfer of ownership in one hand. Thus, in the ownership of one person can not be more than 300 hectares, and in the ownership of a family - no more than 1000 hectares within one settlement [3]. In Poland, buyers of land can be not only individuals but also legal entities. The total area of agricultural land owned by the buyer can not exceed 500 hectares. The preemptive right to purchase agricultural land, other than the Agricultural Property Agency, has tenants, but only if they comply with the statutory conditions. A person who wishes to become a farmer must have a secondary or higher education, or work in agriculture personally, or have a farm work experience of at least 5 years [5]. That is, each country has its own specifics of functioning of

the land market, which usually takes into account the area of available land resources and their quality, traditions of agricultural production, the mentality of the population, the level of agrarian culture, etc.

However, the common features of state regulatory policy in the field of land relations in European countries are: the establishment of qualification requirements for land users, as well as restrictions on landowners (who may be the buyer of a land plot); Restriction of the upper and lower boundaries of land holdings; Preventing their grinding when inherited and used not for their intended purpose; Equivalence of lease and ownership of land as forms of land use; The binding of volumes of state support of commodity producers to their agrotechnologies and ecological management [10].

Currently, in Ukraine there are no institutional preconditions for the introduction of a free market for agricultural land. In particular, virtually no solvent buyers among farmers and farmers (those who held interests in land reform), institutional support is not perfect, is a low level of agricultural culture among business entities not formed a proper information base about state ownership and use of land, There is a shortage of effective banking institutions, exchanges, auctions, and not the last role in the solution of this issue belongs to the domestic bureaucracy with its propensity for corruption and profitability, etc. Under such conditions, lifting the moratorium will not lead to the formation of a competitive market for agricultural land and efficient land use. On the contrary, one can expect only aggravation of already existing problems.

Accordingly, the introduction of the market for agricultural land should take place provided new and modernization of existing institutions will be created, which will increase the efficiency of existing forms of management. That is, appropriate institutional and macroeconomic conditions must be created to lift the moratorium. However, the delay of resolving this issue is also impossible, because the shadow land market is already functioning and land buys, village and farmers impoverished, and the agricultural sector can not be on the track of sustainable development and not turn into a high-performance, competitive in domestic and foreign markets sector .

In order to minimize risks, we propose the introduction of an agricultural land market in two phases. The need for the first phase is the need to correct errors and eliminate omissions committed during the land reform and create the conditions for resolving the contradictions of private land ownership through the introduction of a civilized market of agricultural land. In the first stage the right to purchase such land grant state which of them best fertility provide competitively wanting out, and worse - piddavatyme conservation and removal from economic circulation. In parallel with this, it is necessary to introduce a pledge of lease rights and settle issues related to determining the monetary value of this right. This will improve the financial support of agricultural producers and will facilitate the transfer of lease rights to more efficient land users. Also, restrict the areas leased land within the same locality and the country set depending on the area of leased land compulsory share of the local population, land user must be involved in agricultural production. Legislate a higher minimum rent increase to a minimum lease term of 7-10 years, to strengthen the responsibility of landowners and tenants for inefficient farming, deterioration of the quality characteristics of the earth, in t. H. Provide for the immediate withdrawal of lands leased land users to refund them of damage The fertility of the land plot and the transfer of the right to lease it to other tenants. It is also necessary to legislatively provide for land users the payment of taxes at the place of agricultural activity, and not at the place of registration of the legal entity (this is especially true for agroholdings). The latter norm will allow the local budgets to attract additional funds for the development of social infrastructure in the countryside.

That is, the further transformation of land relations in Ukraine in the near future should be limited to the extension of lease and cooperation. This is due to the fact that although the factor of private property is the most powerful motivating lever for the owner-owner to rational and efficient management, however, as shown by foreign and domestic experience, it is not decisive. Thus, high motivation to rational use of land and preservation and increase of its fertility is determined not only by private ownership of land, but also by agrarian culture of the subject of economic activity, by the regular policy of the state

in the field of land relations, macroeconomic conditions (demand and prices for agricultural products, availability Funds for maintaining the fertility of the land), etc. And in terms of ensuring effective management, it can be achieved in any form of ownership of land. The main thing is that the one who directly cultivates the land, felt like a real master on earth. To do this, he only needs to provide autonomy in production and commercial activities, and to guarantee ownership of the product created.

The extension of the minimum lease term and the increase of responsibility for the deterioration of the fertility of the land will motivate, under favorable macroeconomic conditions, the land users to maintain and increase the soil fertility, and the higher level of rent and the possibility of land lease from tenants in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the lease will encourage landowners to conclude such contracts. In addition, the lease is beneficial to the landowner and in the long run, because he does not get rid of the property, which allows him to permanently assign a land rent. As for the land user, it is also advantageous to rent land, since it allows you to reach the optimal size of land use without having to advance the funds for the purchase of land, to ensure self-sufficiency, if it is a beginner farm, does not require a large start-up capital for the establishment of a farm, etc.

Restrictions on leased land areas within a single locality and country will stimulate business entities to cooperate with a view to exploiting the scale of the effect that will combine the benefits of large and small-scale production, use specialization, production concentration, vertical integration (the latter will contribute to the solution of the issue of material improvement - technical provision of peasant farms and farmers and the marketing of their products), will form a competitive market for agricultural land lease *ryznachennya* (which stops the displacement of the market and the disappearance of medium-sized farms and peasant farms), promote rural employment and rural development of industrial and social infrastructures. As a result, these measures will ensure sustainable land use, minimize the potential risks of lifting the moratorium on the sale of land, transferring the further transformation of land relations in a civilized way, which will ultimately contribute to the sus-

tainable development of the agrarian sector. That is, from such a scenario of the development of land relations, all subjects of agrarian relations and society as a whole will benefit.

In addition, with the formation of appropriate institutional and macroeconomic conditions, over time, an increase in the financial solvency of peasants and farmers can be expected. And only after a sufficient mass of effective landowners and land users will be formed in the village, in our opinion, it would be possible to lift the moratorium on the purchase and sale of agricultural land. At the same time, it is legally necessary to provide that only the state, in the person of the national agency of land resources and citizens of our country, will be able to buy land. Let us not forget the words of F. Dostoevsky, who once wrote that anyone in the country owns land, and they are the masters of this country in all respects. As for foreigners, they should be given the right to lease land only. In addition, they should have a requirement for mandatory implementation for the period of agricultural lease.

The deprivation of the right of foreigners to buy land from us is due to the fact that more than one third of the world's chernozem reserves, 80% of the names of minerals from existing ones on the ground are concentrated in Ukraine, the fact that our country has an advantageous geographical location for international transit traffic, etc. [14, p. 102]. Therefore, it is certain that foreigners are interested in Ukrainian lands. Already, foreign companies are buying up corporate rights of domestic agrarian structures, especially those with a lot of fertile land. Do not fall behind them and "home-grown *latifundists*" [2, p. 202]. Domestic lands attractive to them not only their fertility, but also cheapness compared to developed countries of the world. It is thought that they will not leave them indifferent and recreational attractiveness of rural areas.

One can not but worry and the fact that rich countries spend about \$ 20 billion to \$ 30 billion each year on the purchase of land in poor countries. According to the estimates of S. V. Rybalko and N. S. Tanklevskaya, a farmer from northwest Germany, where the cost of 1 hectare of land is up to 30 thousand euros, selling his 80 hectares of land, will be able to buy in

Ukraine for 2,4 million euros, to buy approximately Half of the agricultural area [13].

Accordingly, we fully share the opinion P. I. Haidutsky who writes on this subject that "foreign countries struggle for Ukrainian lands began ... So we need to think carefully not to miscalculate and do not miss your chance to" feed the world is not the ground, and Grain grown on it. Otherwise it may be a situation where the grain grown in Ukraine will be taken to other regions of the world, and Ukrainian, having the most fertile black soil, hunger, or it will purchase grain at adequately high price " [2, p. 209].

It is our deep conviction that, in the context of the European integration prospects and commitments made in this regard, a balanced and far-reaching approach to this issue needs to be addressed. On the one hand, the need to ensure compliance with commitments to the EU and to create a favorable investment climate for foreigners to invest their capital in the development and modernization of the domestic agricultural sector, and on the other - to prevent threats to economic and political sovereignty and territorial integrity, food security And the food independence of the Ukrainian people, the aggravation of the social situation in the countryside due to the probable employment of farms by foreigners of cheaper labor from other countries (The same Chinese, for example).

It should be noted that restrictions on the acquisition of agricultural land by foreigners in the property operate in many developed countries, including And in some countries of the European Union, and the United States. In most EU countries, citizens of each of the member countries have the right to buy land in other states under the same conditions as nationals of their country. In other countries, certain conditions or restrictions are imposed on foreigners (Denmark, Austria). Some EU member states imposed a moratorium on the sale of land to foreigners at one time, even for a certain period of time. Thus, Poland introduced him for 12 years, and Bulgaria - for 7 years. But in Israel and other landless countries, foreigners do not have the right to buy agricultural land at all.

In addition, for example, in the same Poland, foreigners can buy agricultural land only after seven years of their lease (in some voivode-

ships - after three years). However, during the period of the lease agreement they have to lease land for agricultural activity. But they can only buy them in the eastern and central voivodships, since their right to purchase on the land of the western voivodeships does not apply. This is due to the fact that in the western voivodeships are more fertile lands compared with other voivodeships, much better agriculture was developed and the inflow of foreign investment was much larger [14, p. 108-109].

Also, when introducing a relatively free market for agricultural land, qualification restrictions should be established for landowners and land users; In order to prevent both excessive concentration and shredding of land, limit the upper and lower boundaries of land in the hands of one person and family; Legislative provision provides that the farm can be both legal and natural person, depending on the area of land in cultivation and the amount of net income, etc. The latter norm will contribute not only to the increase in budget revenues, but also to the growth of official employment and social security and protection of peasants.

Remember that only under conditions revival of rural production and social infrastructure can be expected employment growth and wage workers in the sector, return to the village youth and graduates of agricultural universities (by the way, the most enterprising people with "fresh" knowledge) that In turn, will promote the activation of entrepreneurship in rural areas and lead to the revival of the village and the emergence of an efficient, competitive agrarian sector of the economy.

Thus, we should adhere to the following principles of economic policy at reforms in the agricultural sector: ensuring comprehensiveness, consistency, consistency and phasing ongoing transformation, evolutionary nature of their conduct, sustainability of the agricultural sector, predictability of economic policy, taking into account the interests and values of agricultural producers, The connection of agriculture with demographic reproduction and the social sphere of the village, the organization of agricultural production On the principles of agricultural cooperation, etc.

Conclusions. The further transformation of land relations in Ukraine in the near future

should be limited to the spread of lease and co-operation. This is due to the fact that although the factor of private property is the most powerful motivating lever for the owner-owner to rational and efficient management, however, as shown by foreign and domestic experience, it is not decisive. In order to ensure effective management, it is necessary to create the appropriate institutional and macroeconomic conditions, and to enable the land user, who directly cultivates the land, to feel like a real master on earth.

We propose to introduce the market of agricultural land in two stages. At the first stage,

the right to purchase land of this category is to be granted to the state. Later, when a proper agrarian culture is formed from business entities and a sufficient mass of effective landowners and land users will emerge, a moratorium on the purchase and sale of agricultural land will be possible. At the same time, it is legally necessary to provide that only the national agency of land resources and citizens of our country will be able to buy land. As for foreigners, they should be given only the right to lease land.

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