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Development of the material and technical base of agrarian enterprises

Scientific problem. At the current stage of development of the country, one of the most critical areas of activity of the domestic agro-industrial complex is the material and technical support of agricultural producers. The current state of the material and technical base does not allow to satisfy the technological needs of agricultural enterprises in machinery, equipment, equipment and maintenance.

The situation with the resource supply of economic entities indicates the need for modernization of fixed assets, restoration of lost technical potential and its further development, implementation of scientific and technological progress in accordance with the modern requirements of competitive production.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research of innovation and investment development of the material and technical base of agrarian enterprises is the main provisions outlined in the works of domestic and foreign specialists, in particular: V.G. Andriychuk [1], IA Blank [2], Ya.K. Belousko [11], M. Blaug [3], MI Geroun [10], O.V. Zakharchuk [8, 9], G.M. Polivanov [4], I.I. Lukinov [1], M.M. Mogilov [7,8], G.M. Pidysetskii [10,12], A.P. Pokynchereda [5] P.T. Sabluk [6] and others.

The objective of the article is to analyze the main indicators of the functioning of the material and technical base of agrarian enterprises in the context of their development and formation of effective use.

Statement of the main results of the study. Implementation of innovation and investment resource-saving technologies requires the pro-

vision of agricultural enterprises with modern technical means for the qualitative execution of optimum terms of the total volume of technological operations on cultivation and harvesting. It should be noted that the technics used in such technologies is more knowledge intensive, since it is equipped with automation systems for monitoring and control of technological processes. Innovative resource-saving technologies of growing crops require the use of widespread combinations of aggregates, new working bodies to ensure favourable conditions for the development of plants, energy saving, reducing the number of operations for soil cultivation.

The laws of Ukraine "On stimulation of the development of domestic machine building for the agro-industrial complex" [1] and "On the system of engineering and technical support of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine" [2] define the main directions of the state policy of priority development of the domestic machine building for the agro-industrial complex, as well as principles. Organizational and economic levers aimed at the creation, testing, production, sale, use and maintenance of technical equipment for the agro-industrial complex. Also, the Law of Ukraine "On Stimulation of the Development of Domestic Engineering for the Agro-Industrial Complex" states that the budget allocations to the stated goals amount to one percent of the total expenditures of the state budget and are aimed at financing measures to support the priority development of domestic engineering for the agro-industrial complex.

The main problem is that available investment volumes are not enough to provide the necessary model for reproduction of industry

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fixed assets. Provision of agriculture with basic means does not meet the needs of production. So, in 2016 in agricultural enterprises actual

availability of fixed assets per hectare of land in comparison with their normative need was only 24.2% (Table).

**The main productive assets per 1 hectare of agricultural land
In Ukraine as of January 1, 2016, UAH [11]**

Fixed assets	Actual availability	Normative need	Actual availability to normative needs,%
Buildings, constructions, transmission devices	4131	18441	22,4
Machinery and equipment	2834	13115	21,6
Vehicles	689	2868	24,0
Productive cattle	1099	2005	54,8
Perennial plantations	207	410	50,5
Measuring instruments, inventory, tools, etc.	950	4140	22,9
Total	9910	40979	24,2

Source: Calculations by scientists of NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economics" and own calculations.

The development of agrarian production requires the availability and structural balance of the material and technical base that would meet world standards and modern requirements regarding the latest technologies. The growth of the level of funded security of agriculture, the compliance of the fixed assets with the best world standards, the development of the technological and technological potential of agricul-

tural production on an innovative basis is a priority strategic task.

According to the official data of the State Statistics Service, the main productive assets in agriculture as of January 1, 2016 were 38.6% (Figure 1). The level of depreciation of fixed assets in industry is 76.9%, or twice as high as in agriculture. Depreciation of fixed assets in transport and communications exceeds the level of deterioration in agriculture and is 51.7%.

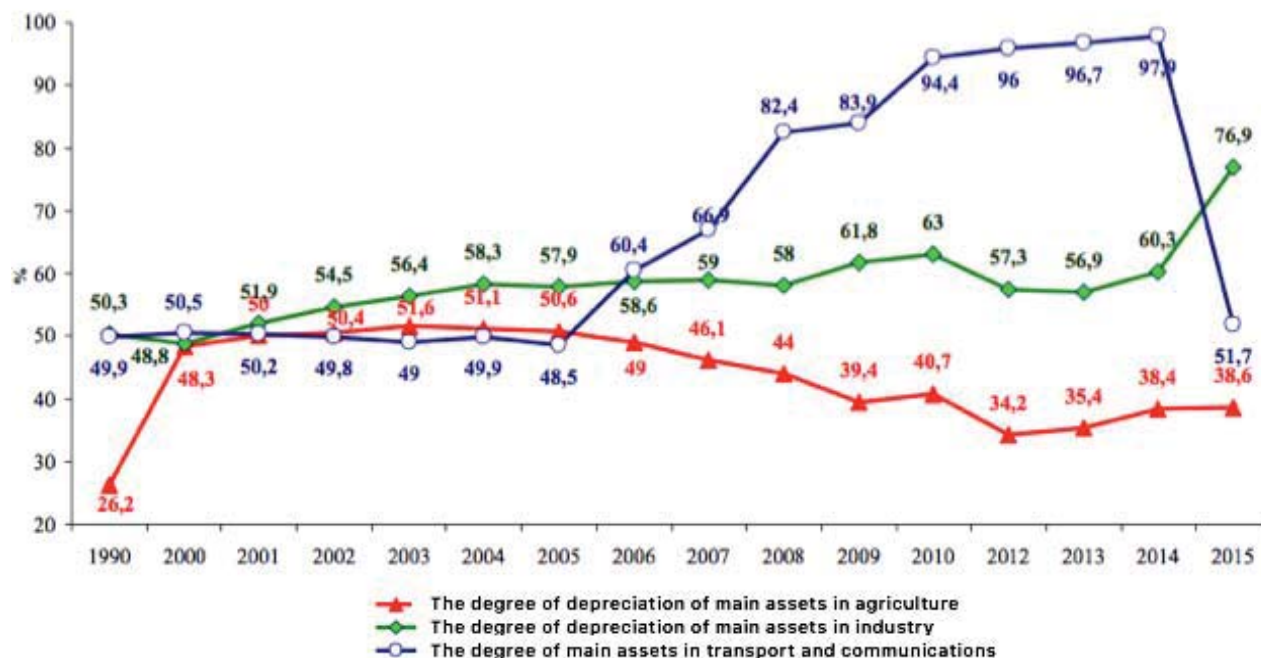


Figure 1. Degree of depreciation of fixed assets of the main sectors of the national economy for 1990-2015 years,%

Source: Calculated according to the statistical collections "Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine"

It should be taken into account that almost a year ago, the depreciation of fixed assets in the transport and communications activities was almost 98%, and only after being assigned by the State Statistics Service of Rail Transport from the transport industry to the industrial one, it decreased significantly in the latter.

If we take into account that the level of wear and tear of fixed assets in industry at the end of 2014 amounted to 60.3%, and in the transport and communication sector - 97.9%, then there is a misconception that the state of fixed assets in agriculture is the best Relative to other sectors of the economy. In the reporting and statistical information of economic indicators of agricultural activity, there is a somewhat paradoxical situation regarding the state and repro-

duction of fixed assets in comparison with other branches. Thus, if in the early 2000s the same level of wear and tendency was changed in the national economy, agriculture and industry in general, then according to official statistics, in 2006, the level of depreciation of basic means of agriculture, hunting and forestry is significantly reduced, especially In 2009-2012. In general, the situation in the national economy and industry is the opposite.

The cost of the main productive assets of agriculture by the end of 2015 is UAH 205.6 billion, Fig. 2. Their annual growth has been noted since 2007 (UAH 68.2 billion) and tripled. During this period of time, the value of the new fixed assets put into operation exceeds the cost of retirement annually.

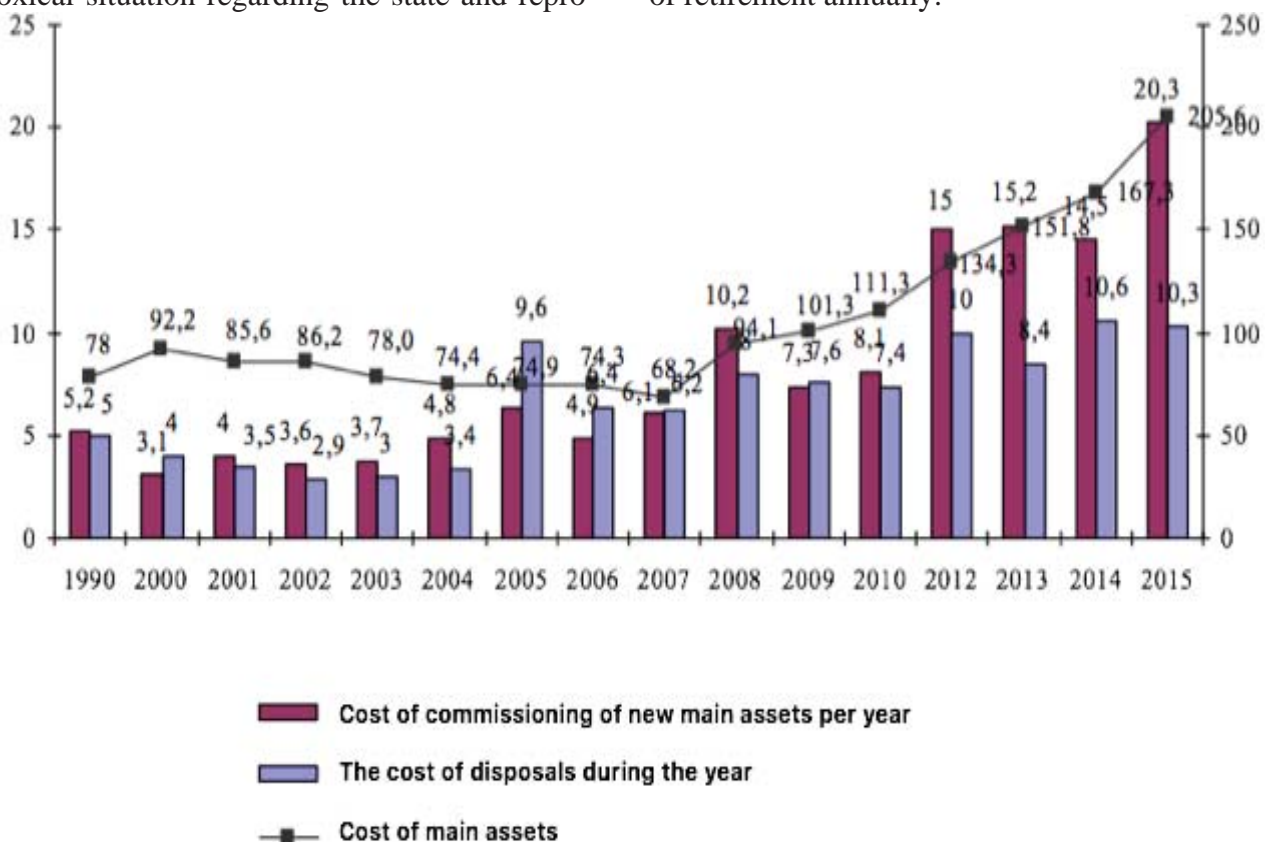


Figure 2. Degree of depreciation of fixed assets of agriculture in Ukraine and the cost of retirement and renewal for 1990-2015, %

Source: Calculated according to the statistical collections "Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine"

The disproportionate development of various industries affected the share of the value of fixed assets of the agrarian sector in the capital of the national economy and in 2015, compared with 1990, it decreased by almost 14 times. The share of agricultural products in the gross do-

mestic product declines much slower - only 30%. (Figure 3).

In our opinion, the low level of reproduction and renewal of the basic productive assets of agriculture in comparison with the national economy of Ukraine, including without suffi-

cient state support, the lack of interest of the owners themselves - all this has led to a deterioration of the general state of logistics of agricultural enterprises, especially small and medium Forms of management. Only in 2012-

2015, the cost of putting into operation of new fixed assets significantly exceeded the cost of their disposal, and the main reason for this was the inflationary processes.

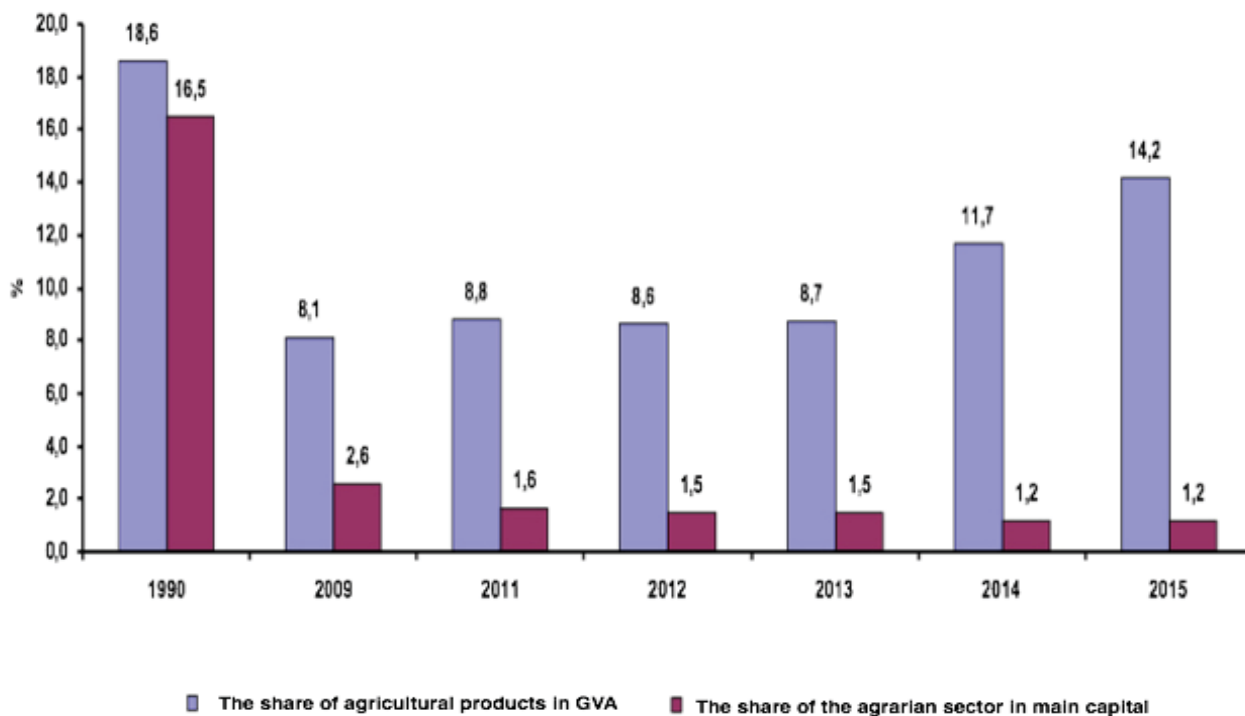


Figure 3. Share of the value of fixed assets of agricultural and agricultural products in gross value added

Source: Calculated according to the statistical collections "Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine"

Rationally formed basic production facilities, their optimal correlation between species and groups will provide the necessary interconnection of production volumes with the resources of enterprises taking into account specialization, investment planning, equalization of economic conditions of development of various types of agricultural enterprises.

The main directions of solving the problem of expanded reproduction of the material and technical base of agricultural enterprises are objective regulation of the parity of prices for agricultural and industrial products, the change of depreciation policy in order to increase its importance for accelerating the modernization of technical and technological processes, reforming domestic agricultural machinery, state

support technically -technological re-equipment of agrarian production.

Conclusions. To solve these and other urgent problems of material and technical support of agricultural producers it is necessary:

To provide conditions for the creation of joint ventures of agricultural machine-building and licensed production of foreign models of equipment on the territory of Ukraine;

To form an attractive organizational and economic mechanism for the development of the civilized leasing market of agricultural machinery and equipment;

To develop a network of agricultural service cooperatives for the joint use of agricultural machinery and cooperative movement among households.

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Новини АПК

Ефективне регулювання зернового ринку дозволить зберегти лідерські позиції України

Відкритий та конструктивний діалог між бізнесом та владою, здійснення необхідних змін у зерновому секторі дозволять і в подальшому забезпечити стратегічне місце України на світовому ринку продовольства. Які кроки є першочерговими, що треба врахувати і у якому напрямку рухатись для ефективного врегулювання зернового ринку – про це йшлося на засіданні круглого столу «Український ринок зерна: ефективне регулювання для світового лідерства».

Захід відбувався за участі заступника Міністра аграрної політики та продовольства України Олени Ковальової, голови Державної служби України з питань безпечності харчових продуктів і захисту споживачів Володимира Лапи, народних депутатів України, профільних асоціацій, бізнесу, міжнародних експертів, громадських організацій. Організатором круглого столу виступив Офіс ефективного регулювання (BRDO).

«У цьому році ми очікуємо на високий рівень урожаю зерна – до 63 млн т. Такі обсяги виробництва дають змогу не лише забезпечити внутрішні потреби, але й сформувати значний потенціал для експорту – понад 41 млн т зернових. Очевидно, необхідно забезпечити високий рівень якості продукту, ефективну логістику, а також сприятливі умови для всіх учасників ланцюжку. Одним із інструментів є перегляд нормативно-правової бази, частина її застаріла і не відповідає сучасним реаліям. У першу чергу це стосується Закону України «Про зерно та ринок зерна», – зауважила Олена Ковальова.

Сьогодні регулювання ринку зерна забезпечується дією майже 50 законодавчих та нормативно-правових актів. Було відмічено про важливість напрацювань офісу BRDO, який виклав своє бачення щодо актуальних проблем ринку зерна у Зеленій книзі «Регулювання ринку зерна» та домовлено продовжити співпрацю в рамках зернової групи при Мінагрополітики.

«Прагнення підвищити ефективність функціонування зернового ринку є спільними для влади та учасників ринку», – резюмувала Олена Ковальова.

Прес-служба Мінагрополітики України