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Agrarian potential of Ukraine in context of economic cooperation with Canada: the modern state and prospects for building up

The purpose of the article is to analyse the modern commodity and geographic structure of the export of products of the agrarian sector of Ukraine and to substantiate the prospects of entering in the Canadian agricultural market.

Research methods. Universal and specific methods of scientific research have been used: economic and statistical for estimation of volumes of international trade in agricultural products in Ukraine; abstract and logical for the study of modern trends in development of the national agricultural export potential, formulation of conclusions and proposals; the method of induction and deduction in implementation of the SWOT analysis of the strategic prospects for the output of agricultural products Ukraine in the Canadian market.; monographic for the study of Canadian consumer goods.

Research results. It has been analysed the geographical and commodity structure of agrarian export of Ukraine, and dynamics and volumes of foreign trade of Ukraine with Canada have been investigated. SWOT-analysis of strategic prospects for the Ukrainian agricultural output to the Canadian market has been implemented. The strategic directions of increasing the export potential of Ukraine in the current world trade integration have been grounded.

Elements of scientific novelty. The essence of definition of "export potential" has been improved through the systematization of its key content characteristics, in particular, from the point of view of availability of strategic factual and latent opportunities for expansion of competitive export agrarian capacities necessary for consolidation on the world market.

Practical significance. The main competitive types of agricultural products have been determined. The main obstacles and advantages of strategic prospects for the Ukrainian agricultural output to the Canadian market have been also established. The key proposals on organizational and economic measures to increase the agrarian export potential of Ukraine in the strategic perspective have been justified. Tabl.: 4. Figs.: 2. Refs.: 20.

Keywords: export potential; agrarian sector; competitiveness; export; import; agricultural products; trade.

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Scientific problem. Agriculture has been the driving force behind the development of Ukraine's economy in recent years. Agricultural products account for about 42-46 % of export earnings [9]. The trade turnover of Ukraine with the EU countries, which is due to the gradual convergence of the economies of these countries, is increasing. However, the scarcity of European agrarian markets today requires finding new potential directions for implementing agricultural export potential,

one of which is the Canadian food market, which has strong economic, demographic and social ties with Ukraine.

In changing economic priorities and the formation of new contents of Economy of Ukraine, agrarian enterprises are the key budget-forming segment of the economy and contribute to the inflow of financial resources inside the country. In January-December 2017, the foreign trade turnover of agrarian and food products of Ukraine amounted to \$ 22.6 billion, of which exports amounted to over \$ 17.9 billion and increased by 16.3% compared to 2016. [9,1]. Along with this, the

study of the mechanism for implementing the export potential of the agricultural sector of Ukraine is mainly limited to the geographical area of European countries and does not consider significant opportunities of other areas and groups of countries. In this regard, it is promising to assess the current state and potential parameters of economic cooperation of Ukraine with other leading countries of the world, in particular, Canada.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The theoretical and practical aspects of export agrarian potential are considered in the works of many domestic and foreign scientists, among them are: A. Mazaraki [4], M. Malik [5], S. Polkovnichenko [6], V. Rosso-kha [8], O.Yatsenko [16], Sh. Adjuner [17], A. Burk, V. Gontar [18], R. Hausmann, R. J. Hwang, D. Rodrik [20] and others.

The objective of the article. The agrarian export potential of Ukraine, its current state, scale, development trends, prospects of entering the Canadian market.

Statement of the main results of the study. For more than a hundred years Ukraine has played a significant role in the global agrarian market. Ukrainian agricultural producers export lion's share of food produced in Ukraine to the EU [18]. Population growth in countries such as China, India, African countries is creating the world's food security problem, which stimulates the growth of agricultural production and ensures stable markets.

The systematized results of the conducted scientific researches allowed to single out the basic essential characteristics of the export agrarian potential: 1) the potential ability to implement and increase the volumes of export of agrarian products [6]; 2) the presence of a set of elements that allow you to successfully enter and operate on new markets [11]; 3) the real ability to produce competitive agricultural products and their industrial processing, the level of which allows you to enter external markets [16]; 4) the key resource of the Ukrainian economy to increase the effectiveness of foreign economic activity and to establish economic cooperation with the leading countries of the world [4]. In view of this, export agricultural potential should be understood as a combination of strategic actual and latent opportunities necessary and sufficient for the production and export of agro-food

products to world markets, provided with a sufficient level of competitiveness of products for its successful consolidation in the market and an increase in export earnings.

Today, the practical basis for the formation and implementation of Ukraine's export agricultural potential are: significant land resources - 42,7 million hectares (70,7%) of agricultural land, 13,2 million people (31,1%), rural labour resources, total assets worth about 451,3 billion UAH (\$ 16,9 billion), favourable natural and climatic resources. In the agrarian sector of the economy of Ukraine there are 66,837 entities operating various organizational and legal forms [9]. Profitability of economic activity of business entities of the agrarian sector of Ukraine by the results of 2016 amounted to 24,7% (compared to an average of 0,6% by economic activity) [1].

Agricultural production and industrial processing today occupy a leading place in the export potential of the Ukrainian economy and is on average about 30-40%. Transport services account for the largest share in the structure of export services - 53,7%.

Ukrainian commodity producers have competitive advantages (according to the price factor and qualitative parameters) to foreign producers for such products as honey, vegetable oil, oilseeds. The primary agricultural products are exported to more than 90 countries of the world, and the level of food security in the middle of the country is 82,5% [5].

The conducted studies showed positive changes in the export of domestic agricultural products (Table 1). The most demanded commodity groups are grain crops (16,7% of total exports), fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (10,9%), seeds and fruits of oilseeds (4,22%). For the period 2005-2016, Ukraine increased exports by more than twice in the following segments: meat and by-products (2,5 times), vegetables (3,9 times), and grain and crop (4,4 times), products of the milling industry (4,8 times), seeds and fruits oil plants (in just 11,4s), and animal or vegetable origin fat (6,8 times), sugar and candy products with sugar (3,2 times). During the analysed period by 40,3% decreased exports of milk and milk products, eggs, natural honey [3].

The largest share of foreign currency earnings was attributed to Ukrainian exporters of sunflower oil and grain crops (Table 2).

1. Dynamics of export of agro-food products in Ukraine

Product type	2005		2010		2015		2016	
	million US dollars	%	million dollars	%	million dollars	%	million dollars	%
I. Animals; products of animal origin	732,1	2,14	771,4	1,50	823,6	2,16	775,0	2,13
II. Products of vegetable origin	1694,9	4,95	3976,1	7,73	7971,5	20,91	8093,7	22,26
III. Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin	587,1	1,72	2617,4	5,09	3299,9	8,65	3963,0	10,90
IV. Ready food products	1290,8	3,77	2571,1	5,00	2468,6	6,47	2450,1	6,74
Agriculture products as a whole	4,304,9	12,5	9936,0	19,3	14563,6	38,2	15281,8	42,0
Export together	34228,4	100,0	51405,2	100,0	38127,1	100,0	36361,7	100,0

Source: Foreign Trade of Ukraine. Statistical yearbooks of the corresponding years.

2. Export of sunflower oil and grain crops in 2016

Product type	The largest companies are exporters	The largest importing countries	Sales volume, million tons	Volume of revenue, billion dollars	The country's rating is in the volume of the export in the world
Sunflower oil	Kernel, Myronivsky Hliboproduct, Cargill Ukraine, ViOil, Bunge Ukraine, Delta Wilmar CIS, Pologovsky SEZ, Dniproliya, Bessarabia B, Creativity Group	India, China, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, France, Iran, Egypt and Turkey	4,8	4,2	1
Cereals (corn, wheat, barley)	DUPKU, Kernel, NIBULON, Cargill, UkrLandFarming, Louis Dreyfus Ukraine LTD, Granum Invest, Bunge, Noble Resources Ukraine, ADM Ukraine	EU, Egypt, Tunisia, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Israel, Iran, Libya, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia	40,2	6,1	3

Source: Calculated by authors for Foreign Trade of Ukraine. Statistical yearbooks of the corresponding years.

Paying attention to the fact that the structure of foreign trade of agricultural products in Ukraine is not optimal, the important task is the diversification of the commodity structure of export and import, as well as the increase of export of certain types of products in accordance with comparative advantages of the country [15].

The state agrarian policy is based on national priorities and considers the need for Ukraine's integration into the European Union and the world economic space. For this purpose, Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine develop a draft Leno single comprehensive strategy to develop agriculture and rural areas in the years 2015-2020 [7] as the first overall aim is to increase the competitiveness of agriculture and promote rural development in a sustainable manner in accordance with international standards. The strate-

gy envisages increasing export agrarian potential, stabilizing the economy of agriculture and developing rural areas.

To assess the export potential, a quantitative approach is used which determines the perspective export sectors and markets (mainly on the basis of analytical data on trade volumes and market access) [19].

The EU market for Ukrainian producers is open in various product segments. However, the barriers to export should be considered - the quotation of the volumes of supplies of different types of products, compliance with international quality standards, etc. [20]. With the purpose of the diversification of product promotion must be taken into account the growing needs of the markets in Asia which are more open comparing to the EU markets. 96.2% of total exports were directed to the EU, Asia, Africa and the CIS. What is more in 2016 the

export to the CIS dropped by more than 20% comparing to 2015 [3].

According to international experts, Ukraine has a strong export agrarian potential, which can be realized both on the markets of the EU and on the intercontinental agrarian markets. According to experts of NSC, Institute of Agricultural Economics, export agrarian potential is 45 billion US dollars. [8].

Today, Canada is one of the world's leading importers per capita; Canadian imports are three times larger than US imports per 1 citizen. Also Ukrainian diaspora in Canada is 1,3 million of people, hypothetically increase opportunities for establishing partnerships between Canada and Ukraine.

On August 1, 2017 the official "Agreement on Free Trade between Ukraine and Canada: New Horizons for Ukrainian Business" [12] came into force, the basic provisions of which determined the intensification and deepening of trade cooperation between the two countries, in particular, in the field of trade in industrial goods and agricultural products. The effect of this Agreement was an increase in trade flows between Ukraine and Canada (Table 3). So, according to official data from the embassy of Ukraine in Canada, in 2017 the volume of trade has increased to 477,7 million US dollars, incl. exports of goods and services amounted to 141,5 million US dollars, and imports - 336,2 million US dollars [10].

3. Dynamics of Ukraine's foreign trade with Canada

Indexes	2004	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 till 2004
Cost of goods export, mln. U.S. dollars	82,6	52,3	72,6	30,2	28,9	34,9
Cost of service exports, mln. U.S. dollars	26,9	103,1	88,3	70,9	76,7	In 2,8 times
Canadian share in total exports, %	0,76	7,28	0,9	0,78	0,87	x
Cost of import of goods, mln. U.S. dollars	44,4	236,5	191,5	206,3	217,3	4,9 times
Cost of import of services, mln. U.S. dollars	21,4	56,1	78,9	43,8	40,0	186,9
Canadian share in total imports, %	1,15	1,06	1,55	1,35	1,3	x
Balance, mln. U.S. dollars	+43,7	-137,2	-109,5	-149,0	-151,7	-195,4

Source: Calculated by authors for Foreign Trade of Ukraine. Statistical yearbooks of the corresponding years.

Poland, Cyprus, Turkmenistan, Slovakia, Turkey, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, the USA, and the Russian Federation remained the main export- import partner countries

of goods and services from and to Ukraine in 2015-2016. The share of Canada's total exports and imports of goods and services amounted to about 0,9% (Figure 1).

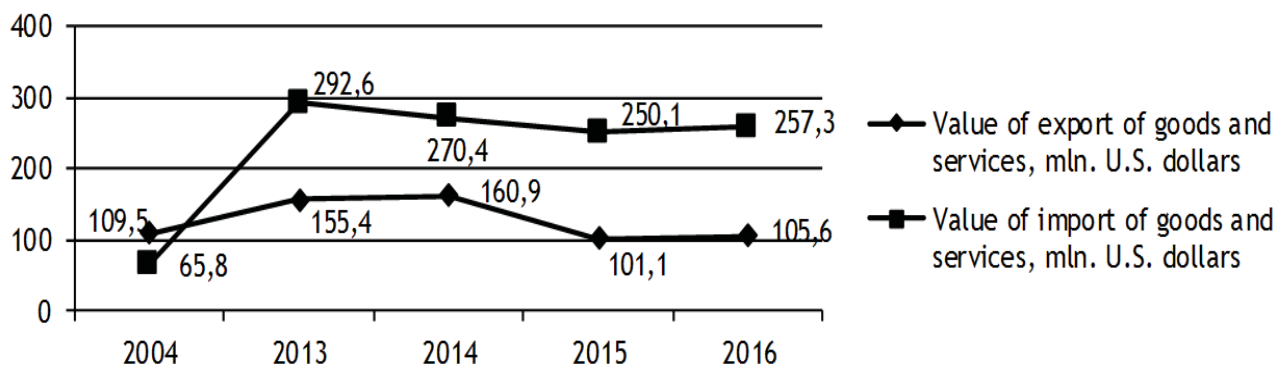


Figure 1. Dynamics of volumes of export-import operations between Ukraine and Canada for 2004-2016, mln. U.S. dollar

Source: Calculated by authors for Foreign Trade of Ukraine. Statistical yearbooks of the corresponding years.

Among the types of Ukrainian goods that are traditionally in demand on the Canadian market, the following products are distin-

guished (Table 4): products of metallurgical production, production of mechanical engineering and products of the domestic agro-

industrial complex, the share of which in the structure of the total export potential is about 8.6% (4334.4 thousand USD).

4. Commodity structure of export of goods from Ukraine to Canada

Indexes	2014		2015		2016	
	thousand USD	%	thousand USD	%	thousand USD	%
Products of the metallurgical complex	32612,4	45,0	11006,1	36,5	16077,6	31,9
Mineral products	8704,1	11,9	171,5	0,6	1109,0	2,2
Products of the chemical industry	11074,4	15,3	2892,1	9,6	4183,2	8,3
Industrial goods	5060,3	6,9	2947,5	9,8	5140,8	10,2
Agro-industrial products and food industry	4678,2	6,4	3361,0	11,1	4334,4	8,6
Light industry products	1651,7	2,2	880,6	2,9	1612,8	3,2
Machine building products	7340,9	10,1	7292,4	24,2	11390,4	22,6
Wood and paper mass	1443,4	1,9	1609,3	5,3	1864,8	3,7
Total	72565,4	100,0	30160,6	100,0	50400,0	100,0

Source: Calculated by authors for Foreign Trade of Ukraine. Statistical yearbooks of the corresponding years.

The range of imported goods from Canada to Ukraine in recent years remains relatively constant and includes: oil and its products of industrial processing - 61,3%, pharmaceuticals - 9,2%, nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery - 7,5%, fish products - 6,9%, vehicles (except those for railways) - 4,2% [10].

Among the largest exporters of agro-food products in Ukraine today are the following companies: PJSC Chumak (Kherson oblast), PJSC "Shepetivka sugar refinery" (Khmelnitsky region), Ukrainian vodka company "Nemiroff" (Vinnitsa oblast), PJSC "Donetsk macaroni factory" (m. Donetsk), PJSC "Kharkiv biscuit factory" (Kharkiv), PJSC "Obolon" (Kiev), Confectionery corporation "Roshen" (Kiev), PJSC AF Tavria (Kherson oblast), "Nibulon" Ltd. (Mykolayiv, PJSC Svitoch) (Lviv city), PP "Prykarpattya Gardens" (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Nb) [10].

In Ukraine, non-profit organizations are created and operate, including Ukrainian Food Export Board (UFEB), associations such as the Ukroliyprom, Ukrtsukor, Ukrainian Grain Association, to support the promotion of agricultural products for export.

International financial organizations play an important role in ensuring and improving the competitiveness of the domestic agrarian sector. Among the latter, it is possible to allocate IBRD, including IFC, EBRD, EIB, etc. Thus, in 2015 the EBRD has invested \$ 184 million in the agrarian sector, in 2017 it plans to increase to \$ 200 million. The priority areas are investing in the cultivation of grain, technical and other crops, that is, export-oriented

products. Major recipients of capital are large public companies (Nibulon, Myronivska Hliboproduct or Kernel), as well as small and medium enterprises with export potential [17].

The Free Trade Agreement between Ukraine and Canada (CUFTA) provides with a significant liberalization of the conditions for the export of Ukrainian products to Canada, in particular, the relaxation and imposition of import duties on the import of 98% of Ukrainian goods. For agricultural products, the Agreement provides with zero rates of customs duties for all its types, with the exception of 108 tariff lines that can be exported without customs within the limits of the global quota of Canada. This is besides fowl (incl. frozen, poultry fat), dairy products (milk, cream, yogurt, butter), eggs and egg products, cheese and sugar. Ukraine, in turn, cancels duties on 72% of imports from Canada. Import duties on agricultural and industrial goods for Canada are also cancelled, but with transitional periods of 3 years (live sheep and poultry, beef, lamb, nuts, flour, cereals), 5 years (individual offal of pigs, fruits and seeds of oilseeds, vegetable oil and other fats) and 7 years (pork, poultry, cream milk, eggs, honey, vegetables, sausages) [12].

The strategy for developing and increasing the export potential of Ukraine today should be based on the following organizational and economic measures:

- diversification of the commodity structure of agrarian exports by increasing the share of value added products (for example, processed foods);

- diversification of geographical export markets for Ukrainian agrarian products by opening new countries and expanding the range of goods that are already being supplied to those or other countries;

- the expansion of the circle of exporters of agrarian and food products at the expense of a large number of small and medium-sized producers and processors who are able to export;

- raising the level of competitiveness of Ukrainian producers and processors in order to enter the external markets.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine has begun work on the creation of a national export strategy, as well as an action plan for the next five years. It is reported that a strategy to help fund Western NIS Enterprise Fund (WNISEF) under the "Ukraine: The leadership, promotion of exports, investment and development" (ULEAD). In this strategy it is appropriate to provide support for diversified development of agrarian enterprises, possible new markets for value-added products, the formation and development of export cooperatives SME agro-food sector, improve infrastructure and logistics market of agricultural products and foodstuffs, etc.

According to the monitoring of the Canadian market of agricultural production and food products, local consumers prefer and are willing to pay a higher price for products that meet the following parameters: 1) traditional cereal foods - 41% of consumers; 2) products without artificial colouring - 48%; 3) products without antibiotics - 45%; 4) products produced according to the stable principles of development - 56%; 5) organic products - 52% [10].

In addition, the potential opportunities for Ukrainian exporters to enter the Canadian market (see Figure 2) include the well-developed and well-known information and logistic database of Canadian importers whose resources, in terms of product mix and geographical features, provide information on intermediaries for Ukrainian business Canadian market.

Often, regular exhibitions of fairs of finished products that take place in Canada and create a potential basis for establishing branch contacts between Ukrainian agrarians and Canadian partners also play a significant

role in this aspect. Among such exhibitions are agricultural and food products: SIAL (Salon International de Palimentation) - specialization on the products of agricultural raw materials; CPMA (Canadian Marketing Association) - specialization in fresh production; GIO - a continuation of Canadian innovations of cucumber; CHFA - Canadian Health Food Association; CFGI (Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers) - Canadian Association of Independent Producers; Grocery & specially food - food and delicacies like.

Conclusions. The article shows that Ukraine is powerful country on the agro-food market in the world. Ukrainian commodity producers have achieved the greatest success in expanding oil exports from ostrich to grain crops. The market of dairy products, meat and meat products, including chicken, soybean oil, nuts and edible fruits, canned goods, etc. The main exporters of Ukraine in the most important segments are the powerful exporting countries: Russia, the USA, the EU, Russia, Canada, Australia, on the market for sunflower oil.

Along with this, volumes of foreign trade in goods of the agrarian sector between Ukraine and Canada remain insignificant (about 0.9% in the structure of the total volume of export-import).

In the future, a scenario of development is desirable, according to which domestic agricultural enterprises diversify the process of production and will supply to the external markets not primary products, but final consumption products. It makes sense under these circumstances the functioning and further development of vertically integrated agricultural companies.

In order to realize the prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between Ukraine and Canada in the field of agro-industrial cooperation, the key aspects should be:

1. Diversification of the geographical direction of the export orientation of the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy.

2. Increase in the share of exporters (producers) certified in accordance with Canadian standards of quality and safety of food products and agricultural raw materials. Elimination of the imbalance of the national and international standards system.

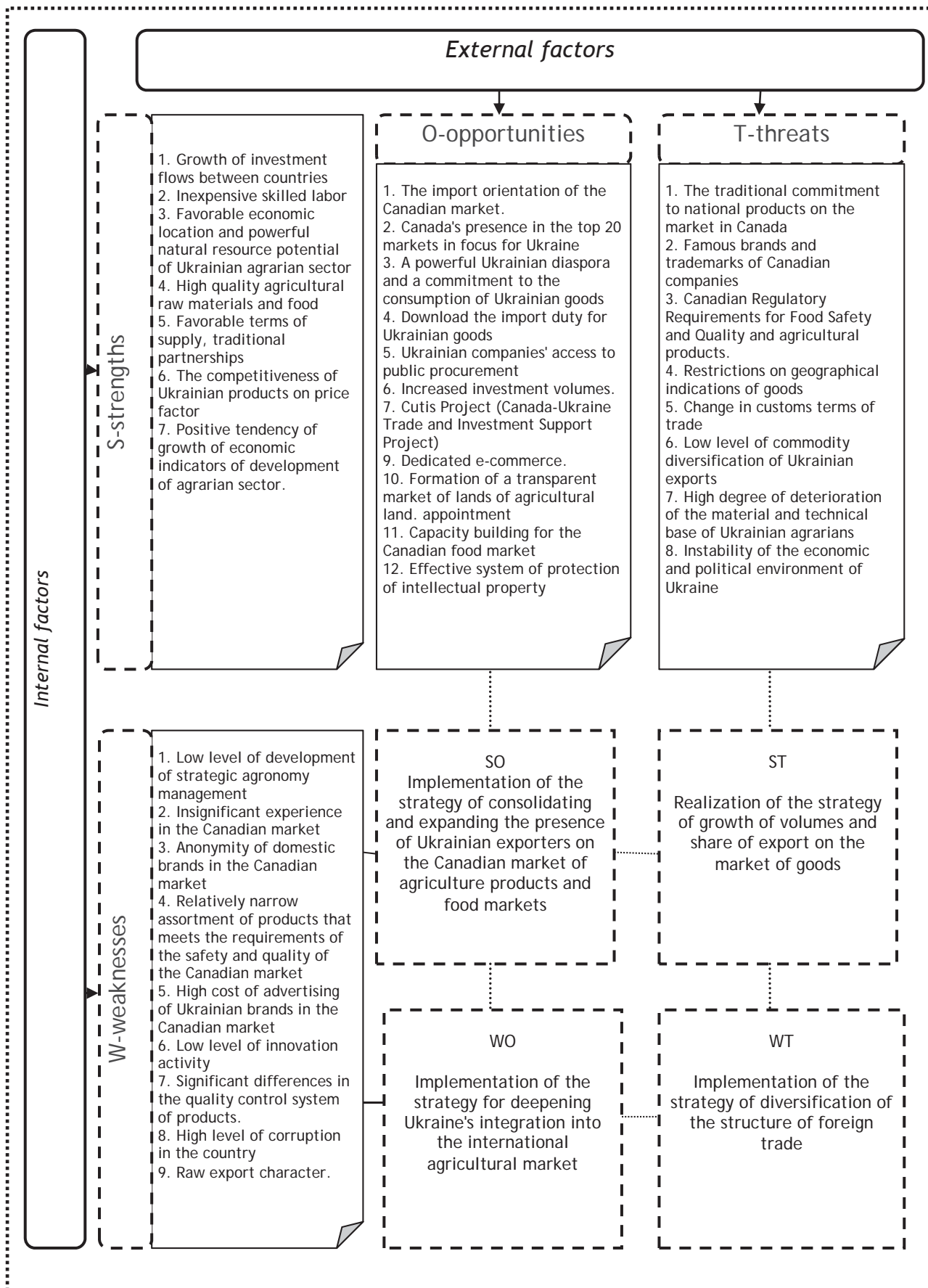


Figure 2. The analysis of strategic prospects for the exit of agrarian products of Ukraine on the Canadian market

Source: Developed by the authors.

3. Further development of the infrastructure of the agrarian market of Ukraine and increasing the effectiveness of its logistics. So, according to Global trade enabling index Ukraine today ranked 95th out of 136 countries by the Integrity Index of the National Economic Environment of Foreign Trade Development [13, 14]. The weakest position in the integral index determines the operating environment (125th place) and access to external markets (110th place). Activation of cooperative and integration ties within the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine.

4. Development of export and investment portfolio of the Ukrainian agrarian sector.

5. Organization of business forums to enable interested companies to establish direct B 2 B contacts with potential partners.

4. Handling the mechanism to create a free trade zone with Canada and increase export quotas for Ukraine by main types of agricultural raw materials and products of its industrial processing. Opening of quotas for duty-free supplies of agricultural products to the Canadian market.

5. Increasing the level of commodity diversification of Ukrainian agrarian exports. Reducing the competitive risks of the domestic agricultural export potential by increasing the level of innovation activity of Ukrainian producers (up to 50%).

6. Improving the safety of agricultural raw materials, complying with sanitary, phytosanitary and technical requirements applicable to the import of agricultural products in the Canadian agricultural market.

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Крюкова І.О., Замлінський В.А., Калина Т.Є. Аграрний потенціал України в контексті економічного співробітництва з Канадою: сучасний стан та перспективи нарощування

Мета статті - проаналізувати сучасну товарну та географічну структури експорту продукції аграрного сектору України та обґрунтувати перспективи виходу на канадський сільськогосподарський ринок.

Методика дослідження. Використано універсальні та специфічні методи наукового дослідження: економіко-статистичний (для оцінки обсягів міжнародної торгівлі агропродукцією в Україні), абстрактно-логічний (при дослідженні сучасних тенденцій розвитку національного аграрного експортного потенціалу, формулювання висновків та пропозицій), метод індукції та дедукції (при здійсненні SWOT-аналізу стратегічних перспектив виходу агропродукції України на ринок Канади), монографічний (при дослідженні товарних вподобань канадських споживачів).

Результати дослідження. Досліджено географічну і товарну структуру аграрного експорту України, проаналізовано динаміку та обсяги зовнішньої торгівлі України з Канадою. Здійснено SWOT-аналіз стратегічних перспектив виходу української агропродукції на канадський ринок. Обґрунтовано стратегічні напрями нарощування експортного аграрного потенціалу України в сучасних умовах світової торговельної інтеграції.

Елементи наукової новизни. Набула удосконалення сутність дефініції «експортний потенціал» через систематизацію його ключових змістовних характеристик, зокрема, з точки зору наявності стратегічних фактичних і латентних можливостей нарощування конкурентних експортних аграрних потужностей, необхідних для закріплення на світовому ринку.

Практична значущість. Визначено основні конкурентоспроможні види агропродукції, встановлено головні перешкоди та переваги стратегічних перспектив виходу української агропродукції на ринок Канади. Обґрунтовано пропозиції щодо організаційно-економічних заходів нарощування аграрного експортного потенціалу України у стратегічній перспективі. Табл.: 4. Рис.: 2. Бібліогр.: 20.

Ключові слова: експортний потенціал; аграрний сектор; конкурентоспроможність; експорт; імпорт; агропродукція; торгівля.

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Крюкова И.А., Замлинский В.А., Калина Т.Е. *Аграрный потенциал Украины в контексте экономического сотрудничества с Канадой: современное состояние и перспективы наращивания*

Цель статьи - проанализировать современную товарную и географическую структуру экспорта продукции аграрного сектора Украины и обосновать перспективы выхода на канадский сельскохозяйственный рынок.

Методика исследования. Используются универсальные и специфические методы научного исследования: экономико-статистический (для оценки объемов международной торговли агропродукцией в Украине), абстрактно-логический (при исследовании современных тенденций развития национального аграрного экспортного потенциала, формулирования выводов и предложений), метод индукции и дедукции (при осуществлении SWOT-анализа стратегических перспектив выхода агропродукции Украины на рынок Канады), монографический (при исследовании товарных предпочтений канадских потребителей).

Результаты исследования. Исследована географическая и товарная структура аграрного экспорта Украины, проанализированы динамика и объемы внешней торговли Украины с Канадой. Осуществлен SWOT-анализ стратегических перспектив выхода украинской агропродукции на канадский рынок. Обоснованы стратегические направления наращивания экспортного аграрного потенциала Украины в современных условиях мировой торговой интеграции.

Элементы научной новизны. Усовершенствована сущность дефиниции «экспортный потенциал» через систематизацию его ключевых содержательных характеристик, в частности, с позиции наличия стратегических фактических и латентных возможностей наращивания конкурентных экспортных аграрных мощностей, необходимых для закрепления на мировом рынке.

Практическая значимость. Определены основные конкурентоспособные виды агропродукции, установлены главные препятствия и преимущества стратегических перспектив выхода украинской агропродукции на рынок Канады. Обоснованы предложения по организационно-экономическим мероприятиям наращивания аграрного экспортного потенциала Украины в стратегической перспективе. Табл.: 4. Илл.: 2. Библиогр.: 20.

Ключевые слова: экспортный потенциал; аграрный сектор; конкурентоспособность; экспорт; импорт; агропродукция; торговля.

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Новини АПК

Прийнято Закон України про дерегуляцію цукрової галузі

На засіданні Верховної Ради України 4 вересня прийнято Закон України «Про визнання такими, що втратили чинність, деяких законів України щодо державного регулювання виробництва і реалізації цукру» (№ 4532), реалізація якого надасть можливість зберегти потенціал бурякоцукрової галузі та забезпечити її подальший розвиток.

«Сьогодні державне регулювання цукрової галузі не лише втратило свою актуальність, а й стало певною перепоною для розвитку. Тому прийняття такого законопроекту є важливим як для виробників цукру, так і для споживачів. Деререгуляція галузі сприятиме стабілізації цін на внутрішньому ринку, збільшенню кількості виробників цукру, а також сталому функціонуванню цукрової галузі в умовах вільної конкуренції», - прокоментувала прийняття Закону заступник Міністра аграрної політики та продовольства України Олена Ковальова.

Зокрема, прийнятим Законом України визначається:

- визнати таким, що втратив чинність, Закон України «Про державне регулювання виробництва і реалізації цукру»;

- у частині першій статті 5 Закону України «Про державне регулювання імпорту сільськогосподарської продукції» виключити слова «крім обов'язкових мінімальних цін на реалізацію (продаж) цукрових буряків для виробництва цукру квоти «А» та квоти «В» і цукру квоти «А», які визначаються відповідно до Закону України «Про державне регулювання виробництва і реалізації цукру».

Прес-служба Мінагрополітики