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The need for financial supply of modernization of agricultural enterprises in the context of food security in Ukraine

One of the priorities of the Ukraine-2020 Sustainable Development Strategy is the safety of human life and health and access to the safe food products. The main strategic goal of Ukraine is to ensure the food security in a globalized world [1]. The achievement of these results is possible only through the coordinated actions of all subjects of public authority and the agro-industrial complex in conditions of the sufficient financial support of their modernization.

Food security is objectively linked to the production of agricultural products. The products of plant and animal origin, which are derived from the cultivation of agricultural crops and usage of farm animals, are assumed as the gross output of the industry.

Modernization of the agrarian sector is a process of its technical, technological and resource renovation, with the achievement of a high level of competitiveness and sustainable development, based on the implementation of agronomic innovations, adhering to the principles of environmental acceptance and social orientation of agricultural activities [2]. The insurance of the national food security in the context of all its components and strengthening the country's position on the global food market should be the main outcome of this process.

Nowadays taking into account the existing achievements and the current financial situation, only large agricultural enterprises which are specialized in the cultivation of grain and sunflower has the best preconditions for the rapid development of agronomy. Innovative and technological updating of the production of vegetables and fruits is also promising; in this case the import substitution potential could be significant. The prospect of livestock modernization seems more distant because of the long-time tendency of production decreasing in this sphere (especially for the production of beef). The same tendency is typical for the milk production as well as for other cattle industries [2].

Regarding to the modernization potential of households, which nowadays produce almost a half of the amount of agricultural products and have limited capacity to increase the production efficiency (and even worse with the implementation of innovative developments), the majority of scientists predicts the availability of prospects only in the medium term, in case of the conditions for widespread involvement of these farms into cooperative and other types of associations in order to increase competitiveness and include them into the state support system.

Nowadays adaptive technologies that allow us to move from mitigating the negative effects of climate change (which until recently prevailed) to the maximum adaptation to them are among the most popular agronomic technologies in the world

[3]. First of all, these are innovations in the field of agrarian biotechnology, which, despite the significant differences in the safety of their usage, give rise to varieties of agricultural crops that are more resistant to the effects of climate change, and thereby create the prerequisites for the stable growth of crop production.

The scale and pace of modernization of the national economy and its agrarian sector are determined by the quality and quantity of innovative developments implemented by economic entities. It is important to emphasize that promotion of innovation activity of agricultural producers worldwide is considered as one of the main priorities of the national agricultural policy [4]. In this regard, in international documents, attention is also paid to the exceptional need to ensure an increase and stability of funding for research, as well as production, consulting and informational sectors in the agriculture.

Achievement of the goals of modernization should be ensured, on the one hand, by the observance of the full scope of the current legislation on the development of agricultural production (first of all, to strengthen the financial position of commodity producers), and, on the other hand, to improve existing ones and adopt new legislative and regulatory documents that should be targeted to stimulate the innovative activity of agrarians through the creation of an effective financing mechanism. Thus, the set of measures related to the development of agriculture and aimed to promote the expansion of financial capacity of agricultural producers, to ensure the accelerated development of livestock on an innovative basis, to introduce the new production technologies, etc., will have a significant positive impact on the food security in Ukraine.

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