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PERSPECTIVES OF THE AGRARIAN EXPORT OF UKRAINE

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The article analyses and indicates the competitive industries of national production, shows the possibility of domestic enterprises to produce and sell goods that meet the requirements of the world market in terms of quality, price, and level of service.

У статті аналізуються конкурентоспроможні галузі національного виробництва. Представлена можливість вітчизняних підприємств виробляти та продавати товари, які відповідають вимогам світового ринку з точки зору якості, ціни та рівня обслуговування.

Objective: to study the leading ways and determine the priorities of development of the export potential of Ukraine.

Looking at the data on the structure of the gross domestic product of Ukraine of final consumption, we can see the dynamics of the import/export ratio between 2014 and 2016. It can be seen that with the growth of export-import operations, imports far outstrip exports, and their difference sometimes reaches 6% of GDP. (Fig. 1)

	Nominal GDP per year	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Balance (export /import)
2014	1566728	77012 49.2	-834133 -53.2	-64012 -4.1
2015	1979458	1044541 52.8	-1084016 -54.8	-39475 -2.0
2016	2383182	1174625 49.3	-1323127 -55.5	-148502 -6.2

Fig. 1. The structure of the gross domestic product of Ukraine

Data in the recent years. According to Olga Trofimtseva, Deputy Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine on European Integration, according to the results of 2017, the foreign trade turnover of agrarian and food products between Ukraine and European countries increased by 30.8% in comparison with previous years: \$ 1.9 billion amounted to \$ 8.1 billion. These figures mean that the Agreement on the High-Zone Area between Ukraine and the European Union works effectively and yields results for our agrarian sector. In addition, the growth of exports to the EU countries is a sign of a successful reorientation of most of our agrarian exporters to new markets.

The main products of Ukrainian agroexport, which were supplied to the EU market in 2017, are grain cereals - \$ 1.7 billion, oil - \$ 1.4 billion, oilseeds - \$ 1.1 billion. But, in addition, Ukraine's export growth in the last year of 2017, the EU countries also took place due to increased supply of niche, processed and finished food products. For example, the export of poultry meat increased in 2017 compared to 2016 by \$ 64.9 million, flour and cereal products - \$ 32.4 million, juices - \$ 28.3 million, honey - \$ 25.5 million, confectionery products - by \$ 15.4 million, butter - \$ 11.7 million.

Top 5 trade partners of Ukraine in the EU are led by the Netherlands with a share of 18%; followed by Spain - 14.3%, Poland - 13.2%, Italy - 12% and Germany - 10.5%.

Agriculture of Ukraine is one of the most important branches of the economy. It provides 9.2% of gross value added, uses fixed assets worth over UAH 100 billion, and businesses use 20.6 million hectares of agricultural land (2014). Agricultural enterprises produce 223.2 billion UAH.

Gross agricultural products include 149.2 billion UAH, crop production and 74 billion UAH live-stock products (Fig.2):

Code and product name	2014	2015	2016	2017	January 2018
I. Animals; Products of animal origin	1014473,9	823434,9	775036,9	1109035,7	43832,4
01 Animals	14471,8	25639,9	30903,4	45728,3	1324,2
02 Meat and edible offal	381775,3	377668,3	387791,9	531290,2	21969,0
03 Fish and crustaceans	27401,3	12994,8	17007,3	26376,9	1178,5
04 Milk and dairy products, poultry eggs; natural honey	575431,0	386477,3	330521,4	494416,3	18619,6
05 Other animal products	15394,5	20654,6	8812,9	11224,0	741,2
II. Products of vegetable origin	8736139,2	7971492,5	8093693,7	9216388,3	735708,2
06 Trees and other plants	1414,4	2340,4	3703,8	3956,6	430,4
07 Vegetables	129861,6	97214,6	152647,3	235323,4	5789,8
08 Edible fruits and nuts	148191,4	154083,5	148221,9	195287,3	8750,2
09 Coffee, tea	14645,0	10595,7	14088,4	13610,0	805,3
10 Cereal crops	6544127,6	6057490,0	6073915,3	6501604,6	565420,3
11 Products of the flour-grinding industry	124400,7	117887,9	138667,9	182039,9	13169,7
12 Seeds and oleaginous fruits	1687715,3	1475455,6	1534995,1	2060226,0	139939,2
13 Natural shellac	557,1	527,0	443,3	587,5	29,7
14 Vegetable materials for making	85226,1	55897,8	27010,8	23753,1	1373,4
III. 15 Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin	3822031,8	3299799,1	3962975,8	4605669,7	371932,2
IV. Food products	3096308,9	2468418,0	2450096,2	2827336,8	204492,9
16 Meat products, fish	32378,9	12467,5	14323,8	15551,4	1068,4
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	147092,9	169508,2	352008,4	417348,2	40227,0
18 Cocoa and products from it	322877,6	187263,1	162209,1	183734,9	10178,1
19 Ready-made grain products	390134,6	267917,7	212454,1	296420,3	16412,1
20 Vegetable processing products	297777,9	183896,7	140278,7	176506,4	10546,8
21 Different foods	212291,7	117179,4	100208,9	121045,9	6088,9
22 Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and vinegar	251284,4	183608,0	163813,5	209240,5	11162,7
23 Residues and waste of the food industry	1108252,0	995781,3	982983,7	1051761,0	92463,4
24 Tobacco and industrial tobacco substitutes	334218,9	350796,0	321816,0	355728,2	16345,6
V. Mineral products	6103534,8	3099490,6	2728764,8	3947735,0	267696,2
25 Salt; sulfur; earth and stones	619084,1	395015,7	327658,1	421779,5	21540,7
26 Ore, slag and ashes	3472392,7	2216459,2	1954649,4	2735727,6	199844,6
27 Mineral fuels; oil and products of its distillation	2012058,0	488015,6	446457,3	790227,9	46310,9

Fig.2. Agricultural products of Ukraine

Analyzing the development of the agrarian sector of Ukraine's economy, it should be noted that there are many problems that hinder the effective functioning, namely: the imperfection of storage logistics, the infrastructure of the agrarian market and, consequently, significant loss of production; the use of outdated equipment, equipment, which leads to the risk of increased production costs; incomplete adaptation of domestic products to the conditions of the international market as well as certain non-compliance with the requirements for the quality and safety of raw materials and food products.

Conclusion. The current stage of agricultural development in Ukraine is accompanied by an aggravation of a number of socio-economic problems. However, even under unfavorable conditions, the agrarian sector continues to demonstrate acceptable rates of development, which are, first and foremost, the result of land and agrarian reforms. Along with this, new challenges call for a timely response from the state, agrarian science and practice. How quickly and efficiently the domestic agrarian sector adapts to the new economic conditions depends on its further prospects to take a worthy place among the leading producers of agricultural products in the world.

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