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AGRICULTURAL REPRODUCTIVE PROCESSES IN THE REGION

Statement of the problem. Social and economic changes taking place in Ukraine, are forced to critically reflect on contemporary economic theory, including the laws of social reproduction, reflecting the relationships and dependencies between different elements of market economy. At the state level interact in one way or another individual industries and regions, producers and consumers, resources, aggregate demand and aggregate supply of goods and services. According to experts, deep crisis caused by agro-industrial production as last command-administrative system, and failures in modern strategy and tactics of reform especially of the agricultural field [1, p. 27].

The aim of the article is to determine the location of the regional agro-industrial complex, its development to help find investment opportunities in this area, to solve economic and social problems of the region.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Problems playing the reformation of agro-industrial complex researched famous scientists as P.P. Borshevskiyi, S.V. Mochernyi, M.M. Pavlyshenko.

In scientific processing macrostructural aspects of the reproductive process of agricultural economics and resource potential of agro-industrial complex leading place belong such scientists as V.H. Andriyчук, M.Ya. Demianenko, M.A. Lendiel, M.P. Sakhatskiy, V.P. Sytnyk, A.Ye. Yuzefovych, V.V. Yurchyshyn and others.

The main material. Specificity of agrarian relations associated not only with a variety of socio-economic structure but with the features of the productive forces, which significantly affects the actual process of reproduction in the agricultural sector. In agriculture there are many factors (people, land, animals, plant organisms, equipment) that cover the natural biological, technical, technological and socio-economic aspects. More specifically, these features are expressed, first, in the interaction of natural (soil and climate, biological) and economic processes, resulting in having

different levels of productivity based on the cadastral value of land and natural conditions (rain, frost, natural disasters, etc.) [2, p. 19].

It is shown the scheme of reproduction in agriculture in the region, which combines both play production and reproduction of the rural population, including labor in the pic. 1

According to specialists of the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural field annually loses profit within 8 billion. According to specialists of the WTO, Ukraine's agriculture needs support in the amount of 1 billion 260 million dollars. [3, p. 18].

Vinnytsia region is one of the most important agricultural regions of Ukraine, where the 6,1% of gross agricultural production of the state, including crop production – 7,0%, livestock – 4,6%. In terms of agricultural production Vinnytsia region in 2011 ranked fourth in the country, including the crop – the first and livestock – seventh place [4].

Agricultural activities in 2011 carried 496 farms (without excluding small), and more than 8 companies versus last year.

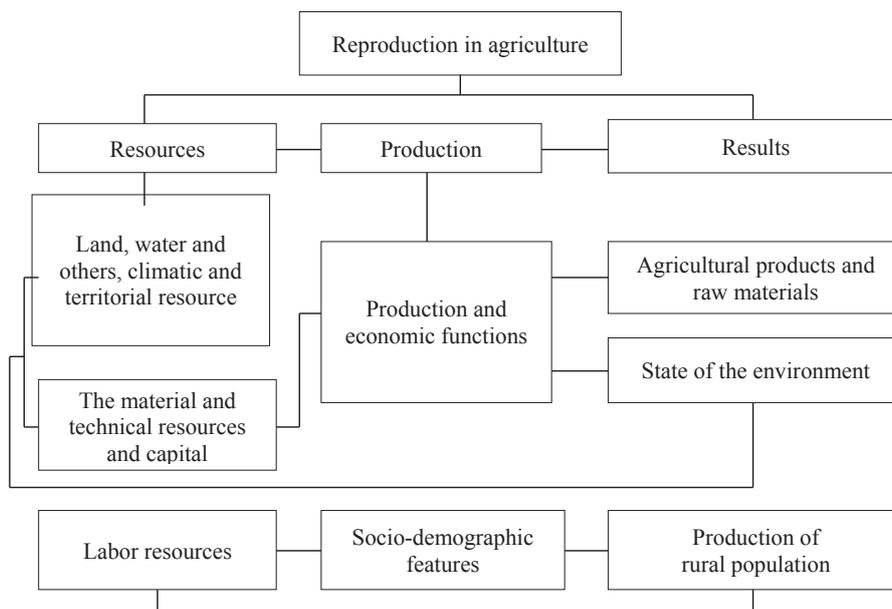
Agricultural enterprises Vinnytsia region from the sale of agricultural products and services in 2011 was received 5689,4 million UAH pure income, profitability was 24,4% (in 2010 – 19,4%). With profits in 2011 was completed the 430 agricultural companies, representing 86,7% of the total amount of profits is 1181,4 million. With a loss of – 66 companies (13,3%), the amount of damages – 64,6 million UAH. Per 1 agricultural enterprise gross profit amounted to 2,7 million, while the loss of almost 1,0 million UAH.

In 2011 due to increased realizable prices of agricultural products in the crop increased its profitability from 26% to 29% of grain – from 20% to 30%, sugar beet – from 9% to 25%. Although compared to 2010 had been declining profitability of potatoes – from 63% to minus 5% sunflower – from 62% to 43% and open ground vegetables – from 34% to 22%.

Due to the increase in the profitability of poultry from minus 7% to 5% and eggs – from minus 14% to 4%, and reduced loss sale of property, livestock production has increased the profitability of the entire livestock industry from minus 5% to 3%.

In 2011, agricultural companies Vinnytsia region funds were received government support through budgetary grants 67,7 million and value added tax – 34,3 million. Per 1 agricultural enterprise came from budgetary subsidies 136.47 UAH and value added tax – 69,22 UAH [5].

In the cycle of reproduction regional agricultural complex take part subjects of different ownership. Implementation of regional reproductive process



Pic. 1. Scheme of reproduction in agriculture of the region

in any area of the hierarchical organization of intra-regional and inter-regional natural, material, financial, credit, employment and information relationships that ensure a consistent process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Features regional reproductive process in agricultural complex occurs due to the specifics of the hierarchical organization of intra and inter-regional, vertical and horizontal connections. Thus, intra-individual relationships integrate the processes of reproduction at the level of farms, private farms, processing plants, essential for the development of enterprises and organizations located in the region. Interregional ties interacting reproduction regional processes and the formation of a national agricultural complex. Vertical connections perform regulatory functions, directing a whole agribusiness in its development, taking into account the economic interests of the state. Horizontal ties needed to entrepreneurs decide not only industry, but also regional issues, as they are not only part of the field of agriculture, but also part of a single regional system. Since subjects using agricultural complex regional resources and services infrastructure sectors, they should be interested in the comprehensive and effective use of resources and the development of reliable and balanced infrastructure facilities.

Localization of economic and social relations within the region provides specific regional features and aggregate formation playback proportions [6, p. 176].

At present acute problems of all areas of agriculture, agribusiness since reforming in the 90th of the XX century led to disruption of inter-regional relations, resulting in a reduction of domestic production and rising food imports, as a result led to raise the question of Ukraine's security.

No less attention is required in the reproduction and distribution system between production, exchange and consumption, which is a dynamic system in local reproductive cycles. At the regional level, this relationship in the field of agricultural complex, where overlapping interests of both local and state government management. Distribution significantly affects the structure of the regional process of reproduction, as well as the structure of agricultural complex in the region affects the distribution of products in the region. The role of the regional distribution relations is the following: to provide advanced process of regional play, adjust the proportion between the actors involved in this process, and to provide balance, promote effective cooperation of regional agricultural complex subsectors based on horizontal links, adjust pricing on of production, resources, logistics, agricultural and service according to a market economy. For regional agribusiness in the reproductive system are two interrelated aspects of distribution relations: the distribution of production and

allocation of resources of national income that goes to a particular region [7, p. 118].

Conclusions. Investigation of playing in the regional agribusiness provide a basis for conclusions about the sources of reproduction of fixed capital in agriculture: estimates of domestic and foreign scholars suggest that for expanded reproduction must enter the rate of return of 30-40%. Amortization fund to date, which is created as a source of reproduction of fixed assets does not provide replacement of fixed assets, including improving soil fertility. Depreciation does not cover the disposal of fixed assets and depreciated by inflation, underestimation of existing assets that are depreciated by inflation and revaluation, if passed, it is often late. Existing defaults (mid 90-th XX century) From the then existing processing plants led to the transformation of depreciation of cash in accounts receivable [8, p. 20].

To resume the process of expanded reproduction of capital assets must first recover the investment potential of agricultural enterprises, increasing the role of their own sources of funding for capital investments, profits and depreciation in the process and create a favorable investment climate in the agricultural sector to attract foreign investment. These problems can be solved only by eliminating disparity in prices for agricultural and industrial products, simplifying the tax system, improvement depreciation and monetary policy, increasing the economic interest of workers in agricultural structures different ownership.

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