

DEFINITION OF PRIORITY AREAS AND INDUSTRIES OF AIC AS A WAY OF STATE REGULATION OF AGRARIAN SECTOR

Prytula N.M.

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Management,
Classic Private University

The article deals with the definition and state regulation of priority areas and sectors of the agribusiness for sustainable assurance of food independence. The paper outlines the current state of the structure of agriculture and priority directions of further development.

The structure of AIC is traditionally divided into three areas: first – industries producing capital goods for agriculture; second – agriculture (agriculture and livestock) and forestry; third – industry, processing of agricultural raw materials.

Under these conditions, the optimum state regulation of AIC priority areas has economic, political and international importance. Given the above, the study and understanding of state regulation of agricultural activities will help create a favourable social environment for its improvement.

Priority development of agriculture in the economic policy of the state is reflected in the following documents: The strategy of development of agriculture of Ukraine till 2020; Strategy of Agricultural Sector “3 + 5”, Strategic directions of development of agriculture of Ukraine till 2020.

Government policy on agriculture was outlined in the presidential program for 2010-2014 “Prosperous Society, Competi-

tive Economy, Effective State”. Current strategic priorities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food presented a new strategy – the strategic directions of development of agriculture of Ukraine till 2020.

Today, the priority area of the agricultural sector is agriculture, and therefore priorities of the agricultural sector are:

- implementation of promising innovative agricultural technologies aimed at increasing productivity, reducing costs per unit of output, improve its competitiveness;
- improving the quality of land resources through the introduction of sustainable crop rotation, use of fertilizers, especially organic complex of measures to protect soil;
- combating pests, weeds and diseases of crops, which allows increasing the yield by about 20%;
- intensification of agriculture through the mechanization and computerization of production, chemicals, reclamation; intensive development of biotechnology in crop and livestock;
- intensification of livestock through advances in genetics and plant breeding, improved fodder;
- formation of highly professional staff;
- reduction of losses of agricultural products in its collection, transportation, storage and processing.