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## THE CONCEPT AND IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AS AN OBJECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN UKRAINE

**Abstract. Purpose.** The purpose of the article is to define the concept and reveal the importance of agriculture as an object of administrative and regulatory framework for ensuring food security in Ukraine. **Results.** In the article, relying on the review of scientific views of scientists and current legislation, it is emphasised that agriculture is a branch of economy whose key purpose is to produce, process and sell products of plant and animal origin through the use of land, water, climate and biological resources. The importance of food security is in its impact on public health, economic stability and national security of the entire State. Food security means reducing hunger and poverty, while promoting sustainable agricultural practices, efficient food distribution systems and sustainable food supply chains of various kinds. It is virtually impossible to ensure food security without active support from the state and international cooperation. It is determined that agriculture is a branch of economy whose key purpose is to produce, process and sell products of plant and animal origin through the use of land, water, climate and biological resources. It is emphasised that the work object as a starting material in the manufacturing industry mainly contains the entire physical mass of matter from the beginning of the technological process, which is gradually transformed into finished products, where its shape and quality parameters change during the production process. **Conclusions.** It is concluded that agriculture as an object of administrative and regulatory framework in Ukraine is a special scope of administrative legal relations and is regulated by administrative law provisions, as well as by a set of institutions and mechanisms of public administration defined by them, which are aimed at creating appropriate conditions for functioning, organisation, management, control and further development of this sector to ensure food security of the State, sustainable and rational use of natural resources and socio-economic development of the entire country.

**Key words:** agriculture, object, administrative and regulatory framework, food security.

### 1. Introduction

Nowadays, an important task for the leading countries of Europe and the world, including Ukraine, is to ensure an adequate level of food security. The latter should be viewed as a state in which all people have constant, uninterrupted physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food in sufficient quantities to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. The importance of food security is in its impact on public health, economic stability and national security of the entire State. Moreover, it should be noted that food security means reducing hunger and poverty, while promoting sustainable agricultural practices, efficient food distribution systems and sustainable food supply chains of various kinds. It is virtually impossible to ensure food security without active support from the state and international cooperation. It is determined that

Some problematic issues related to ensuring food security in Ukraine have been considered in their scientific works by: A.M. Aparov, Kh.A. Hryhorieva, Yu.V. Yevtifieva, Ya.A. Zhalila, K.O. Perepelytsia, Yu.Yu. Pustovit and many others. However, despite the significant theoretical contribution, the problem of the functioning of Ukrainian agriculture as an object of administrative and legal regulation to ensure food security remains insufficiently studied in the scientific literature.

Therefore, the purpose of the article is to define the concept and reveal the importance of agriculture as an object of administrative and regulatory framework for ensuring food security in Ukraine.

### 2. The role of agriculture as a sector of the economy

Agriculture is one of the leading industries in the production sector, characterised by

the cultivation of crops and livestock breeding. The main task of agriculture is to provide the population with food and supply raw materials for industry. Agriculture is one of the leading sectors of Ukraine's economy (share in GDP is almost 10%) (Website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2023).

According to the Law of Ukraine 'On State support for agriculture of Ukraine', agricultural activities are defined as: production of crops, in particular plant crops, as well as growing berries, fruits and vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants (in open or closed ground), mushrooms, seeds, spices, seedlings and algae, as well as their handling, processing and/or preservation; production of livestock products, in particular domestic farm animals, poultry, rabbit, bee, and breeding of silkworms, worms, snails, molluscs, snakes and other reptiles or slugs, other terrestrial mammals, invertebrates and insects, as well as its handling, processing and/or preservation; afforestation, including the creation of protective forest plantations, collection of wild mushrooms and berries, other wild plants, their handling and preservation; breeding and/or keeping and/or cultivation and/or catching of freshwater and/or marine fish, frogs, invertebrates, algae and other aquatic organisms; processing and/or preservation of fish or other freshwater or marine invertebrates, other aquaculture facilities, wild algae; provision of agricultural services (sowing, harvesting, storage of agricultural products) (Law of Ukraine On State support for agriculture of Ukraine, 2004).

V. H. Mazurenko describes agriculture as a leading sector of Ukraine's economy, which is aimed at functional soil cultivation, development of the agricultural market, growing grain crops, breeding livestock, and stimulating the production of agricultural products of plant and animal origin (Mazurenko, 2023). According to A.M. Aparov, agricultural activities are socially useful, systematic, paid economic activities organised and performed in the field of social production by business entities in order to meet social needs and related to agricultural production, that is, activities that include all stages of the technological process associated with the cultivation of crops and animals and the resulting agricultural products with price certainty, as well as with the provision of agricultural services (Aparov, 2016).

V. Rusan, L. Zhurakovska and Ya. Zhalilo emphasise the fact that agriculture is the most vulnerable sector of the economy to climate change, since the functioning of agriculture and livestock, as well as crop yields, depend largely on the agro-climatic conditions of the territory and, above all, on its moisture

supply. Climate change poses serious threats to the sustainable development of Ukraine due to the increase in the number of extreme weather events, associated risks to natural ecosystems and the health and livelihoods of the population. The development of climate change adaptation, resilience building and mitigation of climate change risks is an integral part of Ukraine's commitments and stems from the ratified UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. The set of necessary measures to implement this task should include the inclusion of climate change adaptation and resilience to climate-related risks and disasters in state and national strategies, plans and programmes for the development of the State's economy and its sectors, and the provision of state support for the creation and constant updating of methodological approaches to assessing actual and modelling expected climate change and its consequences (Rusan, Zhurakovska, Zhalilo, 2024).

According to L.M. Berezina, agricultural production as the main branch of the complex is characterised by the intersection of economic processes and phenomena in the process of reproduction with the action of natural forces, where the object of human activity is living organisms, which develop according to the laws inherent in organic nature. It is the processes that determine the growth and development of plants and animals in agriculture that affect the essence of people's economic activity, due to objective factors such as the time of production processes and the length of the working period. The next feature of agriculture, according to this author, is that the technologies used in the production of both crop and livestock products are fundamentally different from those used in the production of other sectors of the national economy. Thus, the work object as a starting material in the manufacturing industry mainly contains the entire physical mass of matter from the beginning of the technological process, which is gradually transformed into finished products, where its shape and quality parameters change during the production process. The starting material for agricultural production is animals and plants, which at the beginning of the technological process do not contain the entire physical mass of matter that the future product will have. Such matter is created in the technological process of production under the influence of development and functioning according to the laws of nature, with the participation of human labour) (Berezina, 2010).

### 3. Specific features of agriculture

The scientific perspective of V. H. Mazurenko is rather comprehensive and informative. The

author concludes that agriculture has a number of features that determine its role in the structure of the Ukrainian economy. It is one of the leading sectors of the national economy and an important area of entrepreneurial activity. The development prospects cover all sub-sectors of the agricultural sector and the production of agricultural products, which contributes to the country's economic stability. The object of agriculture is the social relations arising in the public law sphere regarding the cultivation and use of land resources, production of plant and animal products, and development of the agricultural sector. The entities in this sector include both public administration bodies, including the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, the State Service for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre, the State Agency for Land Reclamation and Fisheries, as well as local authorities and private law entities. Given the unique natural conditions, including rich black earth soils, and the significant potential of the agricultural sector, it is particularly important to introduce effective control over the use of land resources. This involves systematic monitoring of their condition, rational land use and control over the sale of agricultural products, which will ensure the sustainable development of Ukrainian agriculture (Mazurenko, 2023).

M.P. Denysenko and D.V. Novikov emphasise that agriculture as an industry has a number of specific features that largely determine the efficiency of agricultural enterprises. One of the key characteristics is that the main means of production are living organisms - plants and animals, the development of which is subject to biological laws. This leads to a close interconnection of economic processes with natural factors. The main means of production is land, which is directly involved in the labour process and the formation of products. Its qualitative and quantitative characteristics directly affect the results of economic activity. Natural conditions largely determine the functioning of agricultural enterprises, which requires a large amount of information to minimise risks and uncertainty in the production process. As agricultural production involves the use of large territorial resources, it entails significant logistical costs associated with the transportation of machinery, materials (seeds, fertilisers, fuel) and finished products (grains, root crops, etc.). The industry is also characterised by the principle of "products for the sake of new products," where the results of production serve as the basis for creating new means of economic activity. An important factor is the time delay between the period of work and the actual receipt of products, as the production cycle depends on natural conditions and direct human involvement at all stages, from tillage to harvesting. This, in turn, leads to the seasonal nature of production, which

affects labour organisation and the efficient use of labour resources. Water resources are of great importance in agricultural production, as their shortage in certain regions significantly affects the cost of production. In addition, the transport of labour and products requires significant energy and financial costs, which is also a determining factor in the operations of agricultural enterprises (Denysenko, Novikov, 2019).

Therefore, agriculture is a branch of economy whose key purpose is to produce, process and sell products of plant and animal origin through the use of land, water, climate and biological resources. It plays a key role in ensuring the social and economic stability of Ukraine, as it is not only a source of essential food, but also a business sector, providing jobs, etc. It is thanks to the export potential of agricultural products that our country is able to secure foreign exchange earnings and improve the country's trade balance.

Given the above, agriculture is a sector in which a large number of public legal relations arise, which, in particular, are regulated by administrative law. According to H.S. Ivanova, the object of administrative and regulatory framework in the field of agriculture is social relations concerning: making agricultural legal provisions; establishing the main tasks and principles of sectoral regulation; determining the administrative and legal status of participants in management and agricultural relations; registration of agricultural property; establishing legal regimes for the protection of property relations in agriculture; bringing to administrative responsibility for violations of rules in agriculture and sanitary and veterinary medicine, etc. It is this system of objects that the public administration should focus its efforts on when performing the function of managing the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine (Ivanova, 2020). D.V. Novikov emphasises that in 2021, Ukraine reached record high levels of agricultural production. The main problems for the agricultural sector were the lack of sufficient storage space for storing crops and high railway tariffs. Experts predicted a successful 2022 agricultural year and focused on the construction of elevators, hangars and the use of alternative forms of grain storage, solving logistics problems and improving production technologies - all of which seemed like routine issues and problems. However, it is difficult to predict the outbreak of hostilities on the part of Russia, which has created a crisis situation in the leading sector of Ukraine's economy. The main routes of agricultural exports have been blocked, and it has become impossible to use Ukrainian arable land in the occupied territories (Novikov, 2022).

#### 4. Conclusion.

To sum up, it should be noted that agriculture as an object of administrative and regulatory framework in Ukraine is a special scope of administrative legal relations and is regulated by administrative law provisions, as well as by a set of institutions and mechanisms of public administration defined by them, which are aimed at creating appropriate conditions for functioning, organisation, management, control and further development of this sector to ensure food security of the State, sustainable and rational use of natural resources and socio-economic development of the entire country.

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### ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ЗНАЧЕННЯ СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА УКРАЇНИ ЯК ОБ'ЄКТА АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ДЛЯ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

**Abstract. Purpose.** Метою статті є визначити поняття та розкрити значення сільського господарства України як об'єкта адміністративно-правового регулювання для забезпечення продовольчої безпеки. **Results.** У статті, спираючись на аналіз наукових поглядів вчених та норм чинного законодавства, наголошено, що сільське господарство – це галузь економіки, ключовим призначенням якої є виготовлення, переробка та реалізація продукції рослинного і тваринного походження шляхом використання земельних, водних, кліматичних та біологічних ресурсів. Значущість продовольчої безпеки полягає в її впливі на здоров'я населення, економічну стабільність і національну безпеку держави в цілому. Забезпечення продовольчої безпеки означає зменшення голоду, бідності, одночасно сприяючи сталим сільськогосподарським практикам, ефективним системам розподілу продовольства та стійким ланцюгам постачання продовольчих товарів різноманітного характеру. Забезпечення продовольчої безпеки є фактично неможливим без державної активної підтримки та міжнародної співпраці. Визначено, що сільське господарство – це галузь економіки, ключовим призначенням якої є виготовлення, переробка та реалізація продукції рослинного і тваринного походження шляхом використання земельних, водних, кліматичних та біологічних ресурсів. Наголошено, предмет праці як вихідний матеріал у галузях обробної промисловості переважно від

початку технологічного процесу містить усю фізичну масу матерії, яка поступово трансформується у предмети готової продукції, де під час виробничого процесу змінюється її форма та якісні параметри. **Conclusions.** Зроблено висновок, що сільське господарство України, як об'єкт адміністративно-правового регулювання, представляє собою особливу сферу виникнення адміністративних правовідносин, яка регулюється за допомогою норм адміністративного права, а також сукупністю визначених ними інституцій та механізмів державного управління, що спрямовані на створення належних умов для функціонування, організації, управління, контролю та подальшого розвитку даної сфери з метою забезпечення продовольчої безпеки держави, сталого та раціонального використання природних ресурсів й соціально-економічного розвитку країни в цілому.

**Ключові слова:** сільське господарство, об'єкт, адміністративно-правове регулювання, продовольча безпека.