

ЕКОНОМІЧНІ НАУКИ

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE: METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES OF ADAPTATION TO THE EU COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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Subject. Methodical principles and practical approaches to the formation of strategic objectives of agrarian policy for the transformation of food systems. **Purpose.** To systematize and generalize methodical principles and practical approaches of forming strategic objectives of agrarian policy for the transformation of food systems. **Methods.** The results of the study were based on the application of such methods: dialectical and systemic generalization – to analyze the work of scientists on the issues of forming agrarian policy and food systems development mechanisms, the structural-logical method – to determine spheres of influence; economic-statistical, economic and comparative analysis – to diagnose the state, trends, problems and prospects of the development of the agro-industrial complex and food systems; induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis – for substantiation of methodological principles and applied approaches to the formation of strategic goals of agrarian policy, etc. **Results.** Legislative provisions have been worked out and methodical and practical approaches to the formation of strategic goals of agrarian policy have been systematized. Approaches to determining the strategic goals of agricultural policy and forecasting the development of food systems are proposed, which would ensure the disclosure of potential and the most efficient use of available resources. The directions of scientific support to ensure the implementation of strategic goals for the development of food systems, in particular on the basis of the wide application of innovative technologies for the processing of raw materials and the production of food products, are substantiated. **Scope of results.** The research results contain methodological and practical aspects that expand knowledge about forecasting development and defining strategic goals of agrarian policy for the transformation of food systems. It is intended for the practical application of the main scientific provisions and research proposals in the preparation of legislative and regulatory acts, in particular development strategies and the formation of tasks of agrarian policy, as well as measures to improve the socio-economic situation in Ukraine. The obtained results can be used in further scientific studies of the actual problems of the development of food systems and the formation of strategic goals of agrarian policy for their transformation taking into account modern challenges.

Key words: food systems, development, forecasting, strategic objectives, agrarian policy, state regulation, food.

СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ЦІЛІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧИХ СИСТЕМ В УКРАЇНІ: МЕТОДИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ТА ПРАКТИЧНІ ПІДХОДИ АДАПТАЦІЇ ДО СПІЛЬНОЇ АГРАРНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ЄС

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Предмет. Сукупність методичних засад та практичних підходів формування стратегічних цілей аграрної політики для трансформації продовольчих систем. **Мета.** Систематизувати й узагальнити методичні засади та практичні підходи формування стратегічних цілей аграрної політики для трансформації продовольчих систем. **Методи.** Результати дослідження ґрунтувалися на застосуванні: діалектичного та системного узагальнення – для аналізу напрацювань вчених з питань формування аграрної політики та механізмів розвитку продовольчих систем, структурно-логічного методу – для визначення сфер впливу; економіко-статистичного, економічного та порівняльного аналізу – для діагностики стану, тенденцій, проблем та перспектив розвитку агропромислового комплексу та продовольчих систем; індукції та дедукції, аналізу і синтезу – для обґрунтування методичних засад та прикладних підходів формування стратегічних цілей аграрної політики, та ін. **Результати.** Опрацьовано законодавчі положення та систематизовано методичні та практичні підходи формування стратегічних цілей аграрної політики. Запропоновано підходи до визначення стратегічних цілей аграрної політики та прогнозування розвитку продовольчих систем, які б забезпечували розкриття потенціалу та максимально ефективного використання наявних ресурсів. Обґрунтовано напрями наукового супроводу для забезпечення реалізації стратегічних цілей для розвитку продовольчих систем, зокрема на основі широкого застосування інноваційних технологій перероблення сировини та виробництва харчових продуктів. **Сфера застосування результатів.** Результати досліджень містять методичні та практичні аспекти, які розширюють знання щодо прогнозування розвитку та визначення стратегічних цілей аграрної політики для трансформації продовольчих систем. Розраховано на практичне застосування основних наукових положень й пропозицій дослідження при підготовці законодавчих, нормативно-правових актів, зокрема стратегій розвитку та формуванні завдань аграрної політики, а також заходів для покращання соціально-економічної ситуації в Україні. Одержані результати можуть бути використані у подальших наукових дослідженнях актуальних проблем розвитку продовольчих систем та формування стратегічних цілей аграрної політики для їх трансформації з урахуванням сучасних викликів.

Ключові слова: продовольчі системи, розвиток, прогнозування, стратегічні цілі, аграрна політика, державне регулювання, продовольство.

Formulation of the problem. Since 2016, Ukraine has been working on the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, including the Agreement on the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, and is gradually approximating legislation within the framework of certain sections of the Acquis Communautaire, in particular, in the field of the agro-industrial complex and the development of food systems.

Supporting the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and independence and their unwavering desire for EU membership, on June 23, 2022, the European Council granted Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership.

To fulfill its membership obligations, Ukraine must implement a number of important reforms. In particular, the modern agrarian policy of European countries since the beginning of the 21st century is increasingly aimed at protecting the climate and the environment, including the biodiversity of ecosystems, the protection of plants, soils, water resources, and animal welfare. The new requirements of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU came into effect in January 2023. Ensuring harmonization and adaptation of agrarian policy measures and tasks to the EU CAP in Ukraine requires the introduction of effective mechanisms of economic policy and strategic planning for the development of priority industries, in particular, the formation of strategic goals of agrarian policy for the transformation of food systems. The growth of production volumes in the agro-industrial complex in recent years is the basis of socio-economic stability in Ukraine, despite the existing political and economic troubles and challenges. Ensuring high sustainable rates of GDP growth requires the formation of an economic policy that would create conditions for unlocking the potential and the most efficient use of available resources. The development of the agro-industrial complex and food systems has a decisive influence on strengthening the state, guaranteeing food security, increasing the level of well-being and quality of life of the population and should be based on development forecasting and meaningful scientific support.

Analysis of scientific sources. Special attention is paid to the formation of theoretical, methodical and applied principles for the development of agrarian policy, the development of the agro-industrial complex and the functioning of food systems in the works of researchers Ya. Gadzalo [1], A. Dibrova [2–4], S. Kvasha [2], O. Kovalenko [7], Yu. Luzan [1, 7], V. Savchuk [5, 6], M. Sychevskyi [7] and others. Along with this, the productivity of agricultural producers in Ukraine is still low, in comparison with European countries, their access to the sales chains of manufactured products is complicated, agricultural raw materials with low added value prevail in the export of agricultural products, the number of employed people in rural areas is decreasing, which requires, in particular, the search for tools to accelerate the modernization of agriculture and food systems, the implementation of measures aimed at the development of rural areas, as well as the protection of environmental systems and countering negative climate changes. Special attention needs to be paid to cleaning (demining) territories contaminated by hostilities, restoring destroyed farms and infrastructure, as well as improving food security and the well-being of citizens.

The purpose of the research is to systematize and generalize the methodical and applied principles of the formation of strategic goals of agrarian policy for the transformation of food systems.

Results and discussion. The UN's agenda for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to development of food systems, is wildly off the mark. If the current trends in the drivers affecting food systems do not change, the sustainability and capacity of food systems will be seriously threatened, and food crises are likely to intensify in the future. Past and recent trends in almost all driving forces are adversely affecting food systems and seriously threatening their sustainability. Trends such as population growth and urbanization, macroeconomic instability, poverty and inequality, geopolitical tensions and wars, intensifying competition for natural resources and climate change are wreaking havoc on socio-economic systems and harming environmental systems. According to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the world is "extremely deviating" from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to food security [8].

Unfortunately, today, in Ukraine, problems that pose potential threats to food security are once again on a larger scale: the lack of balance in the diet of Ukrainians and the level of consumption of basic food products below the recommended rational norms. A high level of

premature mortality from non-communicable diseases remains an acute social problem, and the life expectancy of citizens lags far behind the indicators of European countries [9].

Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 7, 2022 № 41/2022 "Issues of national priorities for the transformation of food systems in Ukraine" obliges the Government, taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period until 2030, to approve a plan of measures for the transformation of food systems in Ukraine for the period until 2030 year, foreseeing, in particular, the determination of national priorities for the transformation of food systems in Ukraine for the period until 2030, including in such areas as healthy nutrition, availability of food products for all population groups, resistance to market instability and environmentally friendly production Fig. 1.

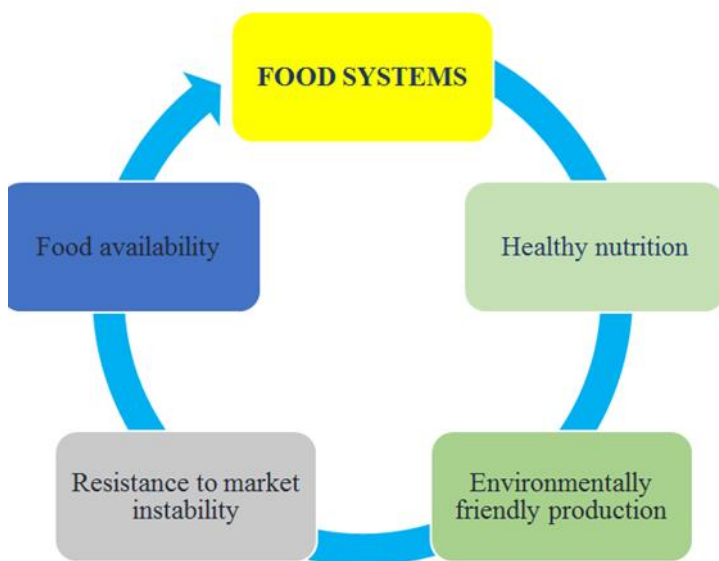


Fig. 1. National priorities for the transformation of food systems in Ukraine for the period up to 2030

Food security is also expected to be strengthened through the development and implementation of a set of measures in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated October 9, 2023 № 681/2023 "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated October 9, 2023 "On the state of ensuring food security".

It is important to introduce of new definitions, in particular – the food system into domestic legal acts. In particular, according to the drafts of the developed regulatory documents, it is proposed to define that the food system is all participants in the food production

chain (from primary production to the sale of products to the consumer), their interconnected activities to create added value, related to production, mixing, processing, distribution, consumption and utilization of food products. Food systems encompass all food and primary food products, including the products of crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the economic, social and natural conditions in which different production systems interact. The transformation of food systems is a process of their optimization with the aim of ensuring citizens' access to healthy food – one of the goals of food security, that is, one of the main directions of ensuring the country's national security in the long term, a factor in preserving its statehood and sovereignty, the main component of socio-economic policy, and also a necessary condition implementation of a strategic national priority – improving the quality of life of citizens by guaranteeing high standards of life support [10].

The essence of the concept of availability of food products is proposed to be defined as the constant possibility of purchase by all social and demographic groups of the population in local conditions of basic food products and/or organization of food of appropriate quality at established prices, in volumes and assortment that meet the recommended consumption norms. Whereas the concept food security is the protection of a person, which consists in the fact that a person at any time has physical and economic access to a sufficient amount of safe food products that satisfy his nutritional needs for leading an active and healthy lifestyle.

Resilience to market instability is the ability to ensure food security even in the event of a pandemic emergency (for example, due to COVID), war, etc.

The measures taken at the state level make it possible to maintain a relatively stable situation, in particular, in the consumer market. According to the State Statistics Service,

inflation in the consumer market in September 2023 compared to August 2023 was 0.5%, since the beginning of the year – 3.0%. Core inflation in September 2023 compared to August 2023 was 0.9%, since the beginning of the year – 4.2%. On the consumer market, prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 0.5% in September. Vegetables fell in price the most (by 9.7%). Prices for fruits, processed grain products, rice, sunflower oil, fish and fish products decreased by 5.1–0.4%. At the same time, the price of eggs rose by 12.3%, and the prices of butter, sugar, meat and meat products, lard, bread, and milk rose by 1.3–0.5% [11].

However, the situation with the production and supply of food to the markets is rather unstable. The full-scale military invasion of the Russian aggressor had a devastating impact on the development of agriculture and rural areas and the level of food security in Ukraine and world food markets.

The main problems affecting the sustainability of food systems are:

- impossibility of conducting agricultural activities in the temporarily occupied territories;
- difficult conditions for the restoration of agricultural activities in the de-occupied territories, due to mining and contamination of agricultural land with explosive residues, damage to production and storage facilities, equipment and equipment, as well as stolen assets;
- restrictions on the export of agricultural products due to the blockade of Black Sea ports, the destruction of port and other logistics infrastructure, the increase in the cost of logistics costs, storage and transportation of products;
- the destruction of irrigation systems, especially as a result of the destruction of the Kakhovskaya Dam and the Hydroelectric Power Station, the increase in the deficit of natural moisture supply, as a result of climate change;
- decrease in purchase prices for the main types of agricultural products on the domestic market and incomes of agricultural producers;
- rising prices for seeds and plant protection products, as well as for electricity, fuel and other necessary resources, high prices for fertilizers;
- low production productivity and revenues for a significant part of agricultural producers;
- low competitiveness and limited access to the market and sales of products for a large part of agricultural producers;
- decrease in the level of employment, deterioration of the demographic situation in rural areas, ineffectiveness of measures for the development of young and new farmers and promotion of sustainable business development in rural areas;
- ineffectiveness of state agrarian policy measures, due to limited financial resources, low efficiency and a small number of producers of agricultural products covered by state support programs;
- incomplete land reform, ineffective control over the use of land and water resources, plant protection products and agrochemicals;
- loss of biodiversity, increased negative impact on ecosystems, low effectiveness of measures to preserve the natural environment and landscapes;
- the deterioration of the level of food security, due to low incomes of the population, the inadequate level of response of agriculture to public needs for food and health care, including high-quality, safe and nutritious food produced taking into account the principle of sustainable use of natural resources, the need to reduce food waste, as well as improving animal welfare and combating antimicrobial resistance;

- ineffectiveness of the system of knowledge exchange, innovation, training and conducting research aimed at development and modernization, low level of digitization, etc.

The mentioned challenges without proper measures to improve the state agrarian policy will cause an inevitable reduction in production and will limit Ukraine's contribution to global food security.

Mitigation and elimination of challenges require the urgent development of priority measures to restore agricultural potential in the post-war period, to harmonize and adapt to

the EU CAP, as well as to increase the level of competitiveness of Ukraine at the global level, and determine the need for the Government to form an appropriate strategy and define specific goals, which must be achieved.

In accordance with the legislation in force, the Government considers and makes decisions on the program documents of the Cabinet of Ministers for the purpose of conducting state policy in the priority areas of state development, coordinating the activities of central executive bodies, determining the sequence of actions, ways and means of solving issues related to public administration in areas assigned to the competence of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The program document of the Cabinet of Ministers describes the ways, methods and resources necessary to solve the identified problems regarding the implementation of state policy, the achievement of the development goals in the relevant field based on the results of the planned interrelated tasks and activities.

The program documents of the Cabinet of Ministers are:

- Program of activities of the Cabinet of Ministers;
- strategies for the development of relevant fields;
- state target programs;

- other documents of a program nature, the requirements for the development and implementation of which are determined by the laws of Ukraine or decrees of the President of Ukraine.

Program documents of the Cabinet of Ministers are developed for the short-term (up to three years), medium-term (from three to seven years) and long-term (over seven years) period, depending on the complexity and duration of the tasks and measures defined in them, unless otherwise provided by the laws of Ukraine.

A competitive economy is the key to Ukraine's sustainable development, which, according to Clause 3 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" dated June 21, 2018 № 2469-VIII, is one of the fundamental national interests of Ukraine. Ensuring high sustainable rates of GDP growth as a basis for improving the level of well-being and quality of life of the population, strengthening the state is a strategic priority of economic policy.

The main principles of domestic policy in the economic sphere are defined in Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy" dated July 1, 2010 № 2411-VI.

In particular, the main principles of the economic policy regarding the agricultural sector are directly determined by: creation of conditions for the revival of the Ukrainian countryside; effective use of agricultural lands; forming a competitive agro-industrial complex and increasing its export potential; guaranteeing the food security of the state; ensuring a high level of quality of agricultural products and food and forming a transparent market for such products. At the same time, the task of forming a competitive agro-industrial complex must be considered simultaneously with other principles of economic policy defined in this article, which are:

- increasing the efficiency of functioning and improving the mechanisms of state regulation, ensuring the balance of supply and demand in individual markets;

- implementation of a stable, rational and fair tax policy, which provides for a reduction of the tax burden on the economy with the expansion of the tax base;

- implementation of a transparent and balanced budget policy as an effective tool for socio-economic development, protection of vulnerable sections of the population and investment in the real sector of the economy to support the national producer and preserve jobs;

- ensuring the economic balance of the development of the regions, the alignment of their development directions with national needs;

- creating favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, simplifying the conditions for starting a business and exiting it, reducing state interference in the economic activity of economic entities, simplifying the system of obtaining permits, reducing pressure on business from the control authorities;

- transition to the European model of market supervision, product quality and safety;
- implementation of European approaches in the field of delegation of state functions to business entities;
- the development of competition as the main factor in increasing the efficiency of the economy, ensuring effective regulation of the activities of natural monopolies, prevention of monopolistic manifestations at the state and regional levels;
- intensification of investment and innovation activities, introduction of economic incentives to encourage the modernization of national production, direct investment in the latest technologies, formation of the national innovation infrastructure and state industrial modernization programs;
- development of mechanisms of public-private partnership in order to attract investments in modernization of industry and other principles of economic policy.

The successful socio-economic development of the state, as evidenced by the experience of developed countries, is determined by effective state regulators. The need for state intervention in economic processes depends on the state of development of the country's economy. State intervention usually increases during a crisis situation and deterioration of the socio-economic situation.

Modern economic systems in developed countries function on the principles of an organic combination of the market mechanism with state regulation. Moreover, regulatory mechanisms do not operate separately, but there is an interpenetration of market functions and state regulation.

Especially in conditions of aggravation of crisis processes, fundamental problems cannot be effectively solved with the help of exclusively market mechanisms. Since gaining statehood, Ukraine has gradually acquired its own experience in state regulation of economic development. For this reason, it is now necessary to go through the stages of national economic policy formation at an accelerated speed. Foreign and already acquired domestic experience shows that mechanisms of macroeconomic regulation must adapt to local characteristics and the level of economic, political and cultural development.

Economic policy should be based on such principles to take into account, on the one hand, the multifaceted nature of theories about the place of the state in the economy, and on the other hand, to be based on a careful analysis of the factors and reasons that led to the change of scientific positions accepted in different countries at various stages the basis for the implementation of economic policy and determining the location of the state.

Therefore, in the theory and practice of state economic policy, it is necessary to take into account the available world experience and decide in what way and within what limits state intervention can be used with maximum effectiveness for the country.

Recently, a number of scientific publications have appeared in Ukraine devoted to the problems of the development of the theory and methodology of economic policy and state regulation of the agro-industrial complex, which is explained by the socio-economic importance of the industry.

State regulation of agricultural production is considered as an economic-normative influence on the processes of its development with the aim of adapting business entities to changes in the macroeconomic parameters of the country, eliminating the destabilizing effect of conjuncture and seasonal price fluctuations of the agricultural market, mitigating natural-climatic, ecological and other industry-specific risks [12]. At the same time, it is the direct influence of state authorities on the activities of agricultural market subjects, aimed at creating conditions for food and economic security of the state, promoting the effective functioning and sustainable development of agricultural formations, and increasing public well-being [13]. Thus, state regulation of the agro-industrial complex must be considered as a system of economic policy measures to influence it in order to create optimal conditions for development.

The legal, economic and organizational principles of the formation of a complete system of forecasting and program documents of the economic and social development of Ukraine, individual branches of the economy and individual administrative and territorial units as a component of the general system of state regulation of the economic and social development of the state are determined by the Law of Ukraine "On State Forecasting and Development of Programs of economic and social development of Ukraine" dated March 23, 2000, N 1602-III (with changes and additions).

The law establishes the general procedure for the development, approval and execution of the specified forecasting and program documents of economic and social development, as well as the rights and responsibilities of participants in state forecasting and development of economic and social development programs.

According to Article 1 of the Law, state forecasting of economic and social development is a scientifically based prediction of the directions of development of the country, individual branches of the economy or individual administrative-territorial units, the possible state of the economy and the social sphere in the future, as well as alternative ways and deadlines for achieving the parameters of economic and social development. The forecast of economic and social development is a means of justifying the choice of one or another strategy and the adoption of specific decisions by state bodies and local self-government bodies regarding the regulation of socio-economic processes.

The current difficult economic situation in the country and the unsatisfactory rate of development of the national economy make it necessary to carry out reforms in many areas, in particular in the agrarian sector of the economy. Such reforms should be balanced and not harm the development of priority areas of the economy, which include all components of the food system [7].

The formation of a competitive agricultural sector requires an economic policy and effective regulatory mechanisms, primarily focused on ensuring economic efficiency, as a financial basis for solving the entire set of problems of sustainable socio-economic development.

Systematicity and effectiveness of the state agrarian policy depends, first of all, on the legislative basis for its implementation. Currently, there is no normative legal act in Ukraine that would determine the strategic principles and priorities of the development of agro-industrial complex or the food system in general, because the Law of Ukraine "On the basic principles of state agrarian policy for the period until 2015" was in effect during the specified period. It is worth noting that most of the principles are relevant even at the current stage of development of the national economy.

The implementation of the economic part of the "Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union" creates unique opportunities for the domestic agro-industrial complex and requires the restructuring of existing approaches to ensuring the effectiveness of the functioning of food systems. European integration processes increase competition on the market and objectively increase the need for innovative modernization of the agro-industrial complex and food systems. The demands of consumers for the level of safety and quality of food are increasing, which requires the approximation of domestic standards to European ones. Therefore, the problem of identifying modern challenges to Ukraine's food security and substantiating the effective tools of state policy to strengthen it in the conditions of European integration and globalization processes is becoming actualized.

Further development of agro-industrial complex and food systems should be included in the agenda of economic policy. A new model of the development of the real sector is needed, based on innovative factors, high-tech and science-intensive production, and deep integration of production potential with ecological and social components of the production process. Such a model will make it possible to lay a reliable foundation for long-term growth and strengthen the economic security of the country thanks to the generation of impulse shifts in the real sector of the economy. In particular, it is necessary to ensure modernization in accordance with

the specifics of competitive challenges, as well as the effective involvement of leading industries in global production and scientific and technical chains, based on innovative technologies, development of entrepreneurial activity and improvement of the sectoral structure of the agro-industrial complex.

Along with this, the main directions of economic policy in the agrarian sphere should be considered the creation of organizational, legal and socio-economic conditions for the comprehensive development of rural areas, ensuring social standards and standards of living in rural areas, the development and implementation of regional programs for the development of self-governing communities [6].

The strategy itself is a program document that, in accordance with paragraph 57 of the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, determines the course of policy formation and implementation in the relevant areas for the medium or long term. The strategy should contain certain mandatory provisions, which are shown in Fig. 2.

The Cabinet of Ministers issues an order on its approval based on the results of consideration of the draft strategy. The draft of such an order is prepared and submitted by the relevant body of the central executive power for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers in accordance with the procedure established for the preparation of such normative legal acts.

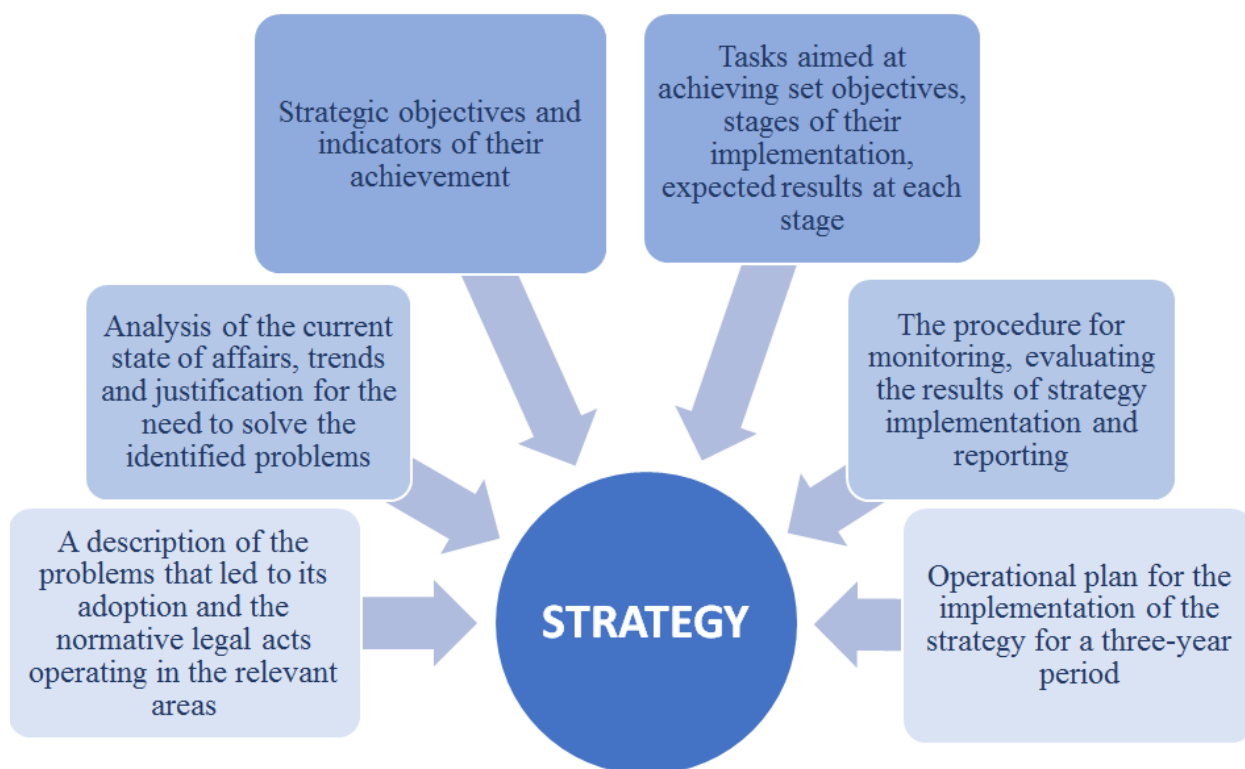


Fig. 2. Mandatory provisions of the development strategy of the relevant areas

Source: formed on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 18, 2007 № 950

The strategy for the development of the agricultural sector should determine the strategic goals of the transformation of food systems and be based on such legislative documents as the Land Code of Ukraine; Water Code of Ukraine; Laws of Ukraine "On State Support of the Agriculture of Ukraine", "On Features of Insurance of Agricultural Products with State Support", "On Stimulating the Development of Domestic Mechanical Engineering for the Agro-Industrial Complex", "On Basic Principles and Requirements for the Safety and Quality of Food Products", "On State control over compliance with the legislation on food products, fodder, by-products of animal origin, animal health and welfare", "On breeding matters in animal

husbandry", "On veterinary medicine", "On safety and hygiene of fodder", "On environmental protection environment" and others.

The formation of food systems that promote a diverse, balanced and healthy diet should become a priority task of state policy and meet the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations until 2030 and the mandatory strategic goals defined by the EU CAP.

For the period from 2023 to 2027, the CAP of the EU will be built around ten key objectives [14], which will become the basis for the development of strategic plans of each of the EU countries and include economic, social and environmental topics (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Strategic goals of the EU CAP

Source: Key policy objectives of the CAP 2023-27 [14]

The achievement of the general objectives of EU CAP shall be pursued through the following specific objectives [15]:

1) to support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union in order to enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity as well as to ensure the economic sustainability of agricultural production in the Union;

2) to enhance market orientation and increase farm competitiveness both in the short and long term, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;

3) to improve the farmers' position in the value chain;

4) to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as to promote sustainable energy;

5) to foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency;

6) to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;

7) to attract and sustain young farmers and new farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas;

8) to promote employment, growth, gender equality, including the participation of women in farming, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including the circular bio-economy and sustainable forestry;

9) to improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including high-quality, safe and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way, to reduce food waste, as well as to improve animal welfare and to combat antimicrobial resistance;

10) and for all objectives must complemented and interconnected with the cross-cutting objective of modernising agriculture and rural areas by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and by encouraging their uptake by farmers, through improved access to research, innovation, knowledge exchange and training.

The new CAP is related to the European Green Deal and "From Farm to Fork" strategy, which determine the goals, measures and indicators of monitoring the development of agriculture and rural areas. These goals are mandatory for EU member states. The EU expects the candidate countries to bring their national strategies into line with the requirements of these strategies.

The European Green Deal to make the EU climate neutral by 2050 and make Europe the first climate neutral continent and involves the inclusion of sustainable development in all areas of EU policy and the separation of economic growth from the use of resources [16].

The Commission also adopted a Regulation providing a common framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the EU CAP. The decision also sets out clear rules on the detailed information that Member States will need to collect for impact assessments.

Based on current legal acts, previous and current strategic documents, the national strategy should outline the vision of the development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine in accordance with the format of the National Strategic Plans within the framework of the new EU CAP, which are developed by the ministries of agriculture of the EU member states. It is this approach that will contribute to understanding, dialogue and harmonization of Ukrainian agrarian policy with EU requirements.

The important objectives of such a strategy in Ukraine, taking into account the EU CAP, should be defined as ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas and creating favorable conditions for the formation of a competitive, sustainable and diversified agricultural sector that ensures long-term food security, strengthening environmental protection, including biodiversity, mitigation consequences of climate change, strengthening the socio-economic structure of rural areas.

Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the implementation of the strategy should be carried out by the body responsible for the formation and implementation of the agrarian policy, other interested central bodies of the executive power with the participation of civil society institutions and international organizations.

In order to implement the strategy, an operational plan of measures must be approved, which must contain clear and consistent measures aimed at achieving the goals of the strategy. In such an operational plan of measures, it is necessary to provide tasks and measures to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy, in particular, regarding the transformation of food systems.

Financing of the strategy should be carried out at the expense and within the limits of the funds of the state and local budgets approved for the relevant year, funds that will be provided as part of financial assistance, as well as other sources not prohibited by law.

The volume of expenditures for the implementation of the strategy should be determined every year during the drafting of state and local budgets for the corresponding year, taking into account their real capabilities.

Public financial support should be provided to food producers who comply with the requirements of legislation and regulations relating to such specific areas, in particular, climate change and the environment, including water, soil and ecosystem biodiversity, public health, plant health and animal welfare. In case of violation of the requirements of the legislation and

regulations related to the specified areas, the funds of the provided financial support should be subject to administrative collection.

The development of a national strategy for the development of the agricultural sector and the determination of strategic goals for the transformation of food systems in Ukraine is an urgent task of adapting agricultural policy to the requirements of the EU CAP and an important measure for restoring the capacity and increasing Ukraine's contribution to achieving the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Conclusions. The methodical principles and practical approaches of forming the strategic goals of agricultural policy for food transformation are based on legislative provisions and a set of measures in accordance with the requirements of the Decrees of the President of Ukraine "On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period until 2030", which corresponds to the similar UN Resolution, and "Issues of National Priorities transformation of food systems in Ukraine", and "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated October 9, 2023 "On the state of ensuring food security" and the provisions of the Association Agreement and the establishment of a free trade zone between Ukraine and the European Union, maximum adaptation of agricultural policy to European, compliance with the principles and rules of the WTO and other international organizations.

The implementation of the transformation of food systems is aimed at increasing the specific weight of goods with high added value, improvement instruments of supporting food producers at the state level, improving the safety and quality of food products, ensuring the ability to fully feed the population, maximality providing the domestic market with agricultural raw materials and food products of our own production. In the same time, increasing the efficiency of the use of raw materials, energy and other resources should become the main directions of agrarian policy, supported by modern scientific research and innovative developments, transmitted through an effective system of dissemination of knowledge and innovations.

It is necessary to study and to take into account the available world experience and decide in what way and to what extent state intervention and development support programs can be used with maximum effectiveness for the agrarian sector and consumers.

The main objective of the transformation of food systems for Ukraine is to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas and create favorable conditions for the formation of a competitive, sustainable and diversified agricultural sector that ensures long-term food security, strengthening the protection of the environment, including biodiversity, mitigating the effects of climate change, strengthening socio-economic structure of rural areas.

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