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Theoretical aspects of development and agroindustrial production

Scientific problem. Agroindustrial production (AIP), which belongs to the interbranch formation of the national economy, is actively influenced by economic independence of our country now.

In some foreign authors' opinions "...the formation of post-industrial economic structure is based on the maximum securing its resource needs, deepening the process of specialization, cooperation and integration of production" (Ohkawa, Kazushi, and Henry Rosovsky, 1960).

According to the Encyclopaedia, agroindustrial production is a set of national economy connected with the production of food and consumer goods of agricultural raw materials and supply to the population (Popov, 2002).

Agroindustrial production of the country is a set of interconnected sectors and sub-sectors of industry, agriculture, service and circulation, which operate on the basis of linkages in production, transportation, processing, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products.

The effectiveness of the functioning of the establishment of an integrated optimal organi-

zational and legal units, the rational use of resources, economic relations interdisciplinary reasonable, reliable state support of agricultural production (Petryshyna and Vasylchuk, 2011).

As the P.T. Sabluk noted, in modern conditions determining role on agricultural production in the economy and social welfare is not its share in the formation, as social importance of the industry as a livelihood. Therefore, the strategic vision and mission objectives agroindustrial production should be defined not only in terms of food security, but primarily as a primordial economic development of rural areas (Sabluk, 2010).

In economic literature, the authors offered several definitions essentially agricultural production. Some authors believe that agroindustrial production is vertically integrated and coordinated set of industries and enterprises engaged in the production of food products from agricultural raw materials, their storage, processing and making available to the consumer (Chukhno, Eshchenko, Klymko and others, 2001).

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The issue of agriculture production has been devoted in the works of many scientists and economists: V.G. Andriyчук (2002),

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S.V. Mocherny, Y.S. Larina, O.A.Ustenko and others (2005), I. Y. Karlyuk and others (1972), E.Y. Mayovets (2005), Y.B. Korolev, V.D. Kortnev, G.N. Kochetova and others (2008), A.A. Chukhno, P.S. Eschenko, G.N. Klymko and others (2001), N.S. Petryshyna, A.I. Vasylchuk (2011), N.A. Popov (2002), S.I. Doroguntsov, Y.I. Pityurenko, Y.B. Oliynyk and others (2000), P.T. Sabluk (2001; 2008; 2010), A.M. Prokhorov (1984) and other researchers. However, these scientific works have not been founded of sufficient learning of the economic substance of the agroindustrial complex (AIC) and the definition of fundamental changes in the economic component between the spheres of the agricultural sector. It is determined the need for research of this issue.

The objective of the article is based on an analysis of research scientists and it is proved unfounded interpretation of the terminology "Ukraine agrarian sector of economy" as "agroindustrial complex".

Statement of the main results of the study. Effective development of agricultural production is a national issue now, and in some cases even international coordination of production and sales of consumer goods, food products directly related to agriculture.

Agro industrial production is one of the main objects of financing in all developed

countries around the world. Close cooperation with production theory, science to meet the needs must constitute the essence of scientists. Therefore, attracting specialists producers to science, equally as the connection with the production of scientific work is boundless reserve of socio-economic development of the sector and the country as a whole (Korolev, Kortnev, Kochetova and others, 2008).

Some authors think that "...objective of the agricultural market is to determine the mechanisms of the relationship between agricultural and industrial branches" (Meier, Gerald M., 1964).

The level of investment agriculture compared to other sectors of the national economy is one of the general indicators of the strength of linkages in the system of agricultural production. In the opinion of P.T. Sabluk, investments in agricultural production per capita is steadily decreasing from 391 UAH in 1991 to 74 UAH in 1995, to 40 UAH in 1998, to 36 UAH in 1999 [1].

We presented the capital investment for economic activity in 2010-2014 Table 1. According to statistics, the level of capital investment of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in comparison with the industry, construction and transport also tends to decrease: 39,6 UAH in 2010; 26,8 UAH in 2011; 23,4 UAH in 2012; 23,8 UAH in 2013; 24,1 UAH in 2014 [15].

Table 1. Capital investments by economic activity (2010-2014), mln. UAH

Indexes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (+/-) 2014 to 2010
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	11568	17039	19411	19059	18796	+ 7228
Industry	56725	89146	103472	105594	86242	+ 29517
Construction	32790	34855	44895	46318	36057	+ 3267
Transport, warehousing	19592	25977	32808	18833	15948	- 3644
Other economic activities	47847	66300	65449	53068	40179	- 7668

Source: compiled by the author based: [15, p. 33]

So, some scientists determine the agroindustrial production is a set of economic and organizational interconnected sectors and corresponding sphere of circulation, engaged in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, and industries that provide them with the products of agriculture, and industries that provide them the means of production of industrial origin (Karlyuk and others, 1972).

Based on the analysis of scientific researches of academic economists (table 2) about the definitions of agroindustrial production established that under agroindustrial production is understood in a broad sense, a set of interrelated industries that operate with manufacturing production, its processing, processing, transportation, storage and making available to consumer finished agricultural products.

Table 2. Analysis of scientific researches of scientists on definitions of the agroindustrial complex (AIC)

Scientists	Definitions
A.M. Prokhorov (1984, p. 20).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of sectors of the economy associated with the production of food and consumer items of agricultural raw materials and supply them.
S.I. Doroguntsov, Y.I. Pityurenko, Y.B. Oliynyk (2000, p. 200).	Agroindustrial complex is a complex where economically, technologically and organizationally interconnected many sectors and industries.
A.A. Chukhno, P.S. Eschenko, G.N. Klymko and others (2001, p. 359).	Agroindustrial complex is vertically integrated and coordinated set of industries and enterprises engaged in the production of food products from agricultural raw materials, their storage, processing and making available to the consumer.
N.A. Popov (2002, p. 5).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of forms of interaction between different branches of material production and trade of the general characteristics of production processes and finished products.
V.G. Andriychuk (2002, p. 144).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of branches, organizationally and economically united by common goals and objectives to solve the food problem.
S.V. Mocherny (2005, p. 14).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of the national economy, engaged in the production, processing, storage and delivery to consumers of agricultural products.
E.Y. Mayovets (2005, p. 97).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of national economy engaged in production of goods, storage, processing and making available to the consumer.
N.S. Petryshyna, A.I. Vasylychuk (2011, p. 109).	Agroindustrial complex is a set of interconnected sectors and sub-sectors of industry, agriculture, service and circulation, which operate on the basis of linkages in production, transportation, processing, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products
O.O. Tomilin (2015, p. 7-8).	Agroindustrial complex from a position of market economy is agricultural production. Agroindustrial production is the system of market relations among the three basic areas to organize the process of production, based on a combination of state and market regulation mechanisms of intersectoral economic relations in the sphere of agricultural production unlike agroindustrial complex.

Source: [the author's group]

So P.T. Sabluk believes that an important component of agriculture production is agriculture, gross output unit which create conditions for production of more than a dozen units in other sectors of the economy. The industry provides employment 4 million rural people, promote the creation of jobs in related sectors of production, rural development, etc. (Sabluk, 2001).

“Agriculture is an important reserve of capital formation for the development of the industry. It provides the construction of infrastructure facilities of general importance on which industry develops” (Johnston, Bruce F., and John W. Mellor, 1961).

So agroindustrial production is a combination of agroindustries as a whole and its sub product. Methodologically important selection stage appearance agricultural production, which in our opinion, it is the transition from barter products to the commodity exchange and commodity circulation. The dangerous idea that agroindustrial production are formed when there was a division of social production in agriculture and industry. This approach overlooked the fact that the main feature, which suggests the formation of production is a high

level of linkages. This higher form of cooperation production turns into agroindustrial integration further development which already leads to the formation of mature (developed) agricultural production. The latter is a level of development that is increasing its integrity as a system.

So agroindustrial production and its subcomplexes are transformational stages in its development: origin, formation and maturity. Summarizing the views of academic economists, we concluded that the agroindustrial production is not only a set of industries linked modified economic relations, and the new integrated production system that brings together different areas of agriculture. In our opinion, agroindustrial production is a purposeful process of combining production between different sectors of agriculture and producers of final products through a combination of state and market regulation mechanisms of intersectoral economic relations in production. It gives a summarized analysis of theories and concepts of determining the economic essence of agroindustrial complex, which revealed that during the period of transition from planned economy to market relations in the develop-

ment of relations in the field of fundamental changes have taken place. First, the organizational aspect of the structure of agriculture practically no changed, traditionally it is a set of related industries that operate in production, processing, transportation, storage, and bring to the consumer of finished products. Second, fundamental changes change have occurred in the economic component of relations between the spheres of agricultural sector that previously were united only price formation mechanism profitability - market relations for each of these areas operates independently of the others and generates its revenue exclusively in market conditions.

And third, very important difference in the development of agroindustrial complex can be traced in financial support, since the market conditions in Ukraine business entities play in ensuring availability of resources or the banking system. These profound differences in the functioning of agroindustrial complex on the period of the planned market economy give grounds to assert that a different system of social and economic relations that have emerged in agricultural economics. Agroindustrial complex (AIC) from the standpoint of market economy we treat as agroindustrial production (AIP).

So, in the opinion of the author, agroindustrial production is a system of market relations among the three basic areas to organize the process of production, based on a combination of state and market regulation mechanisms of intersectoral economic relations in agricultural production.

We came to the conclusion that agroindustrial production is a set of five sectors:

1 sector – production of capital goods for agriculture (industries that produce fertilizers and chemicals, feed processing, and microbiological industry etc.);

2 sector – agricultural production;

3 sector – initial processing of agricultural products (dairy, meat flour, cereal, etc.);

4 sector – service sector of market infrastructure (industry engaged in harvesting, transportation and agricultural products etc.);

5 sector – storage, wholesale and retail.

Conclusions. In summary, it should be noted that we have proved unfounded interpretation of the terminology "Ukraine agricultural sector" as "agroindustrial complex", relationship between the three basic areas the lack of economically grounded and stable at the time of formation of the structural factors of macroeconomic proportions between five sectors that affect the formation and development of agricultural production in market conditions.

Our research give reason to believe that the concept of the definition of "agroindustrial production" (AIP), in contrast to conventional, considers purposeful process of production between various sectors of agriculture and producers of final products through a combination of state and market regulation mechanisms of intersectoral economic relations the farming industry.

Issues are need to be further research aimed at finding methodological approaches to the study of intersectoral economic relations, further development of scientific discussion on problems of formation and elimination of non equivalence intersectoral economic relations, the lack of equivalence of treatment in different spheres of agroindustrial production.

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Approaches to the definition of production determinants of bio-oriented economy

Scientific problem. One of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century in times of

climate change will be to sustain a growing world population both with sufficient foodstuffs and with renewable commodities – as industrial raw materials and for energy production. The world population is expected to grow to over 9.5 billion people by 2050. Combined with changes in consumer preferences, the conse-

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