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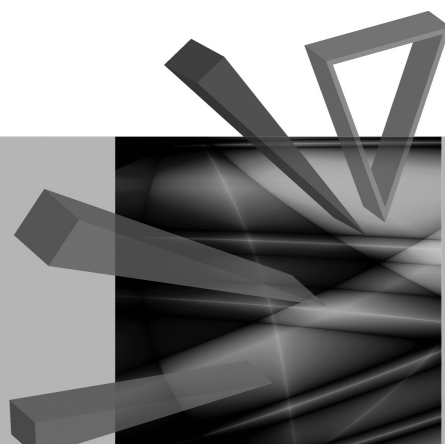
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Kryzys finansowy a programowanie rozwoju jednostek przestrzennych



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APPROACHES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL: CASE OF KYIV REGION, UKRAINE

Summary: State of agriculture for Kyiv region, Ukraine, was overviewed in the article. The analysis of current regional agricultural practice was done in terms of correspondence to the approaches to sustainability. General indicators of regional sustainable development were presented and analyzed.

Keywords: sustainable agriculture, organic farming, socio-economic development, indicators of sustainability, Kyiv region, Ukraine.

Agenda XXI underlines the necessity to change and to correct the national and international macroeconomic, social, environmental, ecological and agricultural policy having goals to implement sustainability into regional development, including rural areas¹.

The following main priorities for implementation sustainability into the agricultural sector may be selected²:

- improving system of agricultural production and working infrastructure;
- improving access to information and public participation in decision making process;
- implementation of sustainable water use;
- presentation of alternative agriculture;
- changing of energy supply system;
- implementation of social benefit policy.

Different approaches are used for the implementation of sustainable agriculture³ and among them the most valuable for Ukraine are: providing an alternative agri-

¹ Program "Agenda XXI"/UNO "Ukraine. Agenda XXI", Intelsfela, Kyiv 2000.

² V. Pidlisnyuk, *Fundamentals of Sustainable Development. Class-Book*, Zsherbatukh Publishing, Kremenchug 2008.

³ D.O. Melnychuk, V.V. Pidlisnyuk, T.R. Stefanovska., *Key Questions about Sustainable Development: what Everyone Needs to Know*, Class Book, National Agricultural University of Ukraine,

culture (biological, ecological (organic), organic-biological, biodynamic farming) as well as bioprotection of agricultural plants; rational pasture cattle; implementation of soil protection technologies; implementation of sustainable water use and quality control, crop rotation, microbiological and organic fertilizers; biodiversity support; using modern strategy in agricultural management and marketing. Sustainability may be introduced by the following actions⁴:

- creation of national and local plans;
- development of a legislative base;
- development and introduction of new economic approaches including privileges and credits for organic farmers, implementation of system of ecological taxes etc.;
- social development of rural territories.

Agriculture is among the key sectors of national economy in Ukraine and the huge number of country's territory is used for agricultural purpose (Table 1). The country is among the biggest exporters of agricultural products. In the years 2009/2010 Ukraine exported 11.3 million tons of grain and bean cultures (third world position). Traditional market for Ukrainian agricultural products supply is in Asian countries: Iran, Syria, Turkey, Bangladesh and some developed countries: Japan, South Korea, Spain, Israel. Nevertheless the country has a rather poor, unclear and not-efficient legislation system in the sphere of land ownership and agricultural policy, poor financial and social infrastructure in the rural area, high thrown and decline of soil fertility, intensive land and water contamination, low genetic quality of basic agricultural animals, physical and technological senescence of capital assets and a weak agricultural market. As a result current policy of rural development needs to be cardinally changed⁵.

Table 1. Using the land resources in Ukraine (in thousand hectares)

Lands	Area	
	all	percent correlation
Agricultural lands	41817.0	69.3
from them:		
– plough-land	32537.1	53.9
– long-term planting	924.4	1.5
– hay-land	2407.3	4.0
– pastures	5517.0	9.9
Forest areas	10426.2	17.3
Land	2459.8	4.1
Bogs	948.5	1.6
Land under building	2462.6	4.1
Other land	2240.7	3.6
All together	60354.8	100.0

Source: own research.

Kyiv, 2003.

⁴ V. Pidlisnyuk, op. cit.

⁵ V.O. Grekov, L.V. Dacko, *Protection and recreation of soils fertility in zonal ecosystem*, "Agroecological Journal" 2009, No. 1, p. 43-45.

During the last decades the quality of life in rural areas has got worse and has had the tendency to collapse. In addition, agricultural sector has received only a little investment either from governmental and private sectors. One of the ways for improvement of the situation is connected with the introduction and implementation of sustainable approaches to the local and regional levels. This study concentrates on the estimation of the sustainability level of agricultural sector in Kyiv region, Ukraine, and developing measures for improvement of the state by the implementation of sustainability approaches.

Kyiv region is located at the central part of Ukraine, it has rich soil (so-called “chernozem”) and belongs to traditional agricultural regions. The main agricultural economic characteristics of the region are presented in Tables 2–4.

Table 2. Distribution of land area and agricultural lands in Kyiv region, Ukraine (in thousand hectares)

	All land area	Agricultural land area	Within agricultural land:		
			plough	hay-land	pastures
All lands	2895.7	1671.2	1359.5	117.9	135.7
Land of agricultural enterprises and citizens	1629.9	1523.9	1288.5	87.0	98.3
Land of agricultural enterprises	1031.1	959.0	882.4	36.3	32.6
from them:					
governmental	81.4	66.1	57.6	3.6	3.2
non-governmental	949.7	892.9	824.8	32.7	29.4
Land of citizens	598.8	564.9	406.1	50.7	65.7
Land of other users	1265.8	147.3	71.0	30.9	37.4

Source: own research.

Table 3. Amount of agricultural enterprises in Kyiv region, Ukraine

Economies	All together	In percentage
All enterprises	1896	100.0
Farmer enterprises	1157	61.0

Source: own research

Table 4. Dynamics of agricultural production in Kyiv region, Ukraine (in mln. hryvnas; prices as for 2005)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
All production	4381.5	5842.8	6418.1	6763.5	6626.8
Plant production	2367.1	2839.5	3061.7	3498.8	3407.9
Animal stock production	2014.4	3003.3	3356.4	3264.7	3218.9

Source: own research.

The analyses of existed data-bases of “general indicators” of sustainable agriculture were done and the most appropriated indicators were selected⁶ for the estimation of the level of regional sustainability which are the following:

- area where basic agricultural crops are growing;
- level of harvest for the main agricultural crops (average annual);
- production of agricultural crops per capita;
- using mineral and organic fertilizers.

Calculated “general indicators” for Kyiv region are presented in Tables 5–8. Using those indicators the profitability of agricultural production was calculated (Table 9).

Table 5. Areas where basic agricultural crops are growing in Kyiv region, Ukraine (in thousand hectares)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
All lands crop	1217.4	1156.9	1130.8	1120.5	1101.5
Grain crops	587.3	679.3	643.4	655.2	648.2
Sugar beet	61.2	56.3	54.6	30.0	24.9
Sunflower	22.4	35.9	27.2	45.1	44.8
Potato	99.0	94.7	100.1	95.6	93.3
Vegetables (planted without greenhouse)	25.9	22.1	23.3	23.5	22.5

Source: own research.

Table 6. Harvest of basic agricultural crops in Kyiv region, Ukraine (in thousand tones)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Grain crops	24.7	34.2	28.8	40.0	38.5
Sugar beet	220	284	312	335	302
Sunflower	11.6	13.7	15.1	18.4	20.9
Potato	137	118	139	155	146
Vegetables	117	181	189	217	204
Fruit and berries	14.7	23.3	27.9	26.0	44.1

Source: own research.

Table 7. Agricultural production per capita in Kyiv region, Ukraine (in kg)

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production of agriculture (in gryvnas)	981	1313	1435	1508	1473

⁶ L.M. Sokol, *Estimation of ecological management efficiency in agriculture on base of sustainable development indicators / NUBiP of Ukraine*, “Economy, agricultural management and business”, 2001, No. 168, part. 3, p. 126-132.

Tabela 7. (cd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant production (in gryvnas)	530	638	685	780	757
Grain crops	320	513	401	578	552
Sugar beet	272	351	360	222	166
Potatoes	302	252	311	329	302
Vegetables	66	90	98	114	102
Fruit and berries	5	6	6	6	9
Animal stock production	451	675	750	728	716
Meet	26.0	37.0	49.7	48.0	45.8
Milk	152.1	155.7	121.0	112.7	105.7
Eggs	176	329	399	409	455

Source: own research.

Table 8. Using mineral and organic fertilizes for agricultural purpose in Kyiv region, Ukraine

	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Mineral fertilizes					
All together (in thousand tones)	21.5	42.4	59.6	59.7	46.1
Fertilized area (in thousand hectares)	270.6	397.2	501.4	563.5	514.8
Fertilized area (in%)	27.8	47.7	61.4	69.0	64.0
Using in nutritive, (in kg/hectares)	22	51	73	73	57
Organic fertilizes					
All together (in thousand tones)	2441.9	1239.0	1030.1	917.2	923.4
Fertilized area (in thousand hectares)	53.5	37.1	34.9	34.6	36.3
Fertilized area (in%)	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5
Using (in tones/hectares)	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1

Source: own research.

Table 9. Profitability of agricultural production of Kyiv region, Ukraine (in %)

all together	2007		All together	2008		All together	2009	
	from them			from them			from them	
	planting	stock- -raising		planting	stock- -raising		planting	stock- -raising
11.8	31.0	-6.6	9.6	10.6	8.5	20.6	11.6	33.8

Source: own research.

From the data presented in Table 5–9 it can be concluded that the amount of land used for agricultural purpose is almost stable for the monitoring period (2000-2009), but the varieties of crops changed sufficiently: area of land used for sugar beet decreased almost 2.5 times, areas used for growing sunflower increased 2 times, areas used for the production of other agricultural crops: grain, potatoes and vegetable were almost stable. The correspondence analysis of data regarding harvest of agricultural crops, per capita production and using of fertilizes showed that agricultural technology strongly intensified towards un-sustainability: area of land treated by mineral fertilizes increased from 27.8% in 2000 to 64.0% in 2009 while an area of land treated by organic fertilizes decreased from 5.5 % to 4.5% and the amount of organic fertilizers used for hectare decreased 2.27 times for the same period.

One of the main requests for the implementation of sustainability is including ecological parameters into general management of agriculture⁷. The estimated data regarding ecological management efficiency in agriculture for research region is presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Estimation of ecological management efficiency in agriculture in Kyiv region, Ukraine

Indicators	Years					
	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005–2010 (in %)
Financial (ecological) costs of protection, rational use and reconstitution of soil and water resources (in thousand gryvnas)	2172.0	11931.9	37680.6	13116.5	30485.2	1403.6
Ecological taxes for pollution of land and water resources (in thousand gryvnas):	1729.8	4345.1	7301.8	10034.2	10562.5	610.6
– land resources	1483.2	3335.7	6047.8	8981.9	9410.5	634.5
– water resources	246.6	1009.4	1254.0	1052.3	1152.0	467.2
Water used on agricultural area, (in m ³ /ha)	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	137.1
Water used to gross regional product (GRP) of agricultural products (in*10 ⁻³ m ³ /gryvnas)	0.68	0.62	0.67	0.80	0.80	117.6
Ecological taxes per one citizen of region	1.0	2.5	4.2	5.8	6.1	610.0
Ecological land taxes to agricultural area (in gryvnas/ha)	1.2	2.9	5.4	8.2	8.5	708.3
Ecological taxes to gross regional product (GRP) of agricultural production (in %)	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.16	533.3
Ecological taxes to financial (ecological) costs	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	50.0
Area of organic land to total agricultural area in Ukraine (in %)	0.0063	0.015	0.130	0.340	0.130	2063.5

Source: own research.

⁷ Ibidem.

It can be concluded that the ecological factor has become important for the system of regional policy and management in Kyiv region, in particular in the last years; ecological taxes for pollution of land and water resources increased by 634% and 467%, consequently; ecological taxes per one citizen of the region increased by 610%, and ecological taxes to gross regional product of agricultural production increased by 533%. This change in the regional tax policy may stimulate an effective movement towards sustainability in the future and provided actions should concentrate on:

- changing design of regional market;
- increasing attention to environmental protection;
- strengthening the role of education, extension and outreach in terms of promotion of sustainable agriculture;
- stimulating changing in the behavior of people;
- improving state of institutional support for developing and implementing sustainability approaches.

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PODEJŚCIA DO WDRAŻANIA ZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO ROZWOJU W ROLNICTWIE NA POZIOMIE LOKALNYM NA PRZYKŁADZIE REGIONU KIJOWSKIEGO – UKRAINA

Streszczenie: W artykule został przedstawiony stan rolnictwa w regionie Kijowa na Ukrainie. Dokonano analizy bieżącej praktyki regionalnej w rolnictwie pod kątem zasad zrównoważonego rozwoju i rolnictwa ekologicznego. Przedstawione i przeanalizowane zostały ogólne wskaźniki zrównoważonego rozwoju w tym regionie.

Słowa kluczowe: rozwój zrównoważony, gospodarka ekologiczna, rozwój społeczno-ekonomiczny, wskaźniki zrównoważonego rozwoju.