

LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PENDING AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN UKRAINE AND ROLE OF THE FARMER THEREIN

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The article investigates the legal principles of formation of modern agricultural reform in Ukraine. Particular attention is paid to the legal issues and the role of the farmer in pursuing it.

Agrarian reform, land reform, peasant.

The objective of the article is to explore and analyze the legal principles of the contemporary agricultural reform implementation. The focal point of this article has been made on the legal problems and the role of the farmer in the course of the reform's implementation.

Contemporary agricultural reform of Ukraine purports reshaping, replacement and improvement of the agricultural relationships in order to create a competitive agricultural production both in domestic and international markets, the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy, capable of providing sufficient food security as part of national security, and ensure an adequate standard of living for the population of Ukraine.

The integral areas of the reform are the following: firstly, the transformation of land relations is the main objective of agricultural policy. Implementation of reforms in this area is aimed at improving both economic and social situation of the village. It is supposed to access the farmer to ownership of land and the creation of a land market.

Secondly, an important component of the agrarian reform is the change of property rights in the context of the means of agricultural production, i.e. the transformation of property relations in agriculture.

Third, the direction of agrarian reform is the restructuring of agricultural production, due to the emergence of new actors of the agricultural business, organizational and legal forms.

Fourth, an integral part of the agrarian reform is to develop the agricultural market infrastructure. Creating proper agricultural market infrastructure is an important factor of market relations development.

Fifth, an essential focus in the implementation of agrarian reform is to strengthen the protection of agriculture. The last in a highly competitive market cannot function without the measures of state support. This support is to apply state grain purchases mortgages, credit subsidies, features insurance, grants, and others methods of business maintenance.

The analysis of the legal practice connected with the agrarian reform implementation highlights that the role of the farmer remains unfocused therein. Moreover, conceptual approaches to the problem analysis are contradictory in their natures and scopes. On the basis of the above highlighted data, the legal science is charged with the task to explore the role of the farmers in the course of the agrarian reform implementation.

The agrarian reform in Ukraine has minimized the role of the farmer. Considering the fact that it has been initiated by the government, the guiding role of the farmer was practically forgotten. Formal participation of the farmer in the agrarian modifications on the legislative level is ostensibly provided, but his status as the major stakeholder should be prioritized. Following this approach makes the role of the farmer significant and under no circumstances it becomes overestimated. Failure to consider this issue makes it declaratory.