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*In Article rasmatryvaetsya Effect legal regulation methods of monitoring selskohozyaystvennoy Technics and Efficiency Policy ynnovatsyonnoy AIC Ukraine.*

**Monitoring, method, technology.**

*In paper agency of legal regulating of methods of monitoring of agricultural machinery and efficacy of the innovative policy of agrarian industrial complex of Ukraine is observed.*

**Monitoring, method, machinery.**

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## FORMATION OF ENGINEERING ZAHODIV DERZHAVNOHO REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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*In statti held analiz stanu ta sformovani major economic napryamky zahodiv derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva nA prykladi Kiev Sviatoshynsky rayonu.*

**Agriculture, economic mechanism, agricultural production, and regulation.**

**Problem.** An important role in addressing imbalances in the economy of our country that have arisen due to the financial crisis can play agriculture. Its development provides simultaneously with the increase in food production for the population and raw materials for light

and food industry an additional demand for machinery, metallurgy and mining industries, as well as employment growth and increased consumption of the population. Agriculture - a unique industry in which the creation of a new job makes it possible to open about five

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six jobs in the industry. However, the economics of the industry is characterized by low turnover invested capital, high complexity, volatility of financial businesses.

One way to improve the situation is to improve the economic mechanism of development of agricultural production and food security through the introduction of scientific and technological progress, organizational and economic zahodiv derzhavnoho management and control.

Evaluation of organizational and economic mechanism of agricultural production Ukraine indicates that to date there are no effective methods to influence these processes because, despite the measures taken to stabilize the agricultural industry is not authorized by the terms and directions. Among the conditions and trends, promising are: efficient use of available resource potential of agriculture as the economic structure of food security; regulatory processes of agricultural production and food security, taking into account the real needs of the population and the available resource potential; economic mechanism of interaction of economic agents within functional and sectoral structure of domestic agriculture.

Therefore, the aim is to study the economic mechanism of state regulation of agricultural production (for example, Kiev Sviatoshynsky area).

**Analysis of recent research.** Analysis of scientific and practical literature on this issue shows that among naukovyh Studies PT Sabluka, VP Sytnyka, OM Shpychaka, SM Kvasha, A.D. Dibrova, OH Hoychuk and others [1-3, 6] znachna role mehanizmam economic impact and formam derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya ahrarnoho sector.

Analysis publications specialists in this field allows to note that in today's issue of economic improvement of the state regulation of agriculture in the region remains an urgent and requires a comprehensive study.

**Results.** The economic mechanism in agriculture - part of agricultural policy, which is a set of methods and forms of government influence on agricultural producers: the concept of agricultural development in the region; long-term socio-economic forecast agricultural development in the region; regional programs and agricultural development in specific areas. At each of these stages of the

interaction and mutual coordination of interests of various levels of government to implement their tasks.

Studies have shown that the main reasons for the low efficiency of state regulation of agricultural production are: irrational distribution of powers between the executive and local governments; sufficient financial resources regulation authority to implement the functions of the executive and local governments; inefficient organization of interaction of government and community organizations, industry associations and individuals.

This situation in the agricultural sector requires state intervention and state support for agricultural producers. The analysis shows that over the past five years, much is being done to restore agricultural production in Ukraine. It measures the State program of agricultural development and regulation of agricultural markets, raw materials and food for 2008-2012, which allowed growth to continue the agricultural sector. When rozmezhuvani povnovazhen ta vidannya items between levels upravlinnya rural hospodarstva advisable vykorystovuvaty following principles.

The first principle involves consideration of differences in economic ta sotsialnyh production conditions, levels of non-rural development. For Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti harakterni nastupni sotsialni problem: sylna rural depopulation through starinnya naselennya; unemployment; bahatorazove vidstavannya zarobitnoyi platy from the capital, leading to vymyvannya of rayonu naybilsh kvalifikovanyh employees; nedostatniy level blahoustroyu housing due perevahoyu in the settlement system of small towns and small villages (Table. 1).

The second principle involves consideration of the competence of each level of management functions that meet their authority and provide the highest efficiency of production and financial resources industry.

In Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni Kyiv oblasti zakonodavcho stvorena vertykalna systema realizatsiyi functions in support silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva by nadannya orhanam local samovryaduvannya individual derzhavnyh povnovazhen. But local authorities, being the majority dotatsiynymy not mayut finansovyh resources vykonannya pokladyenyh nA them zavdan and faktychno finansuvannya vytrat nA zahody in rural chastyni hospodarstva praktychno not provide (tab. 2).

### **1. Dani on Agriculture and naselennya zaynyatist in silskohospodarskomu production in Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni oblasti Kyiv in 2008 - 2012**

Pokaznyk	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012 to 2000,%
The number naselennya	156.0	151.7	152.2	153.8	155.5	158.8	101.8

total, thsd.								
including Agriculture	81.9	78.8	79.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	100.1	
naselennya								
are zaynyato in								
silskohospodar-sky	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	42.9	
manufacturing								

## **2. The distribution volume derzhavnoyi support rural gospodarstva in Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni Kyiv oblasti in 2008-2012.**

Volume derzhavnoyi support haluzi rural gospodarstva	Number of companies				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Over 1000 thousand. UAH.	1	-	-	-	-
From 500 thousand. USD.	7	6	8	7	8
From 100 thousand. USD.	3	2	4	3	6
Less than 100 thousand. USD.	5	6	4	3	5
Finansuvannya missing	4	4	5	12	7
Total:	20	18	21	25	26

As pokazuye analiz distribution volumes derzhavnoyi support rural gospodarstva in Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni 24-27% silskohospodarskyh companies rayonu vzahali not otrymuvaly in ostanni years derzhavnoyi support, 24% of it only otrymuvaly of less than 100 thousand. UAH., And only 30% 500 to 1000 thousand. UAH. Uzahalnyuyuchy analiz suchasnoho stanu orhanizatsiyno economic mehanizmu derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti, mozna conclude formuvannya need for a comprehensive system of influence nA nA subjects as APK oblasnomu, and didst nA rayonnomu levels.

However, please note that there are problems that can be solved only with joint solution at various levels of government. As zahalnyh criteria can be used as follows: formuvannya single economic space; vyrivnyuvannya region's economic development, access to normatyvnyh sotsialnyh blah, zakriplenyh in current zakonodavstvi; creation of equal conditions for economic entities of different hospodaryuyuchy nA ahroprodovolchomu market; equal access to informatsiynoho software.

With urahuvannyam main provisions zakonu "On the development of rural gospodarstva" shema separation of functions offered by upravlinnya levels at which zabezpechuyetsya stabilnist peredbachuvanist and economic development mehanizmu silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva, saving a single economic space, strengthening food security, domestic zahyst tovarovyrobnykiv from unfair foreign competition.

The third principle involves podalshe empower local orhaniv samovryaduvannya as naybilsh close to silskohospodarskyh tovarovyrobnykiv. Zokrema, mayetsya nA uvazi saving features zakriplenyh za RDA Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti ta local governments within ukladenyh agreements realizatsiyi natsionalnoho priority project "Development APK" when making zahodiv Derzhavnoyi developed language syllabus. Odnako realizatsiya economic functions of a local orhanah samovryaduvannya as pravlylo not bula pidkriplena dodatkovym finansuvannyam.

In the not sklalasya systema stratehichnoho upravlinnya haluzzyu not yet clear vyznacheneni operatyvni ta stratehichni zavdannya, derzhavna pidtrymka discourages intehratsiyini processes. In this rezultaty in rayoni nemaye effective intehrovanyh ahrarnyh kompaniy, finansovo-industrial groups pozabyudzhethnyh funds natsilenyh nA investuvannya APK.

According to sociological opytuvannyam conducted among fahivtsiv rayonnoho upravlin level, managers and Spetsialisty enterprises, the main problemamy APK Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti are: insufficient number of specialists (nA vkazaly that 76% of respondents); tehnicna vidstalist (20%), especially in haluzi tvarynnystva; slabka kormova baza (28%); zakupivelni low prices nA agricultural production hospodarstva (4%).

In ostanni years, the agricultural hospodarstvi sposterihayutsya zahalni trend increase in the proportion vahy naselelnya starshe and retirement age, a problem of this zahostryuye zaluchennya in social production with a view to their experience vykorystannya ta znan. NA background zrostannya nadlyshkovoyi number pratsezdatoho naselelnya (mainly low kvalifikatsiyi) zrostaye potreba in keeping workers starshe age groups with high kvalifikatsiyeyu ta experience. Therefore, necessary to conduct relevant research and conservation in rozrobka mehanizmu silskohospodarskomu production vklyuchayuchy haluzi mehanizatsiyi, crops, livestock, people starshe ages ta improve their professional skills za rahunok study suchasnyh technology materialiv ta, ta mashyn oblalnannya, computer equipment.

The second reserve vazhlyvym raising personalu is perepidhotovka ta increase in kvalifikatsiyi pratsivnykiv haluzyah roslynnystva and tvarynnystva, engineering pratsivnykiv. This would create favorable conditions for both zrostannya their professional and psychological level, ale and professional development for aktyvnosti pratsivnykiv. According praktyka, most companies nA Ukrayiny systema increase kvalifikatsiyi not zabezpechuye regular updates ta replenish znan. On average, the economy Ukrayiny zaynyaty pratsivnyk is kvalifikatsiyi 1 raz increase in 13 years, with, in construction - raz 28 years transportu nA - raz 12 years,

derzhavnomu upravlinni - raz 10 years. Some kraschi pokaznyky raising kvalifikatsiyi pratsivnykiv in the industry - one raz 8 years. Ale, vrahovuyuchy that in suchasnyh umovah period starinnya znan skladaye an average of 3-5 years mozha conclude that isnuyucha systema increase kvalifikatsiyi pratsivnykiv not zabezpechuye update znan, a nadiynist personalu accordingly.

About vazhlyvist training pratsivnykiv nA pidpryyemstvah ahrarnoho vyrobnytstva mozha learn from takyh numbers: increasing frequency kvalifikatsiyi pratsivnykiv in Ukrayini average skladaye next 11 years, while krayinah Zahidnoyi Europe and Japan - 3.5 years in - 7 years. In tablytsi 3 dynamics evident decrease pokaznykiv training and kvalifikatsiyi kadriv za individual vydamy activity in 2009-2011. As pokazuye analiz in rural hospodarstvi sposterihayetsya This reduction pratsivnykiv who za period from 2009 to 2011 GG ovolodivaly new professions ta pidvyschuvaly its kvalifikatsiyu. Exception skladayut individual haluzi narodnoho hospodarstva, vklyuchayuchy transport and communications, derzhavne upravlinnya. Rehionalnyy orhan upravlinnya APK stat has a development center stratehiyi of ta adekvatnoho orhanizatsiyno economic mehanizmu. This should zdiysnyuvaty analiz conditions and rezultaty hospodarskoyi of enterprises APK, vykorystovuvaty methods rehionalnoho indykatyvnoho planuvannya ta monitoring funktsionuvannya haluzi.

Systema derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya silskohospodarskoho sector Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti znahodytsya in stadiyi development and danyy from bahatoh reasons nezdatna fully vykonuvaty its functions. Therefore, nezvazhayuchy nA strengthening derzhavnoyi support silskohospodarske production perebuvaye in crisis stani, finansove stanovysche silskohospodarskyh companies harakteryzuyetsya nestabilnistyu (tabl. 3). From direct realizatsiyi products and services in the whole rayonu silskohospodarski to companies zaznayut losses that faktychno not pokryvayutsya subsyduvannyam budget.

Didst, za danymy buhhalterskoyi reporting in 2012 losses prodazhiv sklaly 21734.1 thousand. UAH., A subsyduvannya silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva which include nA pozarealizatsiyni income (za rahunok budget dotatsiy za ta rahunok VAT) - 4627.3 thousand. UAH.

Budgetary subsidies za 2012 sklaly 29.1% of budget subsidies in 2008 (tabl. 3). Rentabelnist silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva za last 2012 in rayoni was (-18.9%).

### ***3. Finansovi rezultaty of silskohospodarskyh enterprises Kiev Sviatoshynsky Kyiv rayonu oblasti za 2008-2012.***

Pokaznyk	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012 to 2000 %
Profit (+) loss (-) from realizatsiyi silskohospodars koyi products to opodatkuvanny a, thous. Level rentabelnosti (+), loss (-) from realizatsiyi silskohospodars koyi products to opodatkuvanny a%	9153	12537.0	-3614.9	-6138.2	-22,516.3	-	-237.5
						1	
Pytoma vaha profitable orhanizatsiy%	17.2	-1.4	-3.5	-1.5	-19.4	-18.9	-109.8
Zahalna number of enterprises	11	14	8	11	10	15	136,4
	22	20	18	21	25	26	118.2

Za danymy analizu statystychnoyi reporting za 2008-2012., Sposterihayetsya gradual reduction Derzhavnoyi support silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva in Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni Kyiv oblasti as low dotatsiy rahunok za, za didst rahunok support rural gospodarstva za rahunok VAT (tab. 4).

#### **4. Derzhavna pidtrymka silskohospodarskoho vyrobnytstva in Kiev Svyatoshinsky rayoni Kyiv oblasti za 2008-2012.**

Naymenuvannya	Years				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Derzhavna pidtrymka rural gospodarstva za rahunok budget dotatsiy. Thousand UAH.	3040.5	2192.3	1217.0	103.0	886.5
Derzhavna pidtrymka rural gospodarstva za rahunok VAT. Thousand UAH.	11765.1	6617.4	6345.9	3660.1	3740.8
Total:	14805.6	8809.7	7562.9	3763.1	4627.3

Za period from 2008 to 2011 derzhavni budget dotatsiyi in rayoni decreased from 3040.5 thousand. UAH. to 103.0 thousand. UAH. Note that a positive step derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya is zrostannya in 2012

budget dotatsiy 8 raziv compared to 2011, that is, to 886.5 thousand. UAH.

The analysis shows that derzhavna pidtrymka rural hospodarstva za rahunok VAT (tabl. 4) zmeshylas za period from 2008 to 2012 by 3.1 razy, that of 11765.1 thousand. UAH. to 3740.8 thousand. UAH. NA subsyduvannya vyrobnytstva moloka had in 2008 76% zahalnoho amount of support, a zahody other nA - only 24%. Takym way subsyduvannya vyrobnytstva moloka is the basic structure zahodom rehionalnyh targeted support APK developed language syllabus, but maye low efficiency and upon its economy a significant impact not.

In addition, silskohospodarske production Kiev Sviatoshynsky rayonu harakteryzuyetsya certain technical suspension ta technological support, a kompensatsiyna systema subsyduvannya serves only to maintain sformovanoho stanu as finansovi funds are perevazhno nA current vytraty. Analizuyuchy the overall effectiveness of budget support, should pay uvahu nA structural imperfections finansovoho Provision of consumer zahodiv incomplete vykorystannya derzhavnoho budget funds, wasting money between prohramnymy zahodamy, neodnorazovi koryhuvannya amounts vytrat that napravlyayutsya nA APK.

**Conclusion.** As shown by doslidzhennya, a set of methods and forms of economic impact derzhavy nA stan silskohospodarskoho production stanovyv economic mehanizm derzhavnoho rehulyuvannya that vklyuchaye two major subsystems: derzhavna pidtrymka rural hospodarstva za ta rahunok budget dotatsiy derzhavna pidtrymka za rahunok VAT. It is necessary to conduct relevant research and conservation in rozrobka mehanizmu silskohospodarskomu production starshe people ages ta improve their professional skills za rahunok study suchasnyh technology materialiv ta, ta mashyn obladdannya.

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*In Article provedën analyz STATUS and sformovany Main napravlenyya Ekonomicheskije meropryyatyy state-owned regulation selskohozyaystvennoho production nA Example Kiev-Sviatoshynskiy rayona.*

**Ahropromyshlennyy complex, the Economic Mechanism, selskohozyaystvennoe The production, gosudarstvennoe regulation.**

*There is analysis the situation and formed the main directions of economicmeasures state regulation of agricultural production as example of Kiev-Svyatoshinskiy district in paper.*

**Agriculture, economic mechanism, agricultural production, state regulation.**