

## **RESOURCE PROVISION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTITIES IN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN THE CONDITION OF WARTIME**

**S. A. Kravchenko**

Doctor of Science in Economics, Professor, Leading Researcher at the Department of Entrepreneurship,  
Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration; [sv.kravchenko.777@gmail.com](mailto:sv.kravchenko.777@gmail.com)  
*National Scientific Center «Institute of Agrarian Economics» NAAS*

Over the last decade in Ukraine, there has been a decrease in production in cattle breeding, pig breeding, and sheep breeding, a general decline in the production of livestock products, and a decrease in the population of the main animal species in general. In particular, the analysis of trends in the development of the livestock industry during 1990–2022 indicates a decrease in the production of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses (the need for systemic capital investments to restore and organize production – restoration of breeding and commercial herds, buildings, equipment and machinery). Most of all, these types of products are grown by households. But a single sector – the poultry industry (technologies of intensive poultry breeding; high production productivity; low costs of live labor and material resources; large volumes of state support) functions effectively. The functioning of entrepreneurial structures for cattle breeding is the leading direction of the country's agricultural development and ensuring food security of citizens. Not only the population, but also the military in modern conditions of warfare and survival must be provided with high-quality milk and meat products. Since the beginning of the military aggression, the problems of cattle breeding and milk production have become even more acute. We observe a decrease in the number of cows. The systematic restoration of dairy farming is one of the priority tasks of the sustainable development of agriculture in Ukraine [1, p. 3].

The organizational and economic foundations of the development of business entities involved in the breeding of dairy cattle depend on resource provision. Effective industrial and economic entrepreneurial activity in dairy cattle breeding is possible with an adaptive and rational combination of financial, intellectual, human, and material resources. In order to strengthen active activity in extreme conditions, the state institutionally supports business entities. The measures of the state consist in the formation of conditions for access to obtaining resources, logistical support, digitalization, marketing and sale of products, etc. During the period 2017–2022, the number of cows decreased by 36% (by -18.7% in enterprises; by -41% in households). As of the beginning of 2023, the number of cows in households decreased to the level of 958.6 thousand heads, and in agricultural enterprises to the level of 394.2 thousand heads. During the same period, milk production also decreased to 7.8 million tons in 2022 compared to 10.3 million tons in 2017. Milk supplies for processing decreased by 35% in the period 2017–2022.

As of March 1, 2024, 2 million 254.5 thousand heads of cattle are kept in Ukraine, including 1 million 260.5 thousand cows (40% – at industrial enterprises – 912.7 thousand heads of cattle; and 60% – in households – 1 million 341.8 thousand heads of cattle). Compared to March 1, 2023, the number of cattle increased on industrial dairy farms in Zakarpattia Oblast +11%, Ternopil Oblast +11%, Mykolaiv Oblast +5%, Poltava Oblast +2%, Khmelnytsky Oblast +2%. But for comparison, as of March 1, 2023, the country lost 376,800 cattle (-16%) and 201,800 cows (-15%) compared to March 1, 2022. In total, in 2023, cattle decreased by 163.5 thousand heads (-7%), including cows – by 91.6 thousand heads (-7%). In the conditions of wartime, the costs of fodder production increased, so the state of feeding worsened. The process of cattle population recovery is

being held back. In 2023, about 70.86% of animals from the total number of cows were kept in households. It was established that the number of cattle as of January 1, 2024 decreased by 4.6% (mainly in private households) compared to 2023 and amounted to 1.290 million heads. In general, in 2023, milk production amounted to 7.411 million tons. Analyzing the main data on the development of dairy cattle breeding, it is worth stating that the dairy herd is mainly located in households. The number of cows has decreased and the gross hope has negative trends. Regarding the annual milk yield from one cow, cows are more productive in enterprises. We have created two scenarios regarding the possible development of dairy farming in 2030. The first scenario (more realistic) is based on achieving product consumption per person per year – 280 kg of milk and 60 kg of meat; the second (optimistic) – 380 kg of milk and 80 kg of meat, as physiologically necessary norms declared by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

Compared to 2018, the volume of sold products increased by almost 1.5 times. The dynamics of net profit is characterized by frequent changes. However, the value of this indicator in 2022 exceeds the similar value in 2018 by 6.7 times. The dynamics of changes in the profitability of the operational activities of small business entities for the development of cattle breeding is characterized by a positive trend (it was profitable) from 14.9% in 2018 to 17.4% in 2022, the exception being the years 2019–2020, when the operational activities of the entities of small entrepreneurship for the development of cattle breeding had significantly lower indicators (9-9.4%). In general, the dynamics of profitability indicators of the entire activity (it was profitable) is positive, which is characterized by an increase of +13.6 percentage points in 2022. Non-current assets decreased by 16.55%, while current assets increased by 57.5%. Current liabilities, equity and various types of expenses increased during the analyzed period [2, p. 42-46].

Business entities have the following problems: loss of equipment, animals, premises, etc.; mined agricultural lands; loss of fodder and grain harvest; violation of logistics; lack of production resources (plant material, veterinary drugs, fodder, etc.); increase in the cost of feed production; blocking the export of breeding and commodity livestock; lack of working capital; loss of personnel, etc. In the structure of milk submitted for industrial processing, the share of milk from homesteads of the population is decreasing. Among the organizational and economic factors that have an impact on the development of entrepreneurship in dairy cattle breeding, in addition to the reduction of production volumes, the increase in transport and logistics costs, the limitation of export operations, the prices of certain types of dairy products are also important. There was no direct budget support for dairy farming in 2022, with the exception of minimal subsidies from donor funds to individual entrepreneurs for keeping cows.

In 2022, the European Union's support for Ukrainian small business entities in agriculture amounted to EUR 50 million. This is a budget subsidy for keeping cows of different productivity (5,300 UAH for 1 cow, but no more than 530,000 UAH for 1 entrepreneur) and subsidies for the cultivation of 1 hectare of agricultural land (3,100 UAH for 1 hectare of land, but no more than 372,000 UAH for 1 entrepreneur). In general, in 2022, subsidies for 424,631.9 hectares of cultivated land were provided to 21,467 entrepreneurs, and subsidies for growing 62,090 cows to 10,247 entrepreneurs under the KPKVK 2801500 program "Support to farms and other producers of agricultural products". In 2023, this support was extended. In 2024, a state support program will be implemented, in particular, farmers have the opportunity to receive a subsidy of UAH 7,000 per head if they have from 3 to 100 cows [3, p. 28-30].

209 investors provided funds in 2023 for the development of the "Family Dairy Farms" project in the amount of more than 28 million hryvnias, of which: 4 million hryvnias were used to

install equipment for the purpose of collecting and harvesting hay; 1.5 million hryvnias – to increase the capacity of the milk processing process from 1 to 3 tons per day; 2 million hryvnias – for the purchase of cows and the construction of cow sheds, the purchase of fuel for sowing for specific 13 business entities. Also, the investors of the "Family Dairy Farms" project in 2023 supported 37 small farmers and provided more than 10 million hryvnias for their development, in particular, for the purchase of: 14 generators; 1480 liters of lubricant for equipment; medicines; products. The project involves 189 family dairy farms that have from 10 to 50 cows and feed the cows with balanced feed in order to increase productivity by 10-15%. In 2024, the development of the Family Dairy Farms project will be implemented on the basis of an investment loan with an expected return of 21% per year. In the period of 2023-2024, the "Emergency project of providing inclusive support for the recovery of agriculture of Ukraine (ARISE)" is being implemented in the country. In 2024, 700 million dollars were provided to support business entities in agriculture, in particular, to help small entrepreneurs (breeding goats or sheep, cows; land owners); and financial support for production and processing in agriculture under the program "Affordable loans 5-7-9%". It is necessary to leave the preferential financing of dairy cattle breeding business entities under the program "Affordable loans 5-7-9%" as "survival loans" with the expansion of limits to UAH 130-140 million. and the reduction of the interest rate to 5% and for the period of post-war reconstruction of the economy.

In 2024, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) plans to attract \$290 million to support agricultural business entities, including: \$138 million for the development of agrarian business; \$150 million – for the implementation of operational actions in the market environment. In addition, 800,000 rural residents do not have the means to finance their survival needs. Entrepreneurs in 2024 have the opportunity to receive assistance in complying with hygienic standards in milk production from Switzerland, in particular, a three-month need for: gloves; means of pre- and post-milking udder processing; reagents for detecting hidden forms of mastitis; means for washing and disinfecting milking equipment; disinfectants for livestock premises; wipes for udder hygiene, etc. In January 2024, 355 business entities became project participants. Approval and implementation of the Concept of the State Targeted Economic Program for Livestock Development for the period up to 2033 makes it possible to increase the number of dairy cattle; to develop cooperatives of households and personal peasant farms with the aim of increasing the volume of milk and meat products; to support family farms and personal peasant farms with access to veterinary care and quality feed.

In the course of the research, it was established that the organizational and economic foundations of the development of business entities involved in the breeding of dairy cattle are related to the risks of the influence of the military factor. This changes the characteristics of the institutional business environment, regulated by the state-established rules of economic interaction in the market, which determine the principles of gaining competitiveness and influence the behavior of entrepreneurs. The principles and purpose of entrepreneurial activity remain constant - "making a profit". It has been established that the primary guarantor of population employment is small entrepreneurship and family farming business. The trends of changes in organizational and economic factors affecting the development of entrepreneurial formations have been identified, in particular: a decrease in the volume of production; increase in the cost of resources; increase in transport and logistics costs; price changes for certain types of products, etc. It was established that the need to expand the export of agricultural products with a high content of added value is quite problematic. Further research should clarify the strategic directions of the development of

entrepreneurship in the production of dairy cattle in the acceleration of the post-war development of the country's economic system. We are also bringing attention to the need to develop, in the system of post-war economic reconstruction, regional programs for the development of dairy business entities and their cooperative associations for the period until 2033 and state support for starting one's own business, spreading financial and socio-economic literacy, and protecting property rights, employment of producers of products in the countryside, increasing the export potential of business entities.

## REFERENCES

1. Кравченко С. А. Малік Л. М., Беженар І. М. Організаційно-економічні засади розвитку суб'єктів підприємництва з розведення великої рогатої худоби в умовах воєнного часу. *International scientific journal «Internauka». Series: Economic sciences*. 2024. 2(82). <https://doi.org/10.25313/2520-2294-2024-2-9666>. *Inter-nauka.com*: вебсайт. URL: <https://www.inter-nauka.com/uploads/public/17091605704367.pdf> (дата звернення: 26.03.2024).
2. Kravchenko S. Organizational and economic features of the development of cattle breeding enterprises in wartime conditions. *Сучасний мотиваційний менеджмент: проблеми і перспективи*: збірник праць. Хмельницький: ВСП «ХТЕФК ДТЕУ», 2024. С. 42-46. *Drive.google.com*: вебсайт. URL: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1v7xksTkuFyJ1yPIPD3ZHcm\\_хоKxbXCSS](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1v7xksTkuFyJ1yPIPD3ZHcm_хоKxbXCSS) (дата звернення: 22.03.2024).
3. Kravchenko S. Development of entrepreneurship for cattle breeding in wartime conditions. *Економіка, облік, фінанси та право: сучасні тенденції та перспективи розвитку в Україні та світі*: збірник праць. Біла Церква: ЦФЕНД, 2024. Ч. 2. С. 28-30. *Economics.in.ua*: вебсайт. URL: <https://www.economics.in.ua/2024/01/12-2.html> (дата звернення: 25.03.2024).

## СТАН ТА НАПРЯМИ ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ ГЕНОФОНДУ ОВЕЦЬ АБОРИГЕННОЇ СОКІЛЬСЬКОЇ СМУШКОВОЇ ПОРОДИ

**І. А. Помітун<sup>1</sup>, Т. М. Данілова<sup>2</sup>, Л. І. Помітун<sup>3</sup>**

1. Доктор сільськогосподарських наук, професор, завідувач лабораторії селекційно-технологічних досліджень у дрібному тваринництві та конярстві; [pomitun@ukr.net](mailto:pomitun@ukr.net)  
*Інститут тваринництва НААН*
2. Кандидат сільськогосподарських наук, доцент, завідувачка кафедри технологій тваринництва і птахівництва; [tehnoanimal@ukr.net](mailto:tehnoanimal@ukr.net)  
*Державний біотехнологічний університет*
3. Науковий співробітник відділу економіки та маркетингу інновацій у тваринництві  
*Інститут тваринництва НААН*

**Вступ.** Проблема збереження генофонду є актуальною не лише в Україні, але й в усьому світі. За даними Резнікової Н. Л. [1], в Україні за останнє сторіччя вже втрачено генофонд чорно-рябої подільської, гуцульської, української білоспинної, поліської, червоної смілянської та строкатої подільської порід великої рогатої худоби. В глузі конярства зникло за цей же час три породи: стрілецька, германо-бесарабська та ногайська, а також дикий предок свійського коня – тарпан. Вівчарство втратило валашську та пирну породи, ряд смушкових порід – решетилівську, чушка та малич, в тонкорунному напрямі – мазаєвського мериноса. У свинарстві зникли три породні групи та локальний тип європейських коротковухих свиней.

Наразі, за повідомленнями Шульги Ю. І. та Явищенка В. Р. [2], в критичному стані щодо чисельності племінного поголів'я перебуває генофонд української степової рябої