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ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF UKRAINE'S COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Corruption in agricultural production poses problems for large and small landowners around the world. Corruption issues affect land ownership and credit availability, quality of supply, water distribution, marketing, and agribusiness development in general. These problems are common in developing countries and countries in transition. However, in countries with economies in transition, governments are more involved in the supply, production, and marketing, and therefore there are relatively more opportunities for corruption. The main obstacles to intensifying investment in the agricultural sector are the unfavorable geopolitical situation, weak institutional structure, high level of bureaucracy and corruption, underdeveloped transport infrastructure, imperfect legislation governing the agricultural sector, and low level of protection of investors' rights to intellectual property and property rights. In order for the agricultural sector to prosper in development, it is necessary to take into account public lending to this sector, but this is where corruption often occurs - in the distribution of state-subsidized funds. Most often, the schemes can be seen in unnecessary fees and interest payments - these are the ways in which government officials raise funds during the loan.

Corruption is common in signing government contracts or issuing licenses for agricultural products. Low quality, undelivered goods and high prices are typical results of collusion between government officials and private sector firms [1].

Corruption significantly affects the vast majority of countries and has negative social and economic consequences.

The analysis of corruption and the fight against corruption in countries with systemic corruption should be based more on the theory of collective action to determine more effective policies [3].

Corruption in the agricultural sector can be reduced through careful project selection and proper project implementation procedures. The key is to develop programs that have a wide range of support that, if properly implemented, can improve the quality of life and reduce corruption [2]. Full disclosure between public and private actors (especially farmers) can do much to facilitate this. The basic conditions for the fight against corruption are: transparency, awareness, accountability, prevention, and maintenance of law and order. The following strategies are useful in this context. First, it is important to assess the extent of corruption in the country's agricultural sector, starting from the market and working in the opposite direction to production (assembly, transportation, licensing, sorting, etc.).

It is necessary to work on reducing the product chain from producer to market by introducing contractual agreements between farmers and the final processor of the product. There is a need to develop more creative approaches to solving the credit problem and the supply chain at the same time. To promote the development of the land market by eliminating corruption in the registration process and property rights. To develop, with the involvement of members of the public, methodological recommendations for identifying corruption risks in the work of judicial officials and ways to combat them. Taking into account the best domestic and international practices of implementing programs to prevent and combat corruption.

According to the European Union's Joint Strategy for Ukraine, adopted by the European Council in 2004, the EU-Ukraine Strategic Partnership, based on common values and interests, is a vital factor in strengthening peace, stability and prosperity in Europe [4]. Ukraine's freedom, independence and stability are among the greatest achievements of the new Europe, which has lost its old dividing lines. Attracting and protecting domestic and foreign investments also play a key role in Ukraine's development. In this context, the EU notes that allegations of corruption and poor governance are damaging Ukraine's economic reputation. The Union will support Ukraine in developing and adopting economic measures necessary to increase domestic and foreign investment and meet the requirements of foreign creditors.

The agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the European Commission on financing the event "EU Support for Agriculture and Small Farms in Ukraine" [5] stipulates that increasing the efficiency and transparency of public services for end-users will strengthen anti-corruption measures, especially in the land sector. Reform of the State Geocadastr and notary system, transfer of powers to dispose of state-owned agricultural land to local authorities will complement the development of electronic tools, the introduction of innovative approaches and new technologies and thus protect the rights of landowners and farmers, including the smallest.

The success of anti-corruption policy is an important component of our country's implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU.

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