



UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING THE BEEKEEPING NETWORK IN OUR COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses the development of the beekeeping industry in the world, the leading countries in its cultivation and export, their share, the experience of growing and exporting honey in Ukraine, and also developed recommendations for its implementation in our country.

KEYWORDS: Beekeeping, new technologies, export, material means, healthy competition, honey cultivation.

INTRODUCTION

Beekeeping is one of the rapidly developing branches of agriculture in the world, which quickly adopts new innovative technologies and scientific achievements, and it is considered one of the widespread agribusinesses in almost all continents. At the same time, the beekeeping network is distinguished by the fact that all countries have unique innovative technologies and directions.

Therefore, it is important to study the experiences of countries with developed beekeeping industry and the possibilities of implementing them in the conditions of our country.

Not all of the countries that are leaders in honey cultivation can export it while fully supplying their country per capita. On the other hand, some countries that are not among the top 10 honey producers are getting their share in the list of leaders in honey export. This is explained by the quality of honey and the uniqueness of agro-technology and the changing conjuncture in the world market.

Based on the above, it is important to regularly study the experiences of the leading countries in terms of volume and quality indicators of honey production, and to study the possibilities of applying the practical experiences achieved by them in the country.

“THE ROLE OF TAXES IN THE FORMATION OF STATE BUDGET REVENUES”

the most developed branches of agriculture . Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zaporozhye, Ivano-Frankivsk, Nikolaev, and Khmelnytsky regions each have more than 100,000 bee families¹. Today, 87% of beehives are in the private sector, approximately 97% are located in the western regions of Ukraine².

The level of demand for honey in Ukraine is much higher than the market supply. This, in turn, provides excellent opportunities for the development of beekeeping as an agrarian business activity. In addition, in 2000, the country adopted the Law on Beekeeping, according to which all beekeeping products and beekeeping activities themselves are not taxed. The law regulates the processes of bee breeding, industrial use, ensures the protection of bee families, which creates good opportunities for a new entrepreneur.

Production efficiency in Ukraine remains very low compared to other countries. For example, one beekeeper in Canada produces more than 4 tons of honey, while in Ukraine this figure is 200 kilograms. The existence of such a difference in indicators is explained by the fact that honey production in Ukraine is at the amateur level. "Union of cooperatives of beekeepers" helps to organize honey production efficiently.

In recent years, one of the main trends in the field of beekeeping in Ukraine is to bring the network to new levels in terms of quality. In this, the emphasis is placed on the production of products that meet European standards in order to penetrate the markets of the European Union. For this, it is necessary to reduce the use of antibiotics in honey cultivation, to introduce methods of

production without wax, and to strictly observe the agrotechnologies of honey cultivation, in particular, the ripening period of honey. "Union of Cooperatives of Beekeepers" provides organizational, economic and scientific support to beekeepers in carrying out such activities. In particular, the role of the association is incomparable in obtaining benefits for entering the EU markets and providing organizational support to honey exporting enterprises.

The European Union and Ukraine apply preferential tariff quotas for some agricultural and food products as a result of the improvement of quality indicators of beekeeping products and the implementation of specified agrotechnologies. The establishment of preferential tariff quotas does not mean a ban on exports in excess of the quota. In particular, Ukrainian companies can deliver goods without restrictions in excess of the tariff quota, but these volumes are subject to the general import regime in the EU. That is, for exports within the quota, 0% duty is applied, and for exports outside the quota, import duties determined by the EU customs tariff are applied. In recent years , preferential quotas for the export of honey up to 36-40 thousand tons of EU have been provided to Ukrainian companies³ .

In general, according to statistics on honey production in Ukraine, the annual production capacity is 75 thousand tons. This product is produced by more than 400 thousand honey farms. A total of 3.5 million bee families are raised in these farms. On average, 8.7 hives of bees are raised in one beekeeping farm. The amount of honey obtained from one bee family is 21.5 kilograms (Fig. 1).

¹ <https://ferma.expert/pchely/razvedenie-pchely/pchelovodstvo-v-ukraine>

² Ukraine . Law on beekeeping.
<https://moyapaseka.ru/novosti/ukraina-zakon-o-pchelovodstve>

³preferential tariff quotas . <https://eu-ua.kmu.gov.ua/en/preferential-tariff-quotas>

We can see from the figures that the number of farms operating in the field of beekeeping, the volume of production and the productivity of one bee colony are higher than the world average, which is the result of long-term

reforms in the field and investments in science.

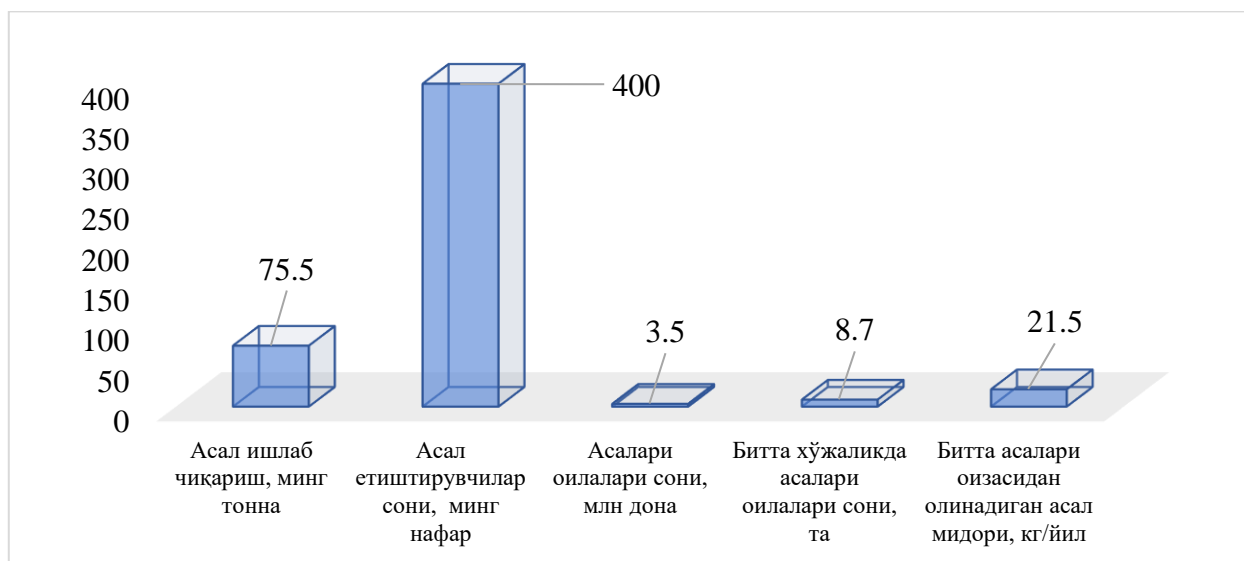


Figure 1. The main indicators of the beekeeping network in Ukraine, as of 2020

The beekeeping industry in Ukraine is distinguished by a number of peculiarities, which are reinforced by law. In particular, in beekeeping, it is allowed to raise only bee breeds that are regionalized in a certain area and approved by the executive authority.

A special veterinary-sanitary passport has been introduced to register bee farms and carry out treatment and prevention measures. All types of farms can engage in beekeeping, but they must register as beekeeping farms and undergo veterinary-sanitary examination of their products. All beekeeping farms, especially growers, industrial processors are exempted from taxes.

Land areas are allocated to beekeeping farms to notable individuals and legal entities in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Farms operating in the field of plant breeding must notify beekeeping farms operating within 10 kilometers 10 days in advance if they use chemical preparations to protect plants from diseases and pests. It is required to provide information on the type, name and scope of the chemical agent used.

In Ukraine, a number of state programs have been developed to support the beekeeping sector by the state, to provide financial support and export support to farms producing high-quality and relatively expensive honey, which is in low demand in the domestic market.

At the same time, special attention is being paid to the cultivation of organic crops in Ukraine, for which the country has a wide range of temperate conditions, including mountainous and forested areas. In these regions, a system of preferential purchase of

beehives, transport and storage devices for beehives producing organic products has been developed.

As mentioned above, beekeeping in Ukraine has become a form of amateur agribusiness in the private sector, and the number of auxiliary households with a high interest in its production is increasing year by year. However, according to the existing legislation, beekeeping can be done only by persons with sufficient knowledge and skills. Therefore, a system of training, knowledge and skills improvement has been introduced in the country, based on the nature, climate, vegetation and regionalized bee breeds. The national scientific center "Beekeeping Institute named after P.I. Prokopovich" has a special place in this. Separate financial resources are allocated from the budget for scientific seminars and training courses organized by this scientific center.

In general, in the stable development of the beekeeping industry, as shown by the experience of developed countries, attention is paid to the directions of regulation on the basis of legislation, development of science, as well as strengthening of the material and technical base.

In the conditions of our country, a number of reforms have been implemented in this regard, and in order to further increase the scope of the ongoing reforms, it is proposed to introduce the following experiences of the Ukrainian state. Including:

- Adoption of the Law "On Beekeeping";
- introducing a special veterinary-sanitary passport for registration of beekeeping farms and carrying out treatment and prevention measures;
- allocating land areas to beekeeping farms to individuals and legal entities in accordance with the procedure established by law;

- in case of using chemical preparations to protect plants from diseases and pests, to warn bee farms operating in an area of up to 10 kilometers 10 days in advance;
- providing services to subjects by a separate national center specializing in beekeeping, increasing the knowledge and skills of beekeepers, improving bee breeds, etc.

As a result of the introduction of these new organizational mechanisms, opportunities will be created to ensure the stable development of the beekeeping industry in our country, and to export quality honey products while producing products at the level of domestic demand.

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