



## Financial Support for Organic Agricultural Production: Experience of Some EU Countries and Prospects for Ukraine

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the paper is to study financial support for creating and operating farms that produce organic products in certain EU countries and to provide proposals for implementing financial support measures in Ukraine during the war and post-war period. To achieve this goal, the following research methods were used: hermeneutic semantic analysis, systemic-structural analysis, comparative legal method, etc. The hermeneutic semantic analysis was used to study financial support for creating organic farms in Ukraine. Proposals were made to support organic farming in Ukraine using the systemic-structural analysis based on the experience of different countries. The comparative legal method was used when considering financial support for creating organic farms in some EU countries (Poland, Spain, Austria, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Romania). The scientific novelty lies in the study of financial support for the creation of organic farms in some EU countries and Ukraine, as well as in the provision of proposals for the implementation and receipt of financial support for farms producing organic products in war and post-war Ukraine. The paper pointed out the need for Ukrainian farms to organize effective legal work, manifesting in the high-quality and timely development of the necessary documents and in the preparation and approval by the state of programs to assist farms in their creation and production of organic products.

**Keywords:** Food security, Economic security, Financial support, Organic farms, Organic products, European Union countries.

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### INTRODUCTION

Organic products, i.e., products of agriculture, food, and processing industries, manufactured (grown) without the addition of various chemical additives, growth or taste regulators, synthetic mineral fertilizers, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), etc., have always been and are and will be strategically crucial for preserving the life and health of people and ensuring a healthy gene pool of the nation and state. Wealthy consumers are willing to pay significantly more for organic products than for industrial

analogs, whose manufacturers do not guarantee the absence of foreign artificial chemicals or organic elements in these products. Organic products were always in high demand in all countries. Ukraine is no exception during the legal regime of martial law. Thus, conscious people who care about their health and future understand that the cost of manufacturing natural (organic) products is higher. They believe that these costs generally justify themselves. Because of the beneficial effect or lack of harmful effects from the use of organic products, people are willing to pay additional funds.

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On the other hand, farming activities in Ukraine today are a risky type of business. Even in peacetime, the cost of producing agricultural products largely depended on weather conditions, the amount of water, sunlight, pest exposure, etc. Today, anthropogenic factors directly related to military operations have been added to these factors. Thus, even in areas located hundreds of kilometers from the line of active military clashes, crops can burn in the field from deliberate or accidental hits of missiles or other shells, real estate of industrial premises or warehouses can be damaged or destroyed, vehicles can be damaged or destroyed, workers can be injured or killed. In addition to the mentioned general risks and threats for all economic entities in the agricultural sector, which occurred during the military aggression of the Russian federation towards Ukraine, the production of organic products is complex, and the products themselves have a high cost.

Due to the rejection of chemical fertilizers, in particular, all kinds of growth stimulants, the rejection of chemical poisons against pests, and partial use of manual labor, smaller yields are often obtained compared to inorganic production. Especially difficult is the organization of economic activities for the production of organic products, i.e., the primary stages – registration, search and conclusion of contracts for the purchase and sale and lease of agricultural land, providing means of production, in particular, equipment, working capital, seed material, animal stock, etc. Thus, starting a business requires significant funds, possibly borrowed from a bank or other financial and credit institution. It seems that the state and various non-governmental organizations should help producers of organic agricultural products. Logically, there should be rules in the legislation designed to regulate and support the production of organic products. Last but not least, support should be based on applying financial support measures.

The above confirms the need to provide financial support for the creation and operation of agricultural business entities in some countries of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU) and in Ukraine, and this research topic is recognized as relevant. Farms need special support at the initial stages of organizing a business to produce organic products.

Questions that arise during the organization and provision of financial support to business entities that produce organic products are looking for their answers in the works of scientists from EU member states, in particular in Italy, Poland, Spain, Austria, Denmark, The Netherlands, Romania, etc. We can name separate groups of scientists: Bux et al. (2022), Havemann et al. (2022), Verburg et al. (2022), Micu et al. (2022), Zieliński et al. (2022), Torres et al. (2016) and others. In Ukraine, some domestic scientists have devoted their papers to searching for answers to the question of financial support for creating farms producing organic products: Halanets (2022), Dreesmann (2022), Malkova (2021), Parkhomenko (2013), Syrotenko (2020) and others.

Bux, Lombardi, Varese, and Amicarelli note that wheat cultivation in Italy is low-cost and efficient in terms of preserving the natural environment. At the

same time, gross income is 55% higher than income from growing other organic products. Scientists note that public authorities should apply tax incentives when conducting economic activities in the field under study (Bux et al. 2022). We should agree with the above views of scientists and propose introducing financial support for farms that grow organic products in Ukraine. However, one of the criteria for obtaining state financial support should be the compliance of organic products with international quality standards (Melnyk and Golovachova, 2015; Popovych 2018).

Havemann et al. (2022) note that the best results are usually obtained by applying mixed funding – public and private. To achieve the highest results, it is necessary to have funding that is as diverse as possible in terms of sources. Scientists warn that the preferential funding fund may be limited to different categories of agricultural entities. Moreover, in different EU member countries, support from financing funds may be limited, and there is still no separately defined and adopted financial support program for organic production in Ukraine. We believe that it would not be superfluous to organize and carry out, at the state's initiative, systematic work to popularize the development of organic production, including through financial incentives. Such support should be carried out permanently, regardless of other factors, including negative ones. Halanets (2022) points to the special need of farmers for financial support from the state in wartime (Halanets 2022) when production on large areas is most vulnerable and, therefore, risky. Other researchers also express their opinions favoring financial support for organic production for further development (Syrotenko 2020). Food security guarantees the realization of human rights to health, and it was also proposed that the state create a national system of bodies to ensure the right to food security, which would coordinate the implementation of the right to food security throughout the country (Batyhina et al. 2021; Mazaraki et al. 2023). In general, food security is a significant component of the state's economic security. Organic production, among other things, allows forming and storing own seed fund, which is not genetically contaminated, the importance of which and the real cost increase exponentially. The lack of a seed fund (even a genetically modified one) leads to the need to purchase genetically modified seeds of agricultural crops from multinational monopolist corporations every year. In this case, there is a deepening dependence on such corporations and a real threat to the food and economic security of the state. The world will see an example of the negative consequences of the dependence of a large country on seed suppliers with an excessive threat to its economic security in 2-3 years when the Russian federation will not be able to conduct a sowing campaign due to the lack of seeds.

The search for answers to questions about the legal support of the organization of production of organic products was also considered by other Ukrainian and foreign authors besides the ones mentioned above. However, the relatively small share of organic products in the total mass of agricultural products in Ukraine and

the negative impact of military operations on the effective activities of farmers indicate the need for new scientific research.

The paper aims to study some aspects of financial support for creating and operating farms that produce organic products in certain EU countries and to provide proposals for implementing financial support measures in Ukraine during the war and post-war period.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

During the study, a variety of materials was used to achieve the goal of the study. In particular, the leading scientific publications in the field of agriculture, economics and ecology were analyzed regarding the financial support of organic agricultural production in different EU countries. Moreover, reports of international organizations facilitated the analysis of the development of organic agricultural production in different EU countries. Statistics from national agricultural support services and agencies provided insight into organic production, investment volumes and financial support in this area. Apart from that, in order to ensure a comprehensive analysis, the regulatory framework of Ukraine and some EU countries was taken into account to understand the aspects of regulation from the legal point of view of organic agricultural production. To achieve the goal, the following research methods were used: hermeneutic semantic analysis, formal logical method, systemic-structural analysis, analytical synthetic method, comparative legal method, etc. With the help of hermeneutic and semantic analysis, the financial support for the creation of organic farms in Ukraine was studied. The comparative legal method was used when considering the legal aspects of financial support for the creation of organic farms in some EU countries (Poland, Spain, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Romania). Using the systemic-structural method, the experience of the EU countries in the functioning of farms for the production of organic products was considered. Based on the formally logical method, a general analysis of financial support for organic agricultural production was made and conclusions were drawn about the prospects for implementing the European experience in Ukraine. Assessing the state of the problem raised was made possible through the analytical synthetic method. Due to this, the issues and difficulties associated with the organization of economic activities in the field of agricultural production were identified and pointed out; it was shown that the organization of organic production is more complex than the organization of classical economic activities in the agro-industrial complex; the paper pointed out additional risks associated with the aggression of the Russian federation against Ukraine and the attempt of the criminal Russian regime to create an artificial global crisis in the food market; it identified threats to the activities by Ukrainian farmers in the territories liberated from Russian occupation and in the territories not occupied by the Russian federation; it showed the efficiency of farms that grow organic agricultural products in the EU member states, in particular, it is proved that the receipt of state and non-state grant funds by Ukrainian farms within the

framework of a special regulatory act could contribute to the post-war restoration of economic activity in the agricultural sector and the gradual transition to organic production.

Proposals for supporting organic production in Ukraine are provided using a systemic-structural method based on the experience of some European countries. In particular, the systematization and structuring of the works of scientists from the EU countries and Ukrainian researchers, as well as the structuring of the results of their research, determined the important role of financial support from the state for the stable development of organic farms in the EU countries; the conclusion is made about the urgent need for Ukraine to receive state and other financial support for organic farming to function properly; other proposals for supporting organic production in Ukraine were provided. Various aspects of financial support in creating and operating farms in Ukraine were studied using hermeneutic semantic analysis. Financial support for the creation and operation of farms in Ukraine has been studied using the works of a significant number of scientists. These methods were used to distinguish organic production in the agricultural sector from general agricultural production; it is concluded that financial support will be vital in the post-war period. In times of war, such support is vital since we are talking about people's health. It must be protected regardless of whether there is a war in the country. It is noted that such support should be extensive in space and time, provided at the interstate, state, local, and corporate levels during wartime in Ukraine and during the post-war economic recovery.

Comparative legal method used when considering elements of financial support for farms in some EU member states (Poland, Spain, Austria, Denmark, The Netherlands, Romania). Using this method, the financial support of organic farms in the countries mentioned above and Ukraine were compared, and the difference and leading role of the state and international and public organizations in supporting organic agricultural production was revealed; it was shown that financial support in the countries mentioned above was necessary and could contribute to the proper development of organic farming. In combination with other methods, the comparative legal method allowed for predicting positive results in implementing the protectionism policy of Ukrainian farms that will produce organic agricultural products. Analytical synthetic and formal logical methods were used to sum up the results and make balanced proposals for theory, practice, and special legislation.

Thus, based on these methods, it is indicated that in at least a few EU countries, farmers are actively involved in various state and non-state programs, such as the European Green Deal 2019 (Simon 2019) and the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027, through which organic production is supported. These methods made it possible to show a direct dialectical connection between the cultivation of organic agricultural products by European farmers and the receipt of direct financial assistance from non-state companies and international organizations that

are grant givers, as well as states; to show some available and potential results of activities of European farmers in the market of organic agricultural production and to simulate the situation with receiving assistance from international grant programs by Ukrainian farms.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### The Situation with Financial Support for Creating Farms that Produce Organic Products in Certain EU Countries

The above-mentioned Verburg, Verberne and Negro provide information according to which in 2018 in Austria, 24.7% of all agricultural land was engaged in organic production, in Denmark the area of similar land was 9.8%, and in the Netherlands - this part constitutes only 2.3% of all agricultural land. Farmers need state support in the form of subsidies. Scientists point out that farmers who are engaged in organic farming need constant state support, and the greatest support is needed at the stage of creating farms (Verburg et al. 2022). It is obvious that even in EU member states, farmers who grow organic products need state support. At least until they firmly "stand on their feet", i.e., establish serial cultivation and processing of organic products and find permanent wealthy wholesale consumers of such products.

Micu et al. (2022) investigated the specifics of family farms and their legal support in Romania. Scientists point out the economic importance of such farms for rural development. They stated the absence of state support measures for organic production and, in general, the activities of farms in Romania. They indicated the need to introduce such measures in the legislation. Such measures should encourage the formation of farms and ensure their protection (Micu et al. 2022). In general, according to the area for organic farming (total area 291,629 hectares), Romania ranks 8th among the EU countries; and in terms of areas for organic farming of oil crops (sown area of 90,124 ha) – it ranks first. Last but not least, this is the result of government support measures (Stoica et al. 2022). It is worth confirming the importance of financial support by the state and regional authorities of European countries for organic agricultural production and the positive impact of such support on farms. The degree of financial support often directly affects the expansion of areas allocated for organic crops because farmers become interested in this.

In the Republic of Poland, the European Green Deal 2019 (Simon 2019) and the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027 are in force, through which they protect the natural environment. In particular, the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027 provides direct support for farms, which is aimed at helping farms in connection with the costs of carrying out economic activities when creating such farms and performing further actions (Zieliński et al. 2022). It is necessary to adopt the experience of Poland and, separately from other measures supporting farmers, to introduce financial aid at the state level to farmers who grow organic products. European countries understand the threats of using genetic modification tools in crop production and the need to

protect future generations worldwide. They want to support their citizens who live in rural areas and engage in agricultural entrepreneurship.

The above is to some extent confirmed by the situation in Spain, where all agricultural producers until recently had certain benefits and privileges compared to representatives of other business areas. However, the provision of benefits and subsidies from the EU for farmers who carried out traditional production of products was canceled. This was an incentive for many farms in Spain to switch to producing organic products, which are more expensive, but the selling price of which on the market is much higher (Torres et al. 2016). Such a transition was made by farmers whose farms were created long ago and already worked effectively. In general, the above confirms our opinion in favor of deepening financial support for mainly organic agricultural production (at least at the stage of its formation and organization of activities) in Ukraine, as an integral part of Europe and, in the near future, as a member of the EU. If state financial support for organic farms is provided in Ukraine, this will allow for an increase in the volume of production of organic products and provide for a significantly larger proportion of consumers – both in Ukraine and in the world. The consumption of organic products by the vast majority of the country's citizens should generally have a positive effect on the general health of both the population and workers in various spheres and sectors of the economy.

### Financial Support for the Creation of Organic Farms in Ukraine

On June 23, 2022, the European Council granted Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership. Therefore, Ukraine should strengthen its movement towards improving its legislation in implementing the relevant provisions and rules currently operating in the EU and introducing applicable norms.

According to the EU Farm to Fork Strategy, 25% of total agricultural land should be grown organically by 2030 (Malkova 2021). Therefore, the production of organic products should also be developed and supported in Ukraine. Obviously, this should be done based on introducing and implementing appropriate state financial programs to support organic farms.

Back in 2018, Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles and Requirements for Organic Production, Circulation and Labeling of Organic Products", which regulates activities in the field of organic production (On Basic Principles and Requirements for Organic Production, Circulation and Labeling of Organic Products, 2018). On March 3, 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a resolution "On the approval of the National Economic Strategy for the period until 2030", according to which it was established that by 2030, 3% of agricultural land should be set aside for organic farming (On the approval of the National Economic Strategy for the period until 2030, 2021). In general, 3% of agricultural land in Ukraine is 1.5 million hectares, which is quite a significant volume. The Project German-Ukrainian Cooperation in Organic Agriculture aims to achieve this indicator

(Dreesmann 2022). In relative terms, 3% in Ukraine is eight times less than 25% in the EU countries. Therefore, Ukraine should already focus on achieving a more significant share of agricultural land areas allocated for organic farming. The increased cost of producing organic products should be offset by increased demand for such products and a significantly higher price.

The increased cost of production of organic products and direct military risks associated with possible losses of crops, real estate, life, and health of producers are not the only complicating factors of the type of activity under consideration. We should also consider indirect military risks associated with the deterioration of electricity and water supply, increased cost of fuel and lubricants, disruption of logistics chains, restrictions on the use of water and air networks, damage to roads, railways, and bridges, etc. All these factors significantly increase the cost of agricultural products. Even periodic unexpected or scheduled power supply restrictions during the day can cause significant damage to farms. A unique feature of agricultural production is the need for additional lighting of aviaries, greenhouses, and other rooms with animals or plants. The greatest need arises in winter when the light day is significantly less than in summer. Farms can partially solve this problem by purchasing generators to generate electricity during a power outage through the connected grid.

However, this option will increase the cost of production. If a farm does not have the funds to purchase generators, a larger or smaller portion of the plant yield or animal population will decrease. In this case, the cost of final products will also increase. It is also necessary to point out the gradual reduction of agricultural land areas due to their withdrawal from this status and use for solar and wind power plants. Because of this, the possible amount of production of final agricultural products, including organic ones, decreases, and as a result, its prime cost increases. A severe problem for Ukraine today is the mining and/or contamination of significant areas of agricultural land with chemicals or other substances as a result of criminal actions of the Russian federation. According to the International Organization for mine clearance HALO Trust, at the beginning of March 2023, territories contaminated with mines and explosives in Ukraine may be the size of the United Kingdom (Explosive-contaminated land in Ukraine may, 2023). All the problems mentioned above of peacetime and the latest problems caused by the war require significant capital investments from agricultural producers, territorial communities, and the state, which are almost impossible under martial law and severe deterioration of economic indicators. The state is objectively most interested in the effective work of domestic farmers. Therefore, it tries to provide support to domestic farmers.

The Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services (Diya Portal) provides an opportunity to receive support in the following areas of the economy: beekeeping and animal husbandry. In the field of beekeeping, they provide support in the form of provision of a special budget

subsidy for existing bee colonies. In the field of animal husbandry, the following aid is provided:

- partial reimbursement of the cost of livestock facilities (construction and/or reconstruction of livestock farms and complexes, milking parlors, agricultural processing enterprises);
- partial reimbursement of the cost of breeding animals, bees, sperm, and embryos;
- reimbursement of expenses for animal identification and registration services;
- providing a grant for the creation or development of a greenhouse farm;
- providing a grant for creating or developing horticulture, berry growing, and viticulture (Government services online, 2023).

It is obvious that Ukraine provides aid to agricultural producers without taking into account the criterion of production of organic products. Here, the state pursues a specific goal – restoring agricultural production destroyed due to Russian aggression, developing agricultural entrepreneurship, obtaining additional tax revenues to the budget, increasing the state's GDP, etc. In general, the problems of Ukrainian producers of commercial agricultural products risk developing into the issues of economically developed EU member states. A decline in exports of Ukrainian crop products to poor countries in Africa and Asia may cause a migration crisis in rich EU member states. It is precisely because of the need to minimize such events that a large number of governments, public organizations, and charitable foundations of EU member countries offer and provide real financial aid to Ukrainian farmers engaged in crop and livestock production.

Of course, the support of all Ukrainian farmers is essential. However, now we are interested in supporting more advanced production – growing organic products at the lowest possible cost. Such support is provided by individual non-governmental Ukrainian companies:

- BTU Biotechnology Center of Ukraine – in the format of 100 sets of 4 biological products for nutrition and plant protection – 1,070,400 UAH,
- Integro Company under the grant program Support of the Organic Sector in Ukraine provides 15,000 UAH to Ukrainian producers, foreign and international grant-giving organizations.

Among the latter, the following can be named:

- Organic Trade for Development in Eastern Europe (2023) (OT4D) (Switzerland) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of about 170,000 USD,
- Sunrise Foods International (Canada) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of up to 139,970 USD (Sunrise Foods International, 2023),
- “Danube Soya” Association (2023) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of 22,500 EUR,
- INTERBIO Nouvelle-Aquitaine Association (2023) (France) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of 5,000 EUR,
- the Office of the Agricultural Counselor of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in

Ukraine – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of 2,000 EUR (Office of the Agricultural, 2022),

- the Association of Local Food Initiatives (2023) (Czech Republic, Asociace lokas potravinových iniciativ) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of about 420 USD,
- Agro Eco (Netherlands) – offers Ukrainian farmers aid in the amount of 1,000 EUR (The Grant Program “Support of the organic sector in Ukraine”, 2023) and others.

It is clear that there are many charitable organizations, various grant-givers, and states that aid Ukrainian agricultural producers of organic products. But to receive aid from them, the agricultural producer must prepare and issue a high-quality package of documents. Thus, if the grantee assists only the producer of organic products, then the Ukrainian farm that applies for such aid, among other things, must submit documents or copies of documents confirming the production of organic products. It is clear that all funds received by the state will be used primarily to finance the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and restore the state's critical infrastructure. This and the lack of effective national programs to support the production of organic agricultural products at the beginning of 2023 increase the importance of grant programs and submission of applications by Ukrainian producers.

### **Necessity for Financial Support**

Organic products are necessary for our planet and the people who live on it to ensure their life and health. They are essential for everyone without exception, regardless of age, gender, health status, nationality, or citizenship. Therefore, it is important that it is grown in the appropriate volumes, which are necessary both for Ukraine and for the world. For this purpose, farmers who grow organic products need financial support. The need for it has intensified with the beginning of the aggression of the Russian federation against Ukraine in 2014 and has become highly acute since 2022. Severe challenges for Ukrainian farmers in the territories not occupied by the Russian federation were the threats of shelling and fires caused by them, power outages, threats to logistics during the import of seeds, fertilizers, poisons, fuel, and the export of crops, etc. These challenges are additional costs of the already expensive production of organic products for Ukrainian farms.

In some EU countries (usually in those where the share of land allocated for organic production is low), the state provides support, particularly as subsidies, to farms at the stage of their formation and/or the beginning of organic production. In other countries, farmers are trying to participate in special programs, such as the European Green Deal 2019 (Simon 2019) and the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027, through which support for organic production is provided. In the EU member states, farms that grow organic agricultural products receive aid from non-governmental companies and international grant-giving organizations.

There are already several non-governmental Ukrainian companies and international grant-giving organizations

operating in Ukraine that provide real and diverse financial aid to Ukrainian organic producers. Receiving aid from such organizations in wartime conditions allows the state to allocate more funds for protection from the terrorist country and the liberation of its territories, and in the post-war period, which will inevitably come after the victory over the terrorist country, for mine clearance of territories, restoration of cities and infrastructure, etc. Guaranteed receipt of grant funds and funds from charitable and other non-governmental organizations, is possible if farmers producing organic products organize effective legal work, manifesting itself in high-quality and timely execution of the necessary documents. The state should not stand aside from overcoming the problems of starting to organize aid activities for farms producing organic products. Its role is at least to program such activities within the framework of a specific regulatory act with the possibility of introducing rules on effective support in the future (in the post-war period).

Previously, a significant number of Ukrainian scientists and scientists from EU member states studied relations in the field of legal support for producing organic agricultural products and issues of legal and economic incentives for such activities. Among other things, scientists paid considerable attention to various aspects of financial support for farms producing organic products. Some Ukrainian scientists point out the urgent need of Ukrainian farmers who grow organic products for financial support due to the latter spending significant funds on expensive seed stock and cultivation procedures and for a long payback period of invested funds. This idea was used to make the study relevant, as the initial hypothesis. The comparative legal method and other scientific knowledge methods were used to confirm or refute this opinion. Based on this, the peculiarities of legal support for providing financial support to farms that grow organic agricultural products in the EU member states were identified, investigated, and characterized, and a comparison was made with the situation in Ukraine.

### **Conclusion**

The new result of the study to prove, based on the study of financial support for the creation and operation of farms that produce organic products in certain EU countries, the need for such support for Ukrainian farmers, providing proposals for the implementation of financial support measures in Ukraine during the war and post-war period. It is proposed to apply comprehensive support from the state, international organizations, non-governmental charities and other funds and programs to Ukrainian farms that produce organic agricultural products in wartime; in the post-war period, it is proposed that the state actively offers activities for the production of commercial organic agricultural products, in particular, it is proposed at the level of the government of Ukraine to develop and adopt a special regulatory act with the possibility in the future (in the post-war period) to introduce provisions on effective financial support (respectively, support should be permanent and comprehensive in time and by types (sources) of assistance

– state funds, local budgets, funds of Ukrainian non-governmental organizations, programs and projects, funds of international organizations, funds of foreign states and non-governmental organizations).

The issue of providing financial support to Ukrainian farms will be raised permanently and require further scientific research because the world does not stand still, the economy is constantly developing, the world's population is increasing, and the demand for agricultural products is increasing. In addition to the above, cultivation and harvesting methods are being developed and improved. Using the latest technologies requires financial support from organic farms, as they grow environmentally friendly products that positively impact people's health. This production is expensive, so farmers who are engaged in it need special and constant financial support. Accordingly, the search for ways to improve the financial support of farms should also be permanent, which should be carried out by scientists from various sciences and scientific specialties.

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