

R. Bacso,
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of Accounting and Auditing,
Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5957-7571>
V. Hanusych,
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of the Department of Accounting and Auditing,
Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6902-6303>
G. Pataki,
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Accounting and Auditing,
Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education,
PhD student of the Doctoral School of Management and Business, University of Debrecen, Hungary
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6761-7732>

DOI: 10.32702/2306-6814.2025.14.132

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF STATE SUPPORT PROGRAMMES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN TRANSCARPATHIA

Р. Й. Бачо,
д. е. н., професор, завідувач кафедри обліку і аудиту, Закарпатський угорський інститут ім. Ф.Ракоці II
В. О. Ганусич,
к. е. н, доцент, доцент кафедри обліку і аудиту, Закарпатський угорський інститут ім. Ф.Ракоці II
Г. Ф. Потокі,
старший викладач кафедри обліку і аудиту, Закарпатський угорський інститут ім. Ф.Ракоці II,
аспірант Докторської школи бізнесу та організаційних наук, Дебреценський університет, Угорщина

АНАЛІЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНИХ ПРОГРАМ ПІДТРИМКИ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ВИРОБНИКІВ ЗАКАРПАТТЯ

The article analyses the outcomes of state support programmes for agricultural producers in Transcarpathia under the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" initiatives within the eRobota framework, which aimed to stimulate orchard and greenhouse development, employment generation, and regional resilience in the agricultural sector. The research addresses the strategic role of Transcarpathia's agriculture, reflecting its multifunctionality in ensuring food security, maintaining cultural landscapes, and supporting rural livelihoods under conditions of socio-economic transformation.

The methodological framework combines statistical analysis of grant allocation data, cluster analysis to group regions by performance, and interpretation of spatial and financial patterns in grant utilisation. Ward's hierarchical clustering method with Euclidean distance was applied using standardised values of area, approved and disbursed grants, enabling the classification of Ukrainian regions into three clusters based on their participation in grant-supported development.

Results reveal that Transcarpathia emerged as the national leader, with over 594 hectares of orchard and greenhouse areas covered by grants, and the highest volumes of approved and paid funding, demonstrating the active engagement of local agricultural producers and authorities. Cluster analysis identified Transcarpathia alongside Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, and Lviv as the most active participants, while other regions showed moderate or limited engagement, reflecting differences in agricultural potential, institutional readiness, and regional capacity for grant absorption.

Practical outcomes of the programmes include the creation of over 2,000 permanent and nearly 40,000 seasonal jobs nationwide, the expansion of sustainable horticultural and greenhouse infrastructure, and the stimulation of local economies. The analysis underscores the critical role of transparent and well-structured state support in promoting agricultural modernisation and enhancing regional resilience while addressing the pressing need for increased domestic food production. Despite the success, challenges remain, including limited data consistency, administrative barriers, and the temporary suspension of grant applications due to the full utilisation of allocated funds for 2025. Future research should focus on assessing the long-term socio-economic impacts of these grants on community resilience and the effectiveness of integration with sustainable development goals.

The findings contribute to the theoretical understanding of state-supported agricultural development under conditions of decentralised governance while offering practical insights for policymakers and practitioners in designing targeted, transparent, and efficient financial support programmes aligned with regional needs and capacities.

У статті здійснено аналіз результатів реалізації державних програм підтримки сільськогосподарських виробників Закарпаття в рамках ініціатив "Власний сад" та "Власна теплиця" проекту "єРобота", спрямованих на стимулювання розвитку садівництва та тепличного господарства, створення робочих місць та зміцнення регіональної стійкості аграрного сектору. Дослідження підкреслює стратегічну роль сільського господарства Закарпаття у забезпеченні продовольчої безпеки, збереження культурних ландшафтів та підтримки сільських громад в умовах соціально-економічної трансформації.

Методологічна база дослідження поєднує статистичний аналіз даних щодо розподілу грантів, кластерний аналіз для групування регіонів за рівнем участі та інтерпретацію просторових і фінансових закономірностей використання грантової підтримки. Використано ієрархічний кластерний аналіз методом Уорда з евклідовою відстанню, що дозволило класифікувати регіони України за показниками площі, обсягів затверджених та виплачених грантів у сфері садівництва та тепличного господарства.

Результати засвідчили, що Закарпаття стало національним лідером за площею садів і теплиць, що отримали грантову підтримку (понад 594 га), та за обсягами фінансування, що відображає активну участь місцевих агровиробників та органів влади у залученні державної підтримки. Кластерний аналіз дозволив виділити Закарпаття разом із Київською, Вінницькою, Дніпропетровською, Житомирською та Львівською областями як регіони з найвищими показниками, тоді як інші області демонстрували середній або обмежений рівень залучення через відмінності в потенціалі та інституційній спроможності. Практичним результатом програм стало створення понад 2 000 постійних і майже 40 000 сезонних робочих місць, розвиток інфраструктури садівництва та тепличного господарства, стимулювання локальних економік. Дослідження підкреслює ключову роль прозорості та структурованої державної підтримки у модернізації аграрного сектору та зміцненні регіональної стійкості, особливо в умовах необхідності підвищення внутрішнього продовольчого виробництва.

Водночас залишається низка викликів, серед яких недостатня уніфікованість даних, адміністративні бар'єри та тимчасове призупинення подання заявок через повне використання бюджетних асигнувань на 2025 рік. Перспективою подальших досліджень є оцінка довгострокових соціально-економічних наслідків грантової підтримки для розвитку громад та вивчення інтеграції таких програм з цілями сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: державна підтримка, сільське господарство, Закарпаття, грантові програми, садівництво, тепличне господарство, єРобота.

Key words: state support, agriculture, Transcarpathia, grant programmes, horticulture, greenhouse farming, eRobota.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND ITS CONNECTION WITH IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC OR PRACTICAL TASKS

The development of agriculture is a key driver of regional economic growth, food security, and social stability, particularly in Transcarpathia, where agriculture forms a

significant part of local livelihoods and employment. However, the challenges posed by limited financial resources, outdated production infrastructure, and the need to align with sustainable development goals require the implementation of effective support mechanisms that stimulate investment and innovation in the sector.

In response to these needs, the Government of Ukraine has launched targeted grant programmes, including the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" initiatives under the eRobota platform, aiming to increase the competitiveness of agricultural producers, expand orchard and greenhouse areas, and create new employment opportunities in rural communities. These programmes are not only financial instruments but also strategic tools for modernising production, reducing regional disparities, and enhancing the economic resilience of rural areas.

The scientific and practical relevance of analysing the results of these programmes lies in assessing their effectiveness, identifying best practices, and determining how grant mechanisms contribute to sustainable rural development. Such an analysis enables the identification of systemic barriers and potential improvements in the implementation of grant support, ensuring that the financial resources allocated by the state are used efficiently to meet the real needs of agricultural producers and local communities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the scientific literature, several research strands have been formed regarding the state support of agricultural producers in the context of achieving sustainable development and food security. Ukrainian scholars focus on analysing the effectiveness of state support, the development of rural entrepreneurship, the role of crediting in the resilience of agricultural enterprises, and the harmonisation of domestic practices with global experience. This direction is actively explored by Osipova A.A., Froter O.S., Kostyuk V.S., Goncharenko I.V., Sydorenko O.S. [1], Larionova K., Kapinos G. [3], Pruntseva G.O. [4], Furman I.V. [5], Vasilieva L.M. [6], Ilchuk O.M. [7], who examine the social significance of agriculture, the effectiveness of state support, and the challenges faced by the agricultural sector under current economic conditions.

In foreign studies on agricultural state support, researchers investigate the conceptual frameworks of support programmes, their impact on food security, and their alignment with sustainable development goals. Hurtovyi Y. [2], Ibourk A., El Aynaoui K. [8], Pronko L., Furman I., Kucher A., Gontaruk Y. [9], Mncina S., Agholor A. [10], Gitter S.R., Manle J., Bernstein J., Winters P. [11], and Mkhonto L.P., Musundire A. [12] analyse international models and experiences from countries including Morocco, South Africa, and global perspectives, highlighting the role of start-up support programmes, comprehensive agricultural support initiatives, and cash transfer programmes in improving the sustainability and nutritional outcomes within agricultural systems.

This review indicates that while substantial work has been conducted on evaluating the effectiveness and models of state support for agriculture, there remains a need for regional studies that consider the local specifics of programme implementation and their socio-economic impacts, particularly in the context of crisis conditions and the transformation of support mechanisms towards sustainable development frameworks.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES (SETTING THE TASK)

The purpose of this article is to comprehensively analyse the results of the implementation of state support

programmes for agricultural producers in Transcarpathia, with a particular focus on the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" grant initiatives under the eRobota programme. The study aims to evaluate the scope, effectiveness, and socio-economic outcomes of these programmes in the context of strengthening regional food security, supporting rural entrepreneurship, and enhancing the resilience of the local agricultural sector. The specific objectives of the research are as follows: to identify and systematise the key indicators of grant support utilisation in Transcarpathia, including the total area covered, the volume of approved and disbursed grants, and the employment generated through these initiatives; to conduct a comparative regional analysis, highlighting the position of Transcarpathia relative to other Ukrainian regions in terms of participation in and benefits from the state agricultural support programmes; to assess the challenges and limitations encountered during the implementation of these grant programmes, including administrative, financial, and infrastructural constraints.

PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN RESEARCH MATERIAL

The agricultural sector holds a strategic position in the economic architecture of Transcarpathia, serving as a foundation for regional employment, rural development, and food security. As a region characterised by diverse agro-climatic zones and a high share of rural population, Transcarpathia's economy has historically depended on the resilience and adaptability of its agricultural producers. The sector not only ensures the supply of high-quality food products for domestic consumption but also contributes to the formation of gross regional product and export potential, thereby fostering the financial stability of local communities.

Agriculture in Transcarpathia embodies a multifunctional role, intertwining economic productivity with the preservation of traditional rural livelihoods, cultural landscapes, and biodiversity. Small and medium-sized farms form the backbone of the region's agricultural structure, engaging in horticulture, viticulture, greenhouse cultivation, and livestock farming. In recent years, the importance of sustainable agricultural practices has grown in response to climate change challenges, land degradation, and the need to align production systems with the principles of environmental responsibility.

Against the backdrop of national economic transformation and the socio-political realities affecting Ukraine, the development of the agricultural sector in Transcarpathia has become a crucial element of regional resilience. Public support programmes aimed at enhancing productivity, expanding orchard and greenhouse areas, and fostering technological modernisation have become instrumental in addressing the needs of producers while strengthening the social fabric of rural communities.

In this context, analysing the results and effectiveness of state support programmes for agricultural producers in Transcarpathia is essential for evaluating the sustainability and efficiency of regional development policies. Such analysis offers insights into how targeted financial assistance impacts production capacities, employment generation, and the broader economic dynamics of the region.

To facilitate access to state financial support, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine launched the eRobota project, enabling agricultural producers to apply for grants efficiently through the Diia digital platform. This digitalisation of grant application processes aims to enhance transparency, reduce administrative barriers, and ensure equal opportunities for producers seeking to develop orchards and greenhouse facilities, thereby accelerating the modernisation of Transcarpathia's agricultural sector.

Within the framework of eRobota grant support, two targeted programmes have been developed specifically for agricultural producers in Ukraine: "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse." These initiatives are designed to stimulate the establishment and expansion of orchards and greenhouse facilities by providing non-repayable financial assistance to producers who commit to job creation and the enhancement of domestic fruit and vegetable production. The programmes aim not only to strengthen the economic sustainability of farms but also to contribute to food security and to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in Transcarpathia.

The "Own Orchard" programme under the eRobota grant initiative provides targeted support for the establishment or expansion of orchards, berry plantations, and vineyards in Ukraine. The financial assistance offered under this programme amounts to up to UAH 400,000 per hectare but may not exceed 70% of the total project cost, ensuring the co-investment principle and financial commitment from the beneficiaries. Enterprises applying for this grant are required to maintain between 6 and 10 permanent employees, as well as to engage 125 to 425 seasonal workers, depending on the size and type of plantation developed [13]. This conditionality is designed to foster local employment and support rural development while enhancing the productivity and resilience of the horticultural sector in Transcarpathia.

The "Own Greenhouse" programme within the eRobota grant initiative aims to support the development and modernisation of greenhouse farming in Ukraine. The grant provides financial assistance of up to UAH 7 million for greenhouse projects on an area of up to 2 hectares, covering no more than 70% of the total project cost, thereby ensuring co-financing and responsible investment by the beneficiaries. The funds can be utilised for the construction of greenhouses, the procurement of seeds, and the purchase of technological equipment necessary for efficient greenhouse operations. A prerequisite for receiving this support is the creation of at least 40 jobs, underscoring the programme's focus on stimulating local employment and fostering sustainable agricultural infrastructure in Transcarpathia [14].

Table 1. Amount of grants approved and paid to agricultural producers during the entire period of the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" programmes

Region	Area		Amount of approved grants		Amount of grants paid	
	hectares	%	thousand UAH	%	thousand UAH	%
Transcarpathian region	594,6	17,33%	242 729	17,33%	196 503	16,99%
Kyiv region	541,3	15,78%	211 522	15,10%	190 659	16,48%
Vinnitsia region	262,6	7,65%	147 846	10,56%	113 123	9,78%
Dnipropetrovsk region	230,2	6,71%	130 341	9,31%	112 393	9,71%
Zhytomyr region	321,7	9,38%	104 437	7,46%	83 775	7,24%
Lviv region	330,4	9,63%	87 910	6,28%	77 297	6,68%
Odessa region	146,4	4,27%	70 720	5,05%	65 189	5,63%
Ivano-Frankivsk region	196,2	5,72%	68 789	4,91%	50 603	4,37%
Ternopil region	100,6	2,93%	55 270	3,95%	45 520	3,93%
Volyn region	143,2	4,17%	40 147	2,87%	39 260	3,39%
Khmelnitskyi region	97,7	2,85%	38 804	2,77%	34 829	3,01%
Cherkasy Region	92,5	2,70%	38 708	2,76%	33 744	2,92%
Chernihiv Region	98,7	2,88%	36 520	2,61%	29 520	2,55%
Kharkiv Region	71,6	2,09%	25 400	1,81%	18 390	1,59%
Chernivtsi Region	44,9	1,31%	24 336	1,74%	17 336	1,50%
Poltava Region	49,1	1,43%	23 900	1,71%	14 639	1,27%
Mykolaiv Region	33,5	0,98%	22 135	1,58%	11 377	0,98%
Rivne Region	57,4	1,67%	13 744	0,98%	10 348	0,89%
Kirovohrad Region	16,4	0,48%	10 348	0,74%	7 000	0,61%
Sumy Region	2,0	0,06%	7 000	0,50%	5 400	0,47%
Total	3 431,0	100	1 400 606	100	1 156 905	100

Source: Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine [15].

Table 1 shows the total amount of grants approved and paid to agricultural producers during the entire period of the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" programmes.

Hierarchical cluster analysis was used to group regions of Ukraine according to area, total approved and disbursed grants, and total disbursed grants. Standardised (z-scores) values of area (hectares), the amount of approved grants (thousand UAH) and the amount of grants paid (thousand UAH) for each region were used as input variables. Clustering was performed using Ward's method with Euclidean distance as a measure of similarity. The number of clusters was determined based on visual analysis of the dendrogram and changes in the clustering distance.

The analysis identified three distinct clusters of Ukrainian regions based on their involvement in state support programmes (Table 2).

Cluster 1 includes Transcarpathian, Kyiv, Vinnitsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, and Lviv regions, characterised by the largest areas covered by orchard and greenhouse grants and the highest volumes of approved and disbursed funding. On average, these regions demonstrated 380.1 hectares of

Table 2. Composition of clusters

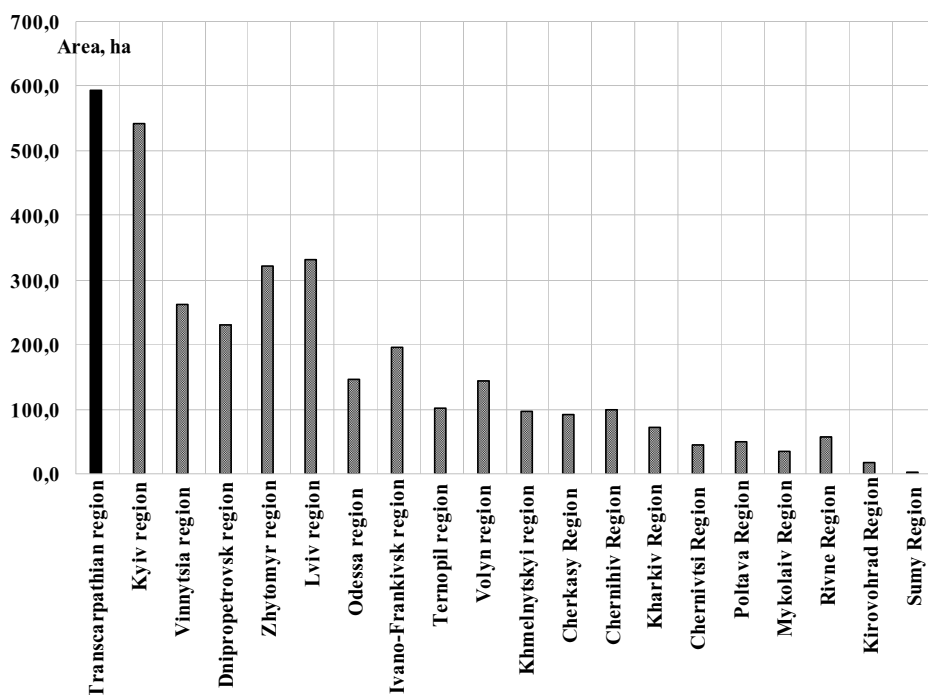
Cluster	Regions	Cluster characteristics (average values)
1	Transcarpathian, Kyiv, Vinnitsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Lviv	Largest areas, largest grant amounts
2	Odessa, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Kharkiv	Average areas, average grant amounts
3	Chernivtsi, Poltava, Mykolaiv, Rivne, Kirovohrad, Sumy	Smallest areas, smallest grant amounts

Source: compiled on the basis of [15].

Table 3. Table of average values by clusters

Кластер	Area (hectares)	Approved grants (thous. UAH)	Paid grants (thous. UAH)
1	380,1	154 797	128 970
2	134,5	56 740	49 242
3	43,8	16 310	11 017

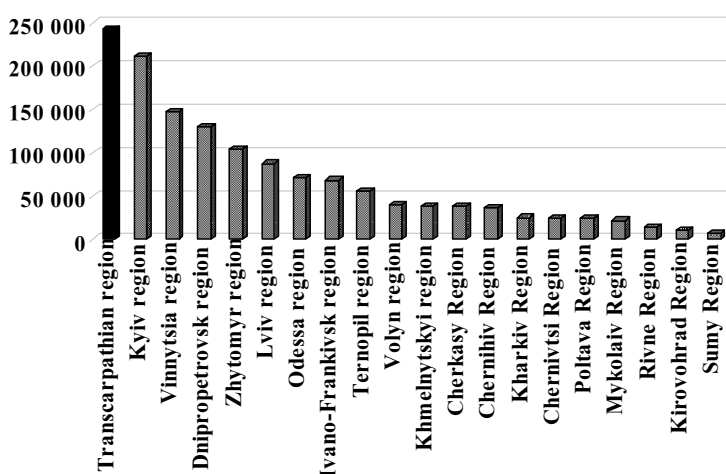
Source: compiled on the basis of [15].

**Fig. 2. Total amount of approved grants for agricultural producers, thousand UAH**

Source: Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine [15].

supported area, UAH 154797 thousand in approved grants, and UAH 128970 thousand in paid grants (Table 3). This cluster represents the most active regions in utilising state support, reflecting their robust agricultural potential and institutional readiness to engage in grant programmes.

Cluster 2 consists of Odessa, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Volyn, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, and

**Fig. 1. Size of territories covered by grant support**

Source: Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine [15].

Kharkiv regions, which showed average levels of participation in grant-supported development initiatives. These regions reported 134.5 hectares of supported area, UAH 56740 thousand in approved grants, and UAH 49242 thousand in paid grants on average. This indicates a balanced but moderate engagement in leveraging grant mechanisms for horticultural and greenhouse development.

Cluster 3 comprises Chernivtsi, Poltava, Mykolaiv, Rivne, Kirovohrad, and Sumy regions, characterised by the smallest supported areas and the lowest grant volumes. The average figures for this cluster were 43.8 hectares of area, UAH 16310 thousand in approved grants, and UAH 11017 thousand in disbursed grants. These findings highlight the lower intensity of participation in grant programmes within these regions, potentially due to lower agricultural capacity, infrastructure constraints, or limited administrative readiness to engage in grant application processes.

This cluster-based differentiation provides valuable insights into the spatial dynamics of grant programme implementation across Ukraine. The clear leadership of Transcarpathia within Cluster 1 reaffirms its position as a region

with a proactive approach towards state support utilisation, while Clusters 2 and 3 highlight regions with potential for future expansion of grant programme engagement.

The bar chart presented in Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of territories covered by grant support for orchard and greenhouse development across Ukrainian regions. Transcarpathian region distinctly leads in the area receiving such support, reaching 594.6 hectares, the highest figure in Ukraine. This not only underscores the region's strong agricultural potential but also reflects the proactive engagement of local farmers and municipal authorities in leveraging grant opportunities within the horticultural and greenhouse sectors.

Figure 2 illustrates the total amount of approved grants (in thousand UAH) for agricultural producers across Ukrainian regions under the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" programmes. Transcarpathian region clearly leads the national ranking, with grant approvals exceeding 240,000 thousand UAH, reflecting the region's active engagement in grant utilisation for orchard and greenhouse development. Following Transcarpathia, Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zhytomyr regions demonstrate high levels of grant

approvals. These areas are among the leaders in grant utilisation, reflecting their developed agricultural sectors and readiness to expand production capacities through grant instruments. In contrast, regions such as Kirovohrad and Sumy exhibit the lowest levels of approved funding, suggesting either lower demand or limited engagement in grant-supported development projects in the horticultural sector within these regions. Overall, the distribution of approved grants demonstrates a clear regional differentiation, with Western and Central Ukrainian regions showing the highest levels of participation, while certain Eastern and Northern regions reflect comparatively modest engagement.

The data signals that Transcarpathia has effectively capitalised on the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" grant programmes, ensuring substantial territorial involvement, which contributes to regional food security, job creation, and the long-term sustainable development of rural communities. This leadership position highlights Transcarpathia's capacity to transform grant instruments into tangible regional development outcomes within the broader framework of Ukraine's agricultural policy priorities.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food has temporarily suspended the acceptance of grant applications for orchards and greenhouses under the YeRobota programme, rendering the service temporarily unavailable on the Diia portal. This decision comes as the programme's allocated funds for 2025 have been fully utilised, reflecting the high level of interest and trust of agricultural producers in state support mechanisms. During the operational period of the eRobota initiative, a total of 268 agricultural producers received financial support for the establishment and expansion of orchards and greenhouse facilities, amounting to more than 1.4 billion UAH [16].

The practical outcomes of the eRobota programme are evident: the supported projects will result in the emergence of new orchards and greenhouses across more than 3000 hectares, contributing to the creation of over 2000 permanent jobs and approximately 40000 seasonal employment opportunities within the country. The volume of submitted applications underscores the critical demand for state-backed financial assistance in the agricultural sector, illustrating the sector's readiness to expand production while enhancing food security.

It is important to note that all applicants who received positive grant decisions in 2025 are guaranteed to receive full funding before the end of the year, ensuring continuity and predictability for planned agricultural projects. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food has communicated its intention to announce the reopening of the application process once new funding becomes available.

This development highlights the significance of transparent, well-structured state support in stimulating sustainable agricultural production and employment in rural areas, reinforcing the role of targeted financial interventions in fostering regional resilience and economic growth in Ukraine.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IN THIS AREA

The analysis of the implementation of the "Own Orchard" and "Own Greenhouse" grant programmes under the eRobota initiative demonstrates the important role of

targeted state support in strengthening the agricultural sector of Transcarpathia. The region's leading position in terms of the total area covered by grant support and the volume of funds disbursed reflects not only the agricultural potential of Transcarpathia but also the effectiveness of local governance in facilitating access to state support mechanisms for rural producers.

The results indicate that the grant programmes have contributed to the expansion of orchard and greenhouse areas, the creation of permanent and seasonal jobs, and the modernisation of local agricultural infrastructure. These outcomes are consistent with the strategic objectives of improving food security, promoting rural entrepreneurship, and advancing the sustainable development of the region's agricultural sector.

At the same time, the research highlights several challenges that remain in the implementation of state agricultural support, including the need to improve administrative procedures, enhance transparency in the allocation and monitoring of grant resources, and ensure the financial sustainability of supported projects in the face of economic volatility and external shocks. Future research in this area should focus on evaluating the long-term economic and social impacts of grant-supported agricultural projects on community resilience and regional development in Transcarpathia. The findings of this study may serve as a basis for the improvement of state support mechanisms and the development of evidence-based policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the resilience, competitiveness, and sustainability of Ukraine's agricultural sector in the context of current challenges and the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Література:

1. Осіпова А.А., Фротер О.С. Костюк В.С., Гончаренко І.В., Сидоренко О.С. Розвиток підприємництва на селі як пріоритет соціальної політики держави. Збірник наукових праць Уманського національного університету. Рубрика: економіка. 2024. Випуск 105, частина 2. с. 231-242. DOI: 10.32782/2415-8240-2024-105-2-231-242
2. Hurtovyi Y. State support for agriculture in the context of Ukraine's economic security: identification of key measures in the EU, Canada, the USA, and New Zealand's conceptual models. *Economic Sustainability and Business Practices*. 2025. 2 (2). pp. 25—44. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21272/esbp.2025.2-04>
3. Ларіонова К., Капінос Г. Роль кредитування сільськогосподарських підприємств у розвитку аграрного бізнесу та досягненні цілей сталого розвитку України в умовах воєнного стану. *Modeling the development of the economic systems*, 2025 (1), с. 78—86. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31891/mdes/2025-15-11>
4. Прунцева Г.О. Аналіз ефективності державної підтримки сільськогосподарських підприємств. *Економіка і організація управління*. 2020, № 1 (37), с. 79—88. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31558/2307-2318.2020.1.8>
5. Фурман І.В. Державна підтримка сільського господарства: проблеми, світові практики та перспективи для України. *Вісник Хмельницького національного університету. Серія: Економічні науки*. 2021. № 5. Т. 1 (298). С. 315—323. URL: <https://repository.vsau.org/card.php?lang=uk&id=29822>

6. Васильєва Л.М. Державна підтримка аграрного сектору економіки країни в умовах функціонування в складі СОТ як основа забезпечення продовольчої безпеки. *Modern Economics*. 2019. № 17. С. 55—60.

7. Ільчук О.М. Державна підтримка сільського господарства в Україні *Економіка АПК*, 2019, № 2. С. 93—98.

8. Ibourek A., El Aynaoui K. Agricultural Cooperatives' sustainability and the relevance of start-up support programs: Evidence from cooperatives' level in Morocco. *Sustainability*. 2023. 15 (4), 3460. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15043460>

9. Pronko L., Furman I., Kucher A., Gontaruk Y. Formation of a state support program for agricultural producers in Ukraine considering world experience. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*. 2020. 9 (1), 364. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2020.v9n1p364>

10. Mncina S., Agholor A. Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme as the prime mover of agricultural development agenda in South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension (SAJAE)*. 2021. 49 (1), 122—140. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17159/2413-3221/2021/v49n1a10782>

11. Gitter S. R., Manle, J., Bernstein J., Winters, P. Do agricultural support and cash transfer programmes improve nutritional status? *Journal of International Development*. 2021. 34 (1), 203—235. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3590>

12. Mkhonto L. P., Musundire A. Agricultural production inputs support programme as a socioeconomic development strategy. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension (SAJAE)*. 2019. 47(4). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17159/2413-3221/2019/v47n4a525>

13. Грант на сад. Дія. 2025. <https://diia.gov.ua/services/grant-na-sad>

14. Грант на теплицю. Дія. 2025. <https://diia.gov.ua/services/grant-na-teplicyu>

15. Гранти на розвиток садівництва та тепличного господарства. Міністерство аграрної політики та продовольства України. 2025. <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/fsuw/vizzes>

16. Тимчасово зупинили гранти єРобота на сади та теплиці. Дія. 2025. <https://diia.gov.ua/news/tymchasovo-zupyynyly-hranty-ierobota-na-sady-ta-teplytsi>

References:

1. Osipova, A.A., Froter, O.S., Kostyuk, V.S., Honcharenko, I.V. and Sydorenko, O.S. (2024), "Development of rural entrepreneurship as a priority of the state social policy", *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Umanskoho natsionalnoho universytetu*, ser.: *Ekonomika*, vol. 105, part 2, pp. 231—242. <https://doi.org/10.32782/2415-8240-2024-105-2-231-242>

2. Hurtovyi, Y. (2025), "State support for agriculture in the context of Ukraine's economic security: identification of key measures in the EU, Canada, the USA, and New Zealand's conceptual models", *Economic Sustainability and Business Practices*, vol. 2 (2), pp. 25—44. <https://doi.org/10.21272/esbp.2025.2-04>

3. Larionova, K. and Kapinos, H. (2025), "The role of lending to agricultural enterprises in the development of

agribusiness and achieving the SDGs of Ukraine under martial law", *Modeling the Development of Economic Systems*, vol. 1, pp. 78—86. <https://doi.org/10.31891/mdes/2025-15-11>

4. Pruntseva, H.O. (2020), "Analysis of the effectiveness of state support for agricultural enterprises", *Ekonomika i orhanizatsiia upravlinnia*, vol. 1 (37), pp. 79—88. <https://doi.org/10.31558/2307-2318.2020.1.8>

5. Furman, I.V. (2021), "State support for agriculture: challenges, global practices and prospects for Ukraine", *Visnyk Khmelnytskoho natsionalnoho universytetu*, ser.: *Ekonomichni nauky*, vol. 5, part 1 (298), pp. 315—323, available at: <https://repository.vsau.org/card.php?lang=uk&id=29822> (Accessed 8 July 2025).

6. Vasiilieva, L.M. (2019), "State support of the agricultural sector of the economy under WTO conditions as the basis for ensuring food security", *Modern Economics*, vol. 17, pp. 55—60.

7. Ilchuk, O.M. (2019), "State support for agriculture in Ukraine", *Ekonomika APK*, vol. 2, pp. 93—98.

8. Ibourek, A. and El Aynaoui, K. (2023), "Agricultural cooperatives' sustainability and the relevance of start-up support programs: Evidence from cooperatives' level in Morocco", *Sustainability*, vol. 15 (4), 3460. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15043460>

9. Pronko, L., Furman, I., Kucher, A. and Gontaruk, Y. (2020), "Formation of a state support program for agricultural producers in Ukraine considering world experience", *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, vol. 9 (1), p. 364. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2020.v9n1p364>

10. Mncina, S. and Agholor, A. (2021), "Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme as the prime mover of agricultural development agenda in South Africa", *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension (SAJAE)*, vol. 49 (1), pp. 122—140. <https://doi.org/10.17159/2413-3221/2021/v49n1a10782>

11. Gitter, S.R., Manle, J., Bernstein, J. and Winters, P. (2021), "Do agricultural support and cash transfer programmes improve nutritional status?", *Journal of International Development*, vol. 34 (1), pp. 203—235. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3590>

12. Mkhonto, L.P. and Musundire, A. (2019), "Agricultural production inputs support programme as a socioeconomic development strategy", *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension (SAJAE)*, vol. 47 (4). <https://doi.org/10.17159/2413-3221/2019/v47n4a525>

13. Diia (2025), "Grant for orchard", available at: <https://diia.gov.ua/services/grant-na-sad> (Accessed 8 July 2025).

14. Diia (2025), "Grant for greenhouse", available at: <https://diia.gov.ua/services/grant-na-teplicyu> (Accessed 8 July 2025).

15. Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (2025), "Grants for the development of horticulture and greenhouse farming", available at: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/fsuw/vizzes> (Accessed 8 July 2025).

16. Diia (2025), "eRobota grants for orchards and greenhouses temporarily suspended", available at: <https://diia.gov.ua/news/tymchasovo-zupyynyly-hranty-ierobota-na-sady-ta-teplytsi> (Accessed 8 July 2025).

Стаття надійшла до редакції 08.07.2025 р.