

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Ukrainian-American Concordia University
Department of International Economic Relations, Business & Management

Bachelor's Qualification Work
International trade negotiations in Doha and rise of regionalism

(on the basis of Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food case)

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Business

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Abstract

This study explores the impact of the Doha Development Agenda and the rise of regionalism on international trade negotiations, with a specific focus on the agricultural sector in Ukraine. The paper examines the background and goals of the Doha Development Agenda and the reasons for its failure. The study also analyzes the emergence of regional trade agreements as an alternative to multilateral negotiations and their implications for Ukraine's agricultural exports. The paper reviews the advantages and disadvantages of regionalism and its potential impact on Ukraine's agricultural sector, including the disruptions to supply chains and increased logistics costs resulting from military actions. The study concludes that while regional trade agreements may offer some benefits to Ukraine, they cannot replace the importance of multilateral negotiations in ensuring fair and equitable global trade. The paper also recommends policy actions to promote the development of Ukraine's agricultural sector, including increasing investment, improving infrastructure, and strengthening trade agreements.

Keywords: international trade, Doha Development Agenda, regionalism, regional trade agreements, agricultural sector, Ukraine.

Анотація

У цій роботі досліджується вплив Доського раунду та зростання регіоналізму на міжнародні торгові переговори, з особливим акцентом на сільськогосподарському секторі в Україні. У статті розглядаються передумови та цілі Порядку денного розвитку Дохи та причини його провалу. У дослідженні також аналізується поява регіональних торгових угод як альтернативи багатостороннім переговорам та їхні наслідки для експорту сільськогосподарської продукції України. У статті розглядаються переваги та недоліки регіоналізму та його потенційний вплив на аграрний сектор України, включаючи перебої в ланцюгах постачання та збільшення витрат на логістику внаслідок військових дій. Дослідження робить висновок, що хоча регіональні торговельні угоди можуть принести певні переваги Україні, вони не можуть замінити важливість багатосторонніх переговорів у забезпеченні чесної та справедливої світової торгівлі. Документ також рекомендує політичні дії для сприяння розвитку аграрного сектора України, включаючи збільшення інвестицій, покращення інфраструктури та зміцнення торгових угод.

Ключові слова: міжнародна торгівля, Доський раунд, регіоналізм, регіональні торговельні угоди, аграрний сектор, Україна.

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**TASK
FOR BACHELOR’S QUALIFICATION WORK**

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1. Topic of the work

International trade negotiations in Doha and the rise of regionalism (based on the Ministry of Agrarian policy and food case)

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(surname, name, degree, academic rank)

Which approved by Order of University from “22” *September 2022 № 22-09/2022-2c*

2. Deadline for bachelor’s qualification work submission “23” *April 2023*

3. Data-out to the bachelor’s qualification work

Materials from internship received during consultation with representatives of the company. Information from open resources in the Internet, official reporting of financial and economic activities of the enterprise.

4. Contents of the explanatory note (list of issues to be developed)

There are three main topics a student should develop in this work:

- 1. Theoretical and methodical bases of the rise of regionalism and its impact on international trade***
- 2. Identification and exploration of the relationship between regionalism and international trade negotiations in Doha***







3. *Propositions on development of international food trade of Ukraine in the context of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism*

4. List of graphic material (with exact indication of any mandatory drawings)

Graphs and figures for analysis of economical and statistical information on international trade trends in Ukraine and in the World, visualization of key factors contributing to the rise of regionalism in international trade, Ukraine's agricultural trade with its top trading partner

To provide the names to each table

6. Consultants for parts of the work

Part of the project	Surname, name, position	Signature, date	
		Given	Accepted
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7. Date of issue of the assignment`

Time Schedule

No	The title of the parts of the bachelor's qualification work	Deadlines	Notes
1.	I chapter	<i>31.12.2022</i>	<i>In time</i>
2.	II chapter	<i>20.02.2023</i>	<i>In time</i>
3.	III chapter	<i>11.04.2023</i>	<i>In time</i>
4.	Introduction, conclusions, summary	<i>23.04.2023</i>	<i>In time</i>
5.	Pre-defense	<i>27.04.2023</i>	<i>In time</i>

Student



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Supervisor



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Conclusions:

The Bachelor's qualification work is designed at the high level, and its content and structure fully meet the methodological requirements. The study provided theoretical and practical substantiation of relationship between the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism in international trade. The work contains all the necessary parts of scientific research with empirical and theoretical recommendations. Performed theoretical analysis and practical evaluation of the reasons for the failure of the Doha negotiations and the factors that led to

the rise of regionalism and its influence on Ukraine's agricultural international trade on the example of Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food confirm the author's skill to conduct research while applying into practice the acquired knowledge, information sources and data. The conclusions were formulated correctly, they demonstrate that the main goal and tasks of the work has been achieved. In general, if successful defense, the thesis can claim to be "good".

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Supervisor



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INTRODUCTION

International trade negotiations have been a crucial element in promoting economic growth, increasing global interdependence, and reducing poverty worldwide. With the rapid expansion of international trade and investment, the need for efficient and effective trade agreements has become more critical than ever before. However, in recent years, there has been a rise in regionalism as a means of negotiating trade agreements, with countries forming regional blocs such as the European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Regionalism refers to the practice of countries negotiating trade agreements with their regional neighbors rather than through multilateral negotiations under the World Trade Organization (WTO). The rise of regionalism is motivated by a range of factors, including the desire to strengthen regional economic integration, create preferential access to markets, and build closer political ties. Regional trade agreements (RTAs) can provide advantages for countries, including reduced tariffs and non-tariff barriers, harmonized regulations, and increased market access.

However, the rise of regionalism also has significant implications for the global trading system. The proliferation of RTAs has led to a fragmentation of the global trading system and raised concerns about the potential for protectionism. Critics of regionalism argue that it may undermine the efforts of the WTO to promote free trade and create a level playing field for all countries.

The rise of regionalism has been particularly pronounced in recent years, with countries turning to regional negotiations as multilateral trade negotiations have stalled. The WTO has struggled to advance the Doha Development Agenda, its current round of negotiations, leading to frustration among many countries. In contrast, regional negotiations have proven to be more successful in achieving results, with countries able to negotiate agreements that are tailored to their specific needs and interests.

One of the most significant regional trade agreements is the European Union (EU). The EU is a customs union that eliminates tariffs on goods traded between its members and imposes a common external tariff on imports from non-members. The EU has been a driving force in the development of regionalism and has been successful in creating a highly integrated regional market. Other regional trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have also been successful in promoting regional integration.

The rise of regionalism has significant implications for developing countries. Developing countries have traditionally relied on multilateral trade negotiations to promote their interests and gain access to global markets. However, with the rise of regionalism, many developing countries have been left out of regional negotiations, leading to concerns about marginalization and exclusion.

To address these concerns, many developing countries have turned to South-South cooperation as a means of promoting their interests. South-South cooperation involves the sharing of experiences and resources between developing countries, with the aim of promoting economic growth and development.

In conclusion, the rise of regionalism has been a significant development in international trade negotiations. While regional trade agreements can provide significant advantages for countries, they also have significant implications for the global trading system. The challenge for policymakers is to ensure that regionalism complements rather than undermines multilateralism and that the interests of developing countries are adequately represented.

The **relevance** of this work lies in the fact that international trade is a crucial aspect of the global economy, and the failure of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism have significant implications for economic development and global trade. Understanding the reasons for the failure of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism is important for policymakers and economists as they work towards

promoting free and fair trade globally.

The **aim of this Bachelor's Qualification Work** is to examine the relationship between the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism in international trade. The thesis will analyze the reasons for the failure of the Doha negotiations and the factors that led to the rise of regionalism. It will also evaluate the impact of regionalism on the global trading system and the role of the WTO in regulating regional trade agreements.

In order to achieve this aim, the following **tasks** were set:

- Explore the definitions of regionalism, free trade areas, customs unions, common markets, and economic unions.
- To analyze the effects of regionalism on the global trading system
- to analyze the positive and negative effects of regionalism on the global trading system
- explain the key issues that were on the agenda for the negotiations, such as agricultural subsidies, intellectual property rights, and market access for developing countries.
- to examine the impact of the failure on different stakeholders, such as developed and developing countries, and to evaluate the implications of the failure for the prospects of multilateral trade negotiations and the role of the WTO in the global trading system.
- Describe the role of Ukraine in the global agricultural market and its contribution to international trade in food products.
- Identify the challenges and opportunities faced by Ukraine's international food trade in the context of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism.

The **research object** is interplay between two important trends in international trade: the global trade negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda and the rise of regionalism are International trade negotiations in Doha and rise of regionalism within its context.

The **research subject** is international trade framework.

The **methodological basis** for this work is comprised of peer-review journal

articles, acclaimed internet publications.

Master thesis consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, list of references and 2 annexes. Work is carried out on 77 sheets, containing 7 tables, 1 figure. References include 42 sources.

CHAPTER 1. THE RISE OF REGIONALISM AND ITS IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1.1 Definition and types of regionalism

In recent years, regionalism has become an increasingly significant component of international commerce, which poses a challenge to the old system of global trade. The practice of countries getting together to develop regional accords that encourage economic integration and cooperation is referred to as regionalism.[1]

Regionalism is process of economic and political integration amongst nations that are located within the same geographical region is referred to as regionalism. The concept of regionalism can be implemented in a variety of ways, including the establishment of a free trade area, a customs union, or even a single market.

The aim to attain greater economic efficiency, political stability, and strategic alliances among member countries is a common motivation for regionalism. The primary objective of regionalism is to bring about an economic and political environment within an area that is more interconnected and harmonious with one another.

Types of Regionalism:

- **Free Trade Area**

A free trade area is an agreement between two or more nations to decrease or remove trade barriers on products and services exchanged among them [2]. These trade obstacles can take the form of tariffs, quotas, and non-tariff barriers. Members of a free trade area are free to pursue their own commercial agendas with nations that are not party to the agreement.

- **Customs Union**

A customs union is a form of regional economic integration in which members reduce trade barriers among themselves and also embrace common external trade policies towards non-members. In this type of regional economic integration, members also implement common trade policies towards non-members. A customs union allows its members to enjoy the benefits of free trade inside the group while at the same time maintaining uniform trade barriers externally against non-members.

- **Common Market**

A common market is a type of regional integration that enables unrestricted movement of commodities, services, capital, and labor within a territory. This type of integration can also be thought of as an economic zone. Members of a single market often operate under the same external trade regulations when dealing with non-members of the market.

- **Economic Union**

An economic union is characterized by a high level of economic integration among its member nations, which includes the adoption of a single currency and the coordination of economic policies. One prominent example of an economic union is the European Union.

- **Political Union**

A high level of political integration between the member nations is required for a political union, which also necessitates the establishment of shared institutions and organizational forms for administration. Another illustration of a political union is the European Union (EU).

In conclusion, regionalism is a growing trend in international commerce, as countries form regional accords to encourage economic integration and cooperation. The aim is to attain greater economic efficiency, political stability, and strategic alliances among member countries. There are several types of regionalism, including free trade areas, customs unions, common markets, economic unions, and political unions, each with its own set of characteristics and goals. Overall, regionalism offers a way for countries to strengthen economic ties and create a more interconnected and harmonious environment within a particular region.

1.2 Reasons for the rise of regionalism

In the last several decades, regionalism has emerged as a phenomena that plays an increasingly significant role in international commerce. Numerous factors, including globalization, economic interdependence, and political stability, contribute to the development of regionalism. As countries become more interconnected, the advantages of regionalism, such as increased economic efficiency, enhanced political cooperation, and stronger strategic alliances among member nations, are becoming increasingly apparent.

Globalization, which has facilitated the cross-border movement of products, services, and capital, is one of the most influential factors in the rise of regionalism[3]. As international trade has grown, so has the competition between nations to attract foreign investment and boost exports. This has resulted in the formulation of regional trade agreements that give member nations a competitive advantage over non-member nations.

In addition to economic interdependence, economic interdependence is a significant factor in the emergence of regionalism. Economically interdependent nations have a common interest in fostering regional trade and investment. This can result in the development of regional trade agreements that lower trade barriers, such

as tariffs and quotas, and promote the free flow of products and services within the region.

Moreover, political stability is a major motivator of regionalism. Politically stable nations are more likely to engage in regional cooperation and to establish regional trade agreements. Regionalism can provide a politically and economically stable environment that encourages investment and expansion. This can help to promote regional stability and reduce the likelihood of conflict.

The rising significance of regional supply chains and production networks is another factor contributing to the rise of regionalism. Numerous industries, including the automotive and electronics sectors, rely on complex supply chains that span multiple countries and regions. Regional trade agreements can facilitate the flow of goods and services within these supply chains, making it simpler for businesses to operate across international borders and take advantage of economies of scale.

Furthermore, regionalism can be utilized to advance political and strategic objectives. Regional trade agreements, for instance, can serve to strengthen political and diplomatic ties between member states and promote regional stability and security. Regionalism can also be used to counteract the influence of other nations or regions and to advance the interests of lesser or less developed nations within a particular region.

Here is another reasons for the rise of regionalism:

1. Trade liberalization weariness has set in as a result of the failure of global trade discussions to generate significant progress in removing trade barriers. As a result of this failure, some governments have turned to regional accords as an alternative way of liberalizing trade.

2. Political considerations: Regional trade agreements have the potential to enhance the political relationships that exist between nations as well as to advance the cause of regional stability.
3. Complementarities in the Economy Countries that have economies that are complimentary to one another may find it simpler to cooperate and integrate their markets on a regional scale as opposed to on a global one.
4. Fear of being left behind: The fear of being left behind in a globalized economy may motivate some nations to attempt to increase their economic relations with countries that are geographically next to them.
5. Protectionism: The economic ideology of limiting imports in order to preserve native manufacturing sectors is known as protectionism. Some nations have looked to regionalism as a strategy for shielding their native industry from the threat posed by international competitors. These nations have the ability to place tariffs and other trade obstacles on goods coming from outside the area because they have formed regional trade agreements.
6. Influence of major powers: Major powers such as the United States and China may want to spread their economic influence by encouraging the establishment of regional trade agreements as a method of doing so.
7. Regional spillover effects: Regional integration has the potential to generate beneficial spillover effects, particularly in the areas of commerce, investment, and economic growth; these impacts, in turn, might drive more regional integration.

In conclusion, the growth of regionalism can be linked to a wide range of causes, including but not limited to globalization, economic interdependence, political stability, regional supply chains, and the pursuit of political and strategic objectives. Increased economic efficiency, increased political collaboration, and strengthened strategic alliances among member nations are some of the benefits that can be realized through the implementation of regional trade agreements. Additionally, boredom with

global trade debates, complementarities in the economy, fear of being left behind, protectionism, the influence of big countries, and regional spillover effects have all contributed to the growth of regionalism in recent years. It is likely that regionalism will continue to play an essential part in the process of molding the contours of the global economic landscape as international trade continues to expand and become more complex.

1.3 The rise of regionalism in international trade: causes and impact on the global trading system

In recent years, one of the most notable developments in the structure of the international trading system has been the expansion of regionalism in international commerce. Trade agreements between areas are becoming increasingly prevalent, and a growing number of nations and regions are negotiating their own trade pacts with particular business partners. This development has had a considerable influence on the international economic system, and the purpose of this chapter is to investigate the factors that have contributed to the expansion of regionalism as well as the impacts that this development has had on global commerce.

Main Causes of Regionalism in International Trade:

1. **Stalled Multilateral Trade Negotiations:** Trade negotiations on a multilateral level involve representatives from numerous states negotiating separate trade agreements with each other. Nevertheless, disputes between the countries that are taking part in the discussions are a common cause of impasse or failure in these talks. This can lead to discontent among governments that desire to liberalize trade, which may result in such nations seeking alternatives in the form of regional trade agreements as a solution to their problem.

2. **Economic Interests:** Countries that are physically close together frequently have economic interests in common with one another, such as shared industries or resources. This makes it simpler for these countries to work together and negotiate regional trade treaties. The creation of these agreements enables the member states to reap the benefits of increasing economic growth and commerce.
3. **Political Motivations:** There is a possibility that political considerations rather than economic ones are driving certain regional trade arrangements. For instance, the desire to strengthen political ties between the United States of America, Canada, and Mexico was a partial driving force behind the negotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
4. **Strategic Reasons:** Regional trade deals can also be influenced by geopolitical considerations, such as a desire to reduce a specific nation or region's economic influence. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), for example, was motivated in part by the desire of participating nations to offset China's expanding economic power in the Asia-Pacific region.
5. **Trade Deals Between Two Countries:** It is becoming increasingly customary for two states to enter into bilateral trade agreements. Trade restrictions, rights to intellectual property, and investor protection are frequently included in these types of arrangements. The ability to negotiate specific criteria that may not be available inside a more comprehensive regional agreement is one of the benefits that might come from bilateral agreements.
6. **Regulatory Disparities:** Differences in the regulatory requirements imposed by different countries might act as a barrier to commerce. commerce agreements at the regional level can contribute to the standardization of these rules and the

promotion of commerce between member states.

The impasse in multilateral trade talks is one of the key factors contributing to the growing influence of regionalism in international business. The failure of multilateral trade discussions like the Doha Round has resulted in a rise in the number of regional trade agreements. In light of the fact that states were unable to come to terms on a global trade agreement, regional trade accords emerged as a method for governments to continue working toward the liberalization of trade.[4]

Countries that are close geographically to one another frequently have similar economic priorities, which makes it simpler for them to cooperate and negotiate regional trade agreements. For instance, the European Union was founded so as to foster more commercial interaction and economic cooperation among the member states of Europe. In addition, the establishment of some regional trade treaties was also influenced by political considerations at various points in history. For instance, the United States of America, Canada, and Mexico came together to form the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in order to strengthen their political ties with one another.

The establishment of certain regional trade treaties was also motivated by strategic considerations, such as the aim to lessen the economic power of a specific nation or area. For example, the motivation for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) was partially rooted in the desire of participating states to counterbalance the growing economic influence of China in the Asia-Pacific area. Additionally, bilateral trade agreements between countries are becoming increasingly common. These pacts provide countries the opportunity to negotiate certain terms that may not be feasible under a larger comprehensive regional deal.

The regulatory gaps and variations between countries can also be a barrier to international trade. Regional trade agreements can assist to unify these restrictions, which will make it easier for member states to conduct business with one another. The emergence of regionalism in international commerce, on the other hand, has had a considerable impact on the overall structure of the global trading system.

Impacts on the global trading system:

1. **Fragmentation:** The growth of regional trade agreements may lead to a complicated web of overlapping norms and standards, which can make it difficult for businesses to traverse and can also raise the costs associated with transactions.
2. **Marginalization:** Countries that are not a part of regional trade agreements run the risk of being excluded from the advantages of greater trade and investment. This can lead to marginalization as well as a widening divide between those who gain from globalization and those who are left behind by it.
3. **Coordination Challenges:** The existence of several regional trade agreements, each of which has its own unique set of regulations and standards, can result in difficulties in coordinating their implementation and even disagreements within the agreements themselves, both of which can divert trade and reduce its effectiveness.
4. **Increased Competition:** Because of the liberalization of trade and investment that occurs as a result of regional trade agreements, member nations may find themselves engaged in a more intense level of rivalry with one another. This, in turn, may result in improved levels of economic productivity and creativity.
5. **Erosion of Multilateralism:** The proliferation of regional trade agreements may result in a weakening of the multilateral trading system because nations may shift their attention toward regional rather than global talks as a result of the proliferation of regional trade accords.

The emergence of regionalism in international commerce has had a number of significant effects, one of the most significant being the fragmentation of the global trading system. It will become increasingly difficult for non-member states to participate in international commerce as more regional trade treaties are negotiated, which will lead to the establishment of regional economic blocs. Because of this, countries are forced to negotiate several trade accords, each of which is subject to a unique set of regulations and laws. As a result, the global trading system can become inefficient.

The rise of regionalism in international commerce has the potential to result in the exclusion of countries that are not members of the area. This can be especially concerning for developing nations, as they may not have the resources necessary to negotiate their own trade agreements or to take part in the trade treaties being negotiated at the regional level. In addition, the differing trade laws and policies that exist in various areas can result in regulatory arbitrage. This occurs when companies relocate their manufacturing to countries that have lower regulatory requirements, which in turn results in a race to the bottom in terms of environmental and labor regulations.[5]

In addition, regional trade agreements can have a substantial influence on developing countries, which is especially true if these nations are not included in the membership of the regional organization. Increased trade barriers can make it impossible for non-member states to do business with member nations, which can lead to a reduction in market access as well as a stifling of economic growth. In addition, regional trade treaties have the ability to divert commerce away from countries that are not members of the agreement, which might result in increased nationalism and trade diversion.

In conclusion, a range of economic, political, and strategic considerations have contributed to the expansion of regionalism in international commerce. Although regional trade agreements may be beneficial to the countries that choose to participate in them, they also have a substantial impact on the international economic system. To

create a more coherent and fair global trade system, it is essential to address the challenges of fragmentation, inefficiency, exclusion, and divergence brought about by the expansion of regionalism. These difficulties were brought about by the growth of regionalism. It is imperative that governments continue to pursue global trade negotiations while also participating in regional trade arrangements. This will ensure that the world moves closer together rather than further apart, which will be beneficial to all parties involved.

In summing up the whole chapter, we can say that the emergence of regionalism in international commerce has resulted in substantial changes to the structure of the international trading system. The expansion of regional trade agreements has resulted in fragmentation, inefficiency, exclusion, and divergence, all of which provide substantial issues to states who are not members of the regional trade agreements, most notably developing countries. It is vital to solve these problems in order to maintain a more coherent and fair global trading system in spite of the potential benefits that may accrue to participating states, such as enhanced economic collaboration and trade liberalization. Even while delayed multilateral trade discussions and economic interests are some of the key drivers of regionalism, political motivations and geopolitical considerations have also played a part in the development of this phenomenon. It is essential for states to keep working toward global trade discussions while still engaging in trade arrangements at the regional level. This will help to foster collaboration and integration rather than isolation and separation. In general, having a solid grasp of the factors that have contributed to the establishment of regionalism and how it has affected the structure of the global trading system is essential for the process of formulating successful trade policies and fostering long-term economic expansion.

CHAPTER 2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGIONALISM AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN DOHA

2.1. Overview of the Doha development agenda

For many years, there has been considerable talk and disagreement about international trade negotiations. The aims of the discussions include the liberalization of national trade laws as well as the promotion of fair playing fields for businesses located all over the world. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been a key contributor to these discussions due to the fact that its rounds of negotiations have led to substantial shifts in the policies governing international trade. In the year 2001, these sorts of conversations took place in Doha, Qatar. In addition, there has been a rise in regionalism in international trade, with numerous countries forming trade pacts with one another. This trend may be attributed to the globalization of the economy.

The Doha Development Agenda (DDA) is a set of trade discussions that were initiated in 2001 by the World Trade Organization (WTO), with the purpose of lowering trade barriers and fostering economic expansion and development in developing nations. The discussions are focusing on a wide variety of topics, including as agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products, services, intellectual property, and the resolution of disputes. The Doha Development Agenda (DDA) is widely recognized as one of the most ambitious and difficult trade negotiation processes that has ever been attempted. It has the potential to offer major economic advantages to all nations, particularly developing countries.

However, the negotiations have been complicated by a number of difficulties and roadblocks, including disagreements among member nations on fundamental issues like trade in services, intellectual property rights, and agricultural subsidies. In addition, the emergence of regionalism in international trade has further complicated the negotiating process. This is because nations are increasingly turning to regional

trade agreements (RTAs) as a means to liberalize trade and acquire market access.

The problem of providing financial assistance to farmers has been one of the most difficult obstacles faced by the DDA [6]. It has been suggested that developed nations provide substantial subsidies to its farmers, which makes it challenging for farmers in developing nations to compete on global markets. During the negotiations for the DDA, this issue has been a major source of contention between developed countries and developing countries. The abolition of agricultural subsidies has been a point of contention between developing nations and wealthy countries, with developing countries pushing for their removal while rich countries resist the idea. Because of this, making forward in the agricultural discussions has been a protracted and tough process, with both sides having a difficult time finding a middle ground.

Another challenge has been the issue of intellectual property rights. Developed nations have been advocating for more stringent safeguards of intellectual property, in particular for medicines and other high-tech items. However, developing countries have expressed concern that increased protections for intellectual property could make it more difficult for them to purchase essential goods and medicines at reasonable prices. This has been a point of contention during the discussions, and both parties have been working hard to find a solution that strikes a balance between the need for innovation and the need for affordable access to vital commodities[7].

Another significant development during this period was the growth of regionalism in world trade. Regionalism refers to the creation of trade deals between nations in a particular area, typically asking for the lowering or removal of tariffs and other trade restrictions among participating nations. While these deals may encourage economic unity and trade deregulation among participating nations, they may also result in prejudice against non-member nations and threaten the global economic order. The emergence of regionalism can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the Doha Round's failure to significantly advance the liberalization of international trade laws and the growing significance of regional economic forces such as the United

States, China, and the European Union[8].

The table below provides an overview of the key factors contributing to the rise of regionalism in international trade

Table 2.1: Key factors contributing to the rise of regionalism in international trade

Factors Contributing to the Rise of Regionalism in International Trade	Explanation
Failure of Doha Round	Since the Doha Round couldn't find a way to agree on how to change international trade rules, many countries turned to regional trade deals instead.
Regional Economic Forces	Countries with strong economies at home can use their influence to get trade deals that are good for them. Smaller countries might be more likely to agree to regional trade deals so they can use the economic power of bigger countries.
Simplicity of Regional Trade Deals	Regional trade deals may be easier to set up than global ones because fewer countries with similar economic goals are involved.

The rise of regional trade accords presents a threat to the existing structure of international commerce, despite the fact that these arrangements might result in economic gains. The World commerce Organization was founded to promote free and fair commerce on a worldwide scale; the rise of regionalism can be considered as a danger to this ideal, which was designed to promote free and fair trade on a global scale. Regional trade treaties might result in a patchwork of trade agreements, which would be detrimental to the World Trade Organization's (WTO) attempts to develop a standard set of standards applicable to all nations. Additionally, countries that are not members of the trading bloc may be prevented from reaping the benefits of regional trade deals and may face discrimination in international commerce.

The DDA discussions have become much more problematic as a result of the emergence of regionalism in international commerce. There is a possibility that the DDA discussions may become pointless as more nations look to RTAs as a means of liberalizing trade and gaining access to new markets. RTAs have the potential to generate many competing trade blocs, each with its own set of rules and regulations [9]. This has the potential to weaken the multilateral trading system and increase the number of trade disputes. In addition, RTAs have the potential to establish a two-tier trade structure, which places nations who are not members of the RTA at a competitive disadvantage. This can make it challenging for developing nations to acquire access to markets and therefore restrict the extent to which they are able to engage in the global economy.

On the other hand, regionalism has the potential to serve as an adjunct to the multilateral trade system. RTAs have the potential to contribute to the liberalization of trade and the promotion of economic growth, especially in developing nations. They also have the potential to contribute to the development of regional cooperation and to the promotion of political stability. In addition, regional trade agreements (RTAs) have the potential to act as foundations for future multilateral trade agreements, particularly as nations acquire experience in the areas of trade agreement negotiation and implementation.

In conclusion, the Doha Development Agenda has been a process that has been difficult, complex, and fraught with a great deal of opposition and impediments. Because countries are increasingly looking to RTAs as a way to liberalize trade and gain market access, the rise of regionalism in international trade has further complicated the negotiations. This is because RTAs allow countries to gain market access and liberalize trade. It is essential to guarantee that regional trade agreements are consistent with the ideals of the multilateral trading system and do not undermine the DDA discussions, despite the fact that regionalism may act as both a supplement

and a threat to the multilateral trading system. Even yet, regionalism can be both of these things. In order for the DDA discussions to be successful, the member nations will need to be able to reach an agreement and collaborate with one another toward the achievement of the shared objective of fostering economic growth and development.

2.2. The positions of WTO members in Doha negotiations

In November of 2001, the World Trade Organization (WTO) kicked off a series of trade discussions known as the Doha Round. These negotiations are sometimes referred to as the Doha Development Agenda, and its primary purpose is to lower trade barriers and expand economic possibilities for developing nations. Nevertheless, the negotiations were met with several obstacles, and as a result, progress has been slow. During the course of the negotiations, one of the topics that surfaced was the influence that regionalism has on the functioning of the multilateral trading system and the function of regionalism in international trade.

The nations that are members of the WTO had a variety of stances during the Doha discussions. Some of these countries supported a multilateral strategy for the liberalization of trade, while others highlighted the significance of regionalism. In this part, the perspectives of key WTO members about regionalism and its influence on the Doha discussions are broken down and analyzed.

- **United States**

The United States of America is known for being a staunch supporter of regionalism in the context of trade talks. A policy of negotiating regional trade agreements with its trading partners, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)[10], has been adopted by the government. The government of the United States thinks that regional trade agreements have the potential to foster economic growth and development, as [11] well as supplement and strengthen the multilateral trading system.

During the course of the Doha negotiations, the United States government voiced its endorsement of a multilateral strategy for the liberalization of trade, while simultaneously stressing the significance of regionalism. The United States Trade Representative stated that regional trade agreements may serve as a testing ground for new methods to trade liberalization, and that successful regional agreements can serve as building blocks for future multilateral accords. The U.S. Trade Representative also suggested that regional trade agreements can provide a testing ground for new ways to trade liberalization. The United States government has been a strong supporter of expanding the scope of the Doha Round of Trade Talks to include discussions on additional topics including investment, competition policy, and government procurement.

- **European Union**

The European Union (EU) is a staunch supporter of the multilateral trade system, but it also acknowledges the significance of regionalism in international economics. The European Union (EU) has successfully negotiated a number of regional trade agreements, including the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Additionally, the EU is now in the process of negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) with the United States[12].

During the course of the Doha negotiations, the European Union emphasized how vital it is to take a well-rounded approach to the liberalization of trade, one that is sensitive

to the requirements of developing nations. The European Union (EU) advocated for the removal of trade barriers in the areas of agriculture, services, and industrial commodities. Additionally, they pushed for the incorporation of additional topics such as environmental and labor standards into the negotiating process. In addition, the EU reaffirmed its backing for the Aid for Trade project, which works toward the objective of equipping developing nations with the resources and capabilities necessary to reap the benefits of trade liberalization.

- **China**

China is a significant participant in the world economy and has taken an increasingly active role in the negotiation of regional trade agreements. The nation has successfully negotiated a number of regional accords, including the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and it is presently in the process of negotiating the China-Japan-Korea Free Trade Agreement (CJK-FTA).

During the course of the Doha negotiations, China not only voiced its approval of a multilateral strategy for the liberalization of trade, but it also emphasized the significance of regionalism. In its defense, the Chinese government said that regional trade agreements had the potential to serve as a foundation for economic integration and growth, as well as to supplement and bolster the multilateral trading system. In addition to this, China demanded that trade obstacles be removed in the areas of agriculture, services, and manufactured products. Furthermore, China pushed for the incorporation of additional topics, such as intellectual property rights, into the negotiating process.

- **India**

The approach that India took in the Doha discussions was distinguished by an unwavering dedication to addressing the issues that were raised by developing nations. India has been a strong proponent of the acknowledgement of the developmental requirements of developing nations as well as the elimination of trade-distorting subsidies by wealthy nations. Additionally, India advocated for the protection of its domestic agriculture sector, which constitutes a significant portion of the country's rural population's employment opportunities. Notable aspects of the discussions included India's demand on a special and differential treatment for developing nations and its objection to the exploitation of the Singapore Issues by the other side.

The importance that India placed on agriculture during the Doha discussions was a crucial component of its overall approach. India was dedicated to the creation of a global trade system that was equitable and well-balanced, and which addressed the problems of developing nations, particularly those linked to agriculture. India called for the decrease of agricultural subsidies by developed nations, which it considered as a key impediment to the expansion of its own agriculture sector. This argument was made because India saw developed countries as having the ability to provide more financial support. In addition to this, India was adamant that the notion of food security be acknowledged, since this would enable the country to accomplish at least some degree of food self-sufficiency on its own. The issues that India had regarding agriculture were indicative of the larger problems that many developing countries had. These countries considered the agricultural sector as a crucial engine of their economic growth and development. India's concerns were a reflection of these broader concerns.

As a conclusion, we may say that different WTO members came into the Doha discussions with a variety of different viewpoints and interests. Developing nations, most notably the G-20 coalition, made an effort to correct the imbalances in the multilateral trade system, most notably those that existed in the agricultural sector. These countries saw these imbalances as a barrier to their hopes of achieving

development. On the other hand, developed nations were hesitant to make large compromises on agricultural subsidies since these programs were seen as fundamental to the advancement of their own national economic interests. The necessity for developing nations to look for other markets was a driving force behind the birth of regionalism as an alternative strategy for the liberalization of trade. This was fueled by the perception that multilateral discussions were not making sufficient progress. However, the influence of regionalism on the multilateral trading system is complicated, as is the relationship between regionalism and the Doha negotiations. Regionalism has the potential to either strengthen or weaken the multilateral system, depending on how it is used. In the end, the success of the Doha discussions and the multilateral trading system will depend on the willingness of WTO members to address the underlying imbalances in the trading system and strike a balance between the interests of developed and developing nations. This is because the multilateral trading system is based on a system in which developed countries have an advantage over developing countries.

2.3 The failure of Doha negotiations and its impact on the global trading system

As described earlier, the talks were primarily concerned with lowering trade obstacles and expanding market access for emerging nations in the services, non-agricultural, and farming sectors. The member nations' varying goals and priorities presented the negotiations with a number of difficulties. The biggest problem was the conflict between established and emerging nations over market access and farming subsidies.

Reasons behind the Failure of Doha Negotiations:

- **Agriculture Subsidies:** Disagreements regarding farm subsidies posed the biggest challenge to the talks. The argument put forth by developing nations was that the subsidies given to their farms by established nations gave those nations an unfair edge on the world market, making it difficult for developing nations to thrive. On the other hand, developed nations claimed that they required these handouts to help their farms and guarantee food security.
- **Market Access for Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA):** Developing nations also desired improved market entry for their non-agricultural goods, such as fabrics and apparel. Because they were concerned that it would harm their own sectors, developed nations were hesitant to award
- **Services:** Emerging nations desired more chances to sell their services to industrialized nations. Developed nations were wary of liberalizing the services industry out of concern that it would have an impact on their local service suppliers.
- **Intellectual property rights:** Developed nations desired greater security for their IPRs in order to advance their medicinal and leisure sectors. The argument made by developing nations was that this would restrict their access to inexpensive medical care and educational resources.
- **Lack of Trust:** Historically, there hasn't been much confidence between developed and emerging nations, especially when it comes to things like farming subsidies and intellectual property rights. Due to this distrust, it was challenging to come to deals and establish an even playing field for all nations.
- **Political Disagreements:** After the September 11 attacks, security and anti-

terrorism steps became a priority during the Doha Round talks. Negotiations were made more difficult as a result of some nations placing national security above trade deregulation.

The failure of the Doha negotiations had a significant effect on the international economic system, which had repercussions in both good and bad directions as a result. The emergence of protectionism as a result of governments erecting trade barriers in an effort to shield their homegrown sectors from international competition was one of the unintended consequences. Because of this, there were distortions in trade, which made it harder for rising economies to compete on the global market. In addition, because there was no progress made in the discussions, both the World Trade Organization (WTO)[13] and the international trade system suffered reputational harm, which resulted in a loss of trust among its members. As a result of the collapse of the discussions, governments have switched their attention to bilateral or regional trade deals, which has contributed to a decrease in confidence in the multilateral trading system, particularly among developing nations.

On the other side, the failure of the Doha discussions led to a reevaluation of global trade policy [14] and a renewed focus on tackling trade challenges. This was a direct result of the collapse of the Doha negotiations. This underlined the necessity of encouraging fair trade practices and sparking talks on building global trading systems that are more transparent, efficient, and equal so that they are beneficial to all nations. In addition, the collapse of the negotiations created potential for new accords and collaborations, with a greater focus on other sectors of trade, such as the digital economy. These opportunities were made possible as a result of the opening up of new channels of communication.

Despite the negative impacts, the failure of the Doha negotiations resulted in both bad and good outcomes. Regional trade agreements have evolved as an alternative to a

global accord, enabling nations to improve their market access and commerce without having to wait for a worldwide consensus to be reached. This has resulted in the formation of a number of fruitful regional trade agreements [15], some examples of which are the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). In addition, because of the collapse of the discussions, there has been a movement toward resolving certain trade concerns by means of targeted negotiations rather than attempting to handle all of the issues concurrently in one comprehensive deal [16].

Impact on the Global Trading System:

The failure of the Doha negotiations had several significant impacts on the global trading system, including:

- **Rise of Regionalism:** Regional trade deals have become more popular as a result of the Doha talks' collapse. Instead of waiting for a global agreement, countries started concentrating on arranging bilateral or regional trade deals to obtain market access.
- **Loss of Confidence:** The WTO and the international trading system's reputation were both harmed by the talks' failure. It demonstrated that the WTO was unable to properly represent the interests of its member nations.
- **Trade Distortions:** As a result of the Doha talks' inaction, trade distortions have arisen, making it more challenging for emerging nations to contend on the world market. Developed nations kept giving their farmers incentives, distorting the market and making it challenging for developing nations to sell their farming goods.
- **Economic Cost:** Potential economic gains from greater worldwide commerce

have been lost as a consequence of the Doha negotiations' failure. Developing nations, which depend significantly on exports for economic growth and development, have been especially harmed by this.

- Protectionism: As trade obstacles were put in place by nations to safeguard their domestic sectors as a result of the failed talks, protectionism grew.
- The failure of the Doha talks has also had political repercussions, especially for emerging nations. These nations frequently saw the discussions as a chance to level the playing field and advance their commercial goals.

The worldwide trading system has been significantly impacted by the Doha negotiations failure. It has contributed to a decline in confidence in the WTO and the multilateral trading system and sparked the growth of protectionism and regional trade deals. Additionally, it has had a detrimental effect, especially on developing nations, which, in the absence of a global agreement, have been unable to handle important problems. It will be crucial to develop fresh approaches to dealing with these problems and restoring faith in the international trading system as the world economy develops.

The records of the World Trade Organization (WTO) indicate that the amount of global commercial trade climbed by 5.3% in 2021 after declining by 5.3% in 2020 as a direct result of the pandemic caused by COVID-19. In 2019, there was a 1.0% growth in the total amount of global merchandise trade.

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), commercial service exports increased by 2.8% in 2021 after falling by 15.7% in 2020 because of the pandemic. This followed a decline of 15.7% in 2020. The exportation of services saw 2.1% year-over-year growth in 2019.

Table 2.2: The volume of global merchandise and the volume of global merchandise

trade

Year	Global Merchandise Trade (Volume)	Services Trade (Exports)
2019	1.0%	2.1%
2020	-5.3%	-15.7%
2021	5.3%	2.8%

Now we can observe the table of international trade statistics for three years and analysis of its dynamics.

Table 2.3: Merchandise exports by product group (World)

Reporting Economy	Product/Sector	Partner Economy	2019 Millions \$	2020 Millions \$	2021 Millions \$
World	Total merchandise	World	19,014,182	17,648,303	22,343,840
World	Agricultural products	World	1,782,880	1,803,726	2,162,376
World	Food	World	1,531,509	1,570,025	1,848,012
World	Fuels and mining products	World	3,097,493	2,334,297	3,654,527
World	Fuels	World	2,366,575	1,576,992	2,547,614
World	Manufactures	World	12,744,423	12,140,264	14,866,069
World	Iron and steel	World	419,147	363,885	585,704
World	Chemicals	World	2,203,152	2,208,882	2,785,154
World	Pharmaceuticals	World	669,747	734,493	880,574
World	Machinery and transport equipment	World	6,496,381	6,163,584	7,343,503

International trade statistics for the years 2019, 2020, and 2021 show some interesting trends. The entire value of the world's merchandise trade went from \$19.0 trillion in 2019 to \$17.6 trillion in 2020, most likely as a result of the impact the

COVID-19 pandemic had on global business. However, this figure increased to \$22.3 trillion in 2021, showing a solid rebound from the economic downturn.

The international commerce in agricultural goods reached \$1.8 trillion in 2019, followed by \$1.8 trillion in 2020, and it is anticipated that this number would reach \$2.2 trillion in 2021. In a similar vein, the value of the goods traded internationally in the food industry climbed from \$1.5 trillion in 2019 to \$1.6 trillion in 2020 and is anticipated to reach \$1.8 trillion in 2021.

On the other hand, the international commerce in fuels and mining products is projected to increase from \$2.3 trillion in 2020 to \$3.7 trillion in 2021, after seeing a decline from \$3.1 trillion in 2019 to \$2.3 trillion in that year. This pattern is presumably influenced by the volatility of oil prices, which is a contributing factor.

The value of trade in manufactured products has been continuously growing over the past several years and is predicted to reach \$14.9 trillion in 2021. The largest contributions to this value are machinery and transport equipment. This particular subcategory's worth was \$6.5 trillion in 2019, \$6.2 trillion in 2020, and \$7.3 trillion in 2021; nevertheless, in 2021, it increased to an all-time high of \$7.3 trillion.

In general, these figures on trade indicate not just the significance of international commerce to the economy of the entire world, but also the influence that global events like as the COVID-19 pandemic and variations in commodity prices have had on trade volumes.

In conclusion, the collapse of the Doha discussions had a substantial influence on the global trade system, resulting in both bad and good results as a direct consequence of this failure. The failure fostered a climate of mistrust among nations,

which in turn fueled a rise in protectionism, contributed to trade distortions, and resulted in a missed opportunity for economic advancement. Nevertheless, it also resulted in a reevaluation of global trade policy, a renewed focus on addressing challenges pertaining to trade, and the development of fruitful regional trade agreements. The failure of the Doha trade negotiations brought to light the need of promoting fair trade practices and generated discussions on how to construct global trading systems that are more open, effective, and equitable so that they are to the benefit of all nations. The collapse of the Doha trade discussions had a number of negative repercussions, but it also resulted in the opening of new lines of communication and prospects for more focused trade negotiations to address a variety of specific trade problems.

To sum up the chapter 2, The Doha Development Agenda was initiated in the year 2001 with the purpose of facilitating economic growth and lowering trade barriers for nations still in the process of industrialization. However, due to the various stances taken by WTO members on key issues such as intellectual property and agriculture, the Doha negotiations were not without their share of difficulties. The Doha Round of discussions was eventually unsuccessful in 2015, with no agreement being achieved after several rounds of discussion. The World Trade Organization (WTO) lost its position as the primary venue for conducting multilateral trade discussions as a direct result of this failure, which had a large and negative influence on the global trading system. Instead, nations have become more interested in bilateral and regional trade agreements, which has led to an increase in the prevalence of regionalism in international commerce. In spite of the fact that the collapse of the Doha Round was a setback for both the WTO and the multilateral trading system, it brought to light the necessity of reform and modernization in order to answer the ever-changing demands and concerns of nations participating in the global economy.

CHAPTER 3. INFLUENCE OF DOHA NEGOTIATIONS AND RISE OF REGIONALISM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF UKRAINE

3.1 Ministry of agrarian policy and food of Ukraine, its main functions and contribution to the international trade relations

Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, the agricultural sector has faced a number of problems [17]. Occupation of territories and lands where farmers grow crops, theft of grain and its export outside the territory of Ukraine, blocked sea

ports, destroyed elevators, farms, machinery and fires in the fields. However, farmers continue to work, because Ukraine has to grow agricultural crops for domestic consumption and the international market, which depends on Ukrainian grain. Today, Ukrainian agribusiness works in extremely difficult conditions and demonstrates flexibility and efficiency.

The central body of the executive power of Ukraine is the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food [18]. Formed on December 9, 2010, and reformed on September 2, 2019, following the restructuring of Ukraine's Ministry of Agrarian Policy [19]. The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers oversees the Ministry's operations. The Ministry is the principal institution in the system of central government and is in charge of overseeing and carrying out national agricultural policy, including the policies on agriculture and food security, the use and conservation of water resources, the regulation of fisheries, and the marine economy [20]. land concerns, mapping and topography, forestry and hunting, security, veterinary medicine, species protection, and supervision (monitoring) in agriculture are a few of the topics covered.

The main tasks of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy are:

1) forms and implements state agrarian policy, state policy in the spheres of agriculture and the issues of food security of the state, protection of rights to plant varieties, animal husbandry, crop production;

2) formulates and implements state policy in the spheres of fishing and the fishing industry, protection, use and reproduction of aquatic biological resources, regulates fishing and navigation safety of vessels of the fishing fleet, in the field of topographical, geodetic and cartographic activities;

3) forms and implements state policy in the field of national geospatial data infrastructure;

4) forms and implements state policy in the field of supervision (control) in the system of engineering and technical support and innovative development of the agro-industrial complex;

5) forms and implements state policy in the field of land reclamation and operation of state water management facilities of complex purpose, inter-farm irrigation and drainage systems;

6) forms and implements state policy in the field of organic production, circulation and labeling of organic products;

7) formulates and implements state policy in the field of safety and individual quality indicators of food products, quarantine and plant protection;

8) forms and implements state policy in the field of veterinary medicine.

In its activities, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy is governed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine and resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and other acts of legislation [20].

According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 13, 2002 No. 1371 "On the procedure for the participation of central executive bodies in the activities of international organizations of which Ukraine is a member", today Ukraine is a member of 23 organizations in the field of agriculture [21].

According to the authorization of the central bodies of executive power to fulfill obligations arising from Ukraine's membership in international organizations, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is responsible for cooperation with:

- International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV);
- International Seed Quality Control Association (ISTA);
- International Grain Council (IGC);
- International Sugar Organization (IOC);
- International Organization of Viticulture and Winemaking (IVOV).

In addition, the central bodies of executive power, whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, actively cooperate with international organizations in the sphere of their competence [22]. In particular,

- State Fisheries Agency
- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CAMLR);
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO);
- Joint Commission on the Application of the Agreement on Fisheries in the Danube Waters.
- State Geocadaster
- Association of national cartographic, geodetic and cadastral services of European countries (Eurogeographics);
- UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UN-GEGN);
- International Cartographic Organization (ICA);
- Interstate Council for Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing of the Earth of CIS member countries;

- Technical committee on standardization of geographic information.

In line with current Ukrainian law, international technical assistance (ITA) refers to financial and other resources and services that donors send to Ukraine without charge or reimbursement in compliance with international treaties [23]. Legally, such support is governed by the Agreements on Technical and Economic Cooperation of Ukraine with Donor Countries and International Organizations and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 15.02.2002 No. 153. In addition to international organizations, a foreign state, its government, and organizations that it has approved, as well as a foreign local authority, may serve as a donor [24].

International technical assistance can be involved in the form of:

- any property necessary to ensure the implementation of project tasks, which is imported or acquired in Ukraine;
- works and services;
- intellectual property rights;
- financial resources (grants) in national or foreign currency;
- other resources not prohibited by law, including scholarships

The Secretariat of the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers oversees all coordination of MTD-related actions in compliance with the aforementioned resolution. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the recipient, determines the project coordinator and the accountable person within a month by internal order. MTD projects are subject to mandatory state registration. Additionally, the Ministry of Agrarian Culture and economies of nations or organizations sign cooperation memoranda.

Strategic management of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine clearly described in Annex B.

Having a great opportunity to take internship in Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food I can definitely say, all departments giving 200% of efforts, and to their job qualitatively. The main task of Ministry to form and implement the state agrarian policy, state policy in the spheres of agriculture and the issues of food security of the state, protection of rights to plant varieties, animal husbandry, crop production, development of rural areas, horticulture, viticulture, winemaking, hops, food and processing industry (hereinafter - spheres agro-industrial production), technical policy in the field of agro-industrial complex and machine building for agro-industrial complex, rural development, development of farming, agricultural cooperation, agricultural advisory activities, monitoring and soil fertility on agricultural land, seed production and nursery.

As regards innovations, in my opinion, the ministry now works like a Swiss watch, coherently and reliably, and fully fulfills its goals and objectives. As for innovation, I think our country is one of the leaders in digital innovation, so it is very difficult to come up with something better than ACTION, and in my case, DAR. These innovations will help our agrarian business, which in turn is an important component for other areas of full-fledged and stable work in our country.

In conclusion, The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is responsible for implementing national agricultural policy, ensuring food security, and regulating fisheries, veterinary medicine, land issues, forestry, and hunting. The Ministry cooperates with various international organizations in the agricultural field, such as UPOV, ISTA, IGC, IOC, and IVOV. Ukraine also receives international technical assistance from donors in the form of property, services, financial resources, and scholarships.

3.2 Cooperation of the Ministry of agrarian policy and food of Ukraine and WTO

The Ukrainian Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food has been working closely with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to develop and implement more effective trade policies and to increase Ukraine's level of involvement in international trade. In 2008, Ukraine was accepted as a member of the WTO, and ever since then, the Ministry has been working to guarantee that the country complies with all of the WTO's laws and regulations [25].

The Ministry of Commerce undertook a number of important projects, one of which was the formulation of a National Export Strategy (NES) for the years 2017-2021. The goal of the National Export Strategy (NES), which was established in conjunction with the World Trade Organization (WTO), is to increase Ukraine's exports. Specifically, the NES intends to do this by identifying major export industries, encouraging trade diversification, and improving the competitiveness of Ukrainian exports on international markets. The New Economic Strategy (NES) incorporates a number of initiatives aimed at enhancing the quality and security of Ukrainian goods as well as the investment climate in Ukraine [26].

The provision of technical assistance is yet another domain in which the Ministry and the WTO work together to achieve their shared goals. Ukraine has received aid from the World Trade Organization in the form of technical assistance to assist it in the implementation of WTO agreements and to increase its capacity to participate in WTO negotiations [27]. Additionally, the Ministry has been collaborating with them to create a new program of technical assistance. This program will concentrate on enhancing the implementation of the NES as well as addressing particular trade-related challenges that Ukraine is currently facing.

The implementation of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture has been one of the most important areas of collaboration that has taken place between the Ministry and the WTO. With the help of this agreement, the agricultural trade is going to be reformed so that there are less obstacles to trade and more access to markets [28]. The Ukrainian government has vowed to cut back on agricultural subsidies and has already taken a number of steps that are geared toward the market in order to boost agricultural exports

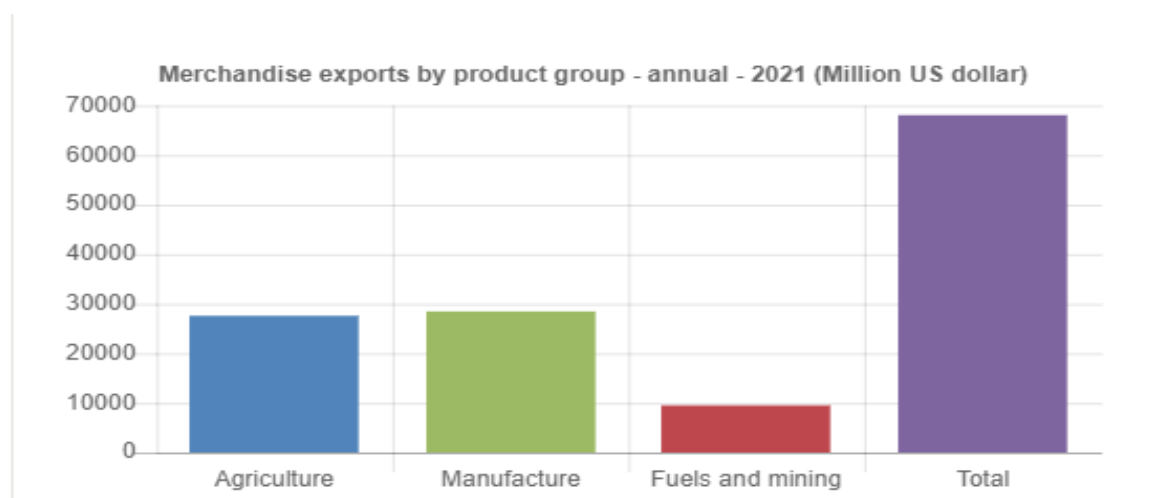
In addition, the Ministry has been working with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to resolve technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS). Countries frequently resort to these tactics in order to shield their own markets from the influence of international competitors. On the other hand, they may also erect trade barriers that aren't essential and restrict access to markets. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine has been working hard to guarantee that Ukrainian exports satisfy international standards and regulations [29]. This will assist to remove trade obstacles and expand market access.

Now, based on the WTO data we can observe the export analysis of Ukraine for the last 3 years.

Table 3.1: Merchandise exports by product group (Ukraine)

Product/Sector	2019 Million US dollar	2020 Million US dollar	2021 Million US dollar
Total merchandise	50,054	49,192	68,073
Agricultural products	22,891	22,931	27,593
Food	22,020	22,089	26,558
Fuels and mining products	5,644	6,014	9,515

Figure 3.1: Merchandise exports by product group for 2021(Ukraine)



According to the statistics, Ukraine's total merchandise exports increased from 50,054 million US dollars in 2019 to 68,073 million US dollars in 2021, which indicates a growth of approximately 36% from the previous year's total. Over the past three years, agricultural products have consistently been the largest contributor to Ukraine's merchandise exports, accounting for more than 45 percent of total exports in each of those years. This trend has continued across all product groups. A growth of 20.5% can be seen in the value of agricultural goods exported, which went from 22,891 million US dollars in 2019 to 27,593 million US dollars in 2021.

In each of the three years, food goods accounted for around 44% of overall exports, making them the second-largest product group in terms of the value of their exports. The value of food goods exported to other countries rose from 22,020 million US dollars in 2019 to 26,558 million US dollars in 2021, representing a growth of 20.6%.

The value of exports of fuels and mining products, the least valuable product group, increased significantly, climbing from 5,644 million US dollars in 2019 to 9,515 million US dollars in 2021, representing a growth of 68% over the previous year's

figure.

Overall, the data suggests that Ukraine's merchandise exports have increased over the years, with agricultural and food products continuing to account for the majority of exports. Future diversification of Ukraine's exports may be possible given the increase in export values of petroleum and mineral products.

In conclusion, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine has been working closely with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to design and execute efficient trade policies that would boost Ukraine's level of engagement in international commerce. This collaboration has been going on for quite some time. This relationship has resulted in Ukraine being accepted as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the formation of a National Export Strategy (NES), and the provision of technical support to strengthen Ukraine's capacity to participate in WTO talks. All of these achievements were made possible as a consequence of this collaboration.

A important area of collaboration between the Ministry and the WTO has been the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. This has led to the reform of agricultural commerce in order to decrease barriers to trade and expand access to markets. In addition, the Ministry has been working on the elimination of technical barriers to trade (TBT) as well as sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) in order to increase market access for Ukrainian exports.

According to the findings of a review of Ukraine's export statistics over the past three years, agricultural and food items continue to account for the majority of Ukraine's merchandise exports, while the value of petroleum and mineral products has shown substantial rise. Given this growth, it is possible that Ukraine will be able to diversify its exports in the future. Overall, the partnership between Ukraine's Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food and the World Trade Organization (WTO) has been an

important factor in the development of Ukraine's trade policy and has been a contributor to the rise in goods exports from Ukraine.

3.3 Challenges and opportunities for international food trade of Ukraine in the context of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism

The challenges and opportunities for international food trade of Ukraine in the context of the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism are complex and multifaceted.

On the one hand, the Doha discussions have the goal of lowering trade barriers throughout the world and expanding developing nations' access to international markets [30]. One such developing country is Ukraine. On the other hand, these talks have been stuck in a stalemate for years, and there is no obvious way to move forward. As a direct consequence of this, the Ukraine has been forced to enhance its access to foreign markets by relying on regional trade agreements, such as the Association Agreement it has signed with the European Union (EU).

On the other hand, the growing influence of regionalism presents Ukraine with a number of obstacles as well as possibilities. Trade agreements at the regional level, such as the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine, can make it possible to enter larger markets with fewer obstacles to entry. Nevertheless, these agreements have the potential to bring about increased levels of competition for domestic producers, particularly in the agricultural sector [31]. The Ukraine is obligated to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of regional trade agreements and give serious consideration to how they will affect the country's indigenous sectors.

Moreover, Ukraine is confronted with challenges concerning food safety and quality standards, both of which have the potential to act as a barrier to international trade. In recent years, the nation has made tremendous strides in improving food safety and quality standards; nonetheless, there is still work to be done in order to achieve the stringent criteria that are required by international markets [32].

Additionally, Ukraine is responsible for considering how the effects of climate change may manifest in its agricultural sector. Both agricultural yields and food production may be significantly influenced by shifts in temperature, patterns of precipitation, and the occurrence of extreme weather events [33]. The Ukraine is going to need to devise plans to help it adjust to these shifts and lessen the impact they will have on its agricultural exports.

Other challenges, in addition to those posed by the Doha negotiations and the rise of regionalism, stand in the way of Ukraine's participation in international food trade. Non-tariff barriers (NTBs), often known as regulatory or technical measures that impede trade, are one of these issues [34]. They can be either positive or negative. Product standards and certification requirements, in addition to quarantine and sanitation restrictions, can be examples of these kinds of roadblocks. NTBs can provide an especially difficult challenge for developing nations like Ukraine, which sometimes lack the resources necessary to comply with many and intricate rules.

The problem of ensuring both the safety and quality of food products is another obstacle that the international food commerce of Ukraine must overcome. As a result of Ukraine's ongoing efforts to expand its exports of agricultural and food goods, the country is now responsible for ensuring that such items adhere to the rules and laws of nations who purchase them [35]. Should this not be done, it may result in trade restrictions as well as a loss of access to the market. In order to address this problem, Ukraine has been attempting to improve its food safety and quality control systems, especially by putting the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system

into place.

In spite of all of these obstacles, there are also chances for Ukraine's participation in international food commerce. One of these is the rise in demand across worldwide markets for items that are organic and free from genetically modified organisms (GMOs). It is possible for Ukraine to benefit on this trend by advertising its organic and non-GMO products, which are often considered to be of excellent quality and are available at reasonable prices. In addition, the Ukraine possesses a wealth of agricultural resources, which, when combined with the country's low overall labor costs, make it an alluring site for the processing and packaging of food products, which in turn can open up prospects for value-added exports [36].

The implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free commerce Agreement (DCFTA) between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine presents yet another chance for Ukraine to expand its international food commerce. Trade between Ukraine and the EU, which is already its most important trading partner, has the potential to dramatically expand if the DCFTA is ratified. The deal includes provisions for the removal of tariffs on a wide range of commodities, including agricultural and food items, as well as steps to eliminate non-tariff obstacles and increase regulatory cooperation [37]. Additionally, the agreement includes provisions for the elimination of tariffs on a wide range of goods.

Here is a table showing Ukraine's top agricultural exports in 2019, 2020 and 2021 years

Table 3.2: Ukraine's Top Agricultural Exports

Commodity	Value of Exports in 2019 (USD)	Value of Exports in 2020 (USD)	Value of Exports in 2021 (USD)
------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Wheat	5,168,078,000	4,244,756,000	6,123,731,000
Corn	3,310,824,000	2,928,147,000	3,425,582,000
Sunflower Oil	2,991,423,000	2,435,564,000	3,354,824,000
Barley	738,189,000	966,797,000	1,074,035,000
Soybeans	427,987,000	503,605,000	775,038,000
Rapeseed	220,137,000	355,931,000	405,140,000
Wheat Flour	195,004,000	250,052,000	267,186,000
Oats	25,748,000	14,498,000	36,211,000
Other Cereals	20,780,000	15,958,000	23,297,000
Seeds	18,222,000	11,514,000	19,955,000

Looking at the table, we can see that Ukraine's top agricultural exports. The overall value of agricultural exports in 2020 was around \$12.2 billion, which is lower than the total value of agricultural exports in 2019, which was \$15.1 billion. However, the data for 2021 indicates that there has been an increase in the value of agricultural exports, with a total of \$4.7 billion already exported. This suggests that there has been a trend toward an increase in the value of agricultural exports. Wheat shipments in 2021 have already surpassed the amount for 2020, which indicates that there may be a possible increasing trend for this commodity. This is an intriguing fact to take into consideration. Agriculture is and will continue to be an important sector for Ukraine's economy, and the country's agricultural exports play a vital part in the economic and political links it maintains with other countries.

In terms of both imports and exports, the European Union is Ukraine's top commercial partner for farm goods. A Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) between the EU and Ukraine was established; it came into effect in 2016 and has improved market access for Ukrainian agricultural goods in the EU. Meeting the regulatory requirements of the EU hasn't been easy, especially in the fields of food safety and animal care.

A significant market for Ukrainian agricultural products outside of the EU is China, especially for soybeans and sunflower oil. The expansion of agricultural commerce between Ukraine and Turkey, with whom it inked a free trade deal in 2020, has also been a priority.

Table 3.2 Ukraine's agricultural trade with its top trading partner

Country/Region	Value of Exports (USD) 2019	Value of Exports (USD) 2020	Value of Exports (USD) 2021 (Jan-Aug)
European Union	\$6.9 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$4.9 billion
China	\$1.2 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.7 billion
Turkey	\$185 million	\$215 million	\$173 million

The table shows Ukraine's agricultural trade with its top trading partners from 2019 to 2021. The European Union was Ukraine's largest agricultural export market during this period, with exports totaling \$6.9 billion in 2019, increasing to \$7.2 billion in 2020, but declining to \$4.9 billion in 2021. China was the second-largest market, with exports worth \$1.2 billion in 2019, increasing to \$1.7 billion in both 2020 and

2021. Turkey, with whom Ukraine has a free trade agreement, was the third-largest market, with exports worth \$185 million in 2019, increasing to \$215 million in 2020, but declining to \$173 million in 2021.

The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food plays a crucial role in managing these difficulties. The growth of regionalism has had significant consequences for Ukraine's agricultural trade relationships and policies. Regional economic integration, in which nations create trade deals and lower trade obstacles within a specific area, is referred to as regionalism.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU) is one instance of regionalism that has significantly impacted Ukraine's farming industry (CAP) [38]. Direct payments and market interventions are just a couple of the methods the CAP contains to aid European farms. Ukrainian farm goods now face barriers to entrance as a result of these policies, especially in the dairy and meat sectors where EU producers enjoy substantial subsidies [39].

Ukraine and the EU arranged a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), which went into effect in 2016, to resolve these difficulties. The DCFTA increases Ukrainian agricultural goods' market access to the EU while also requiring Ukraine to adhere to EU legal requirements, especially in the areas of food safety and animal welfare. To ensure that Ukraine complies with these requirements and can benefit from the expanded market access given by the DCFTA, it is the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Food's responsibility [40].

Additionally, the Minister of Agricultural Policy and Food participates in discussions with other regional groups, such as the Eurasian Economic Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (EAEU). These talks frequently cover topics like sanitary and phytosanitary laws, technological standards, and farm trade and policy problems. A crucial component of Ukraine's plan to increase farm exports and broaden its trade ties is its involvement in regional trade deals.

Ukraine has been seeking bilateral trade deals with different nations in addition

to talks with regional trade blocs. For instance, a free trade deal between Ukraine and Canada was struck in 2017, giving Ukrainian agricultural producers better access to the Canadian market [41].

For the agricultural industry in Ukraine, the rise of regionalism has brought both possibilities and difficulties. For the industry to continue expanding and developing, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food's ability to navigate these difficulties and promote Ukraine's agricultural exports in regional marketplaces will be essential [42].

In conclusion, Ukraine's foreign food commerce has complicated and diversified difficulties and possibilities. Regional trade accords like the EU Association Agreement have improved Ukraine's access to global markets despite the Doha discussions' years-long stalemate. The government must also comply with international food safety and quality requirements and examine how climate change may effect agricultural exports. Despite these challenges, Ukraine has opportunities to expand its international food trade due to rising demand for organic and non-GMO products, abundant agricultural resources, low labor costs, and the EU-Ukraine DCFTA. Wheat, corn, sunflower oil, barley, soybeans, and rapeseed are Ukraine's major agricultural exports, according to UN Comtrade.

To sum up the whole chapter, The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is responsible for implementing national agricultural policy, ensuring food security, and regulating various fields such as fisheries, veterinary medicine, forestry, and hunting. The Ministry collaborates with several international organizations and receives technical assistance from donors. The Ministry has been working closely with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to design and execute efficient trade policies that would boost Ukraine's level of engagement in international commerce. The collaboration has led to Ukraine being accepted as a member of the WTO, the formation of a National Export Strategy, and the provision of technical support to

strengthen Ukraine's capacity to participate in WTO talks. The implementation of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture has been an important area of collaboration between the Ministry and the WTO. The Ministry has been working on decreasing barriers to trade and expanding access to markets, particularly in agricultural and food exports. Despite the challenges posed by compliance with international food safety and quality requirements and climate change effects, Ukraine has opportunities to expand its international food trade due to rising demand for organic and non-GMO products, abundant agricultural resources, low labor costs, and the EU-Ukraine DCFTA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the rise of regionalism has had a significant effect on the international trading system, resulting in fragmentation, inefficiency, exclusion, and divergence, which pose significant challenges to non-member states, especially developing nations. In spite of the potential benefits of regional trade agreements, such as increased economic collaboration and trade liberalization, it is essential to resolve these issues in order to preserve a more coherent and equitable global trading system. Political motivations and geopolitical considerations have played a role in the emergence of regionalism, but delayed multilateral trade discussions and economic interests have also been significant factors. Therefore, it is imperative that states continue to participate in regional and global trade discussions in order to foster collaboration and integration rather than isolation and segregation.

Due to the failure of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations in 2015, the World Trade Organization lost its primary forum for conducting multilateral trade discussions, resulting in a rise in regionalism in international commerce. This collapse, however, highlighted the need for reform and modernization in order to satisfy the ever-changing demands and concerns of nations participating in the global economy. Therefore, it is vital to continue reforming and modernizing the global trading system in order to promote a more coherent and equitable international trading system.

The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food in Ukraine has been collaborating closely with international organizations such as the World Trade Organization to develop and implement effective trade policies to increase Ukraine's participation in

international commerce. To take advantage of the rising demand for organic and non-GMO products, abundant agricultural resources, low labor costs, and the EU-Ukraine DCFTA, the Ministry has been collaborating on reducing trade barriers and expanding access to markets, particularly in agricultural and food exports. To expand Ukraine's international food commerce, it is essential that the Ministry continue to comply with international food safety and quality standards and address the effects of climate change.

Recommendations for addressing regionalism and enhancing the global trading system include efforts to promote multilateral trade discussions while continuing to engage in regional trade arrangements. Developing nations should be included in these discussions so that their concerns can be addressed and equitable trade policies promoted. In addition, reform and modernization of the WTO should be pursued in order to better meet the needs of the global trading system at present. Continued cooperation with the WTO and other international organizations can assist Ukraine in enhancing its trade policies and expanding its international trade opportunities.

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ANNEX A

REPORT

on the implementation of the work plan of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine
for the II quarter of 2022

№	Name of the event	Execution period	Responsible executor	Performance indicator		Amount of actual financing			Explanation of the implementation of the measure
				плановий	фактичний	National budget		I other sources (decipher)	
						general fund	special fund		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Strategic goal 1: Food security									
Task 1. Development of farms and entrepreneurship in the countryside									
1.1.	Amendments to the Procedure for the use of funds provided for in the state budget for providing financial support for the development of farms, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 7, 2018 No. 106	March April	Department of Agrarian Infrastructure	The draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Procedure for the Use of Funds Provided in the State Budget to Provide Financial Support for Farm Development" was submitted for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.	Not done	140 000,0	0,0	0,0	Taking into account that the budget funds provided by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy in 2022 for state support of agricultural producers are fully directed to the reserve fund of the state budget in order to promptly meet the needs of the security and defense sector in the conditions of the martial law introduced in Ukraine, making changes to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 07.02.2018 No. 106 "On approval of the Procedure for the use of funds provided for in the state budget for providing financial support

									for the development of farms", according to which the expansion of the areas of state support was planned, is currently not considered expedient
Task 2. Implementation of state policy in the field of engineering and technical support, education, science, professional training of personnel for agro-industrial production									
2.1.	Ensuring the activities of the working group on technical regulation in the field of technical policy	during the year	Department of Agrarian Infrastructure	Proposals for draft regulatory acts have been prepared	In progress	-	-	-	<p>In connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the meeting of the working group on issues of technical regulation in the field of technical policy is held in operational mode in the format of a zoom conference as issues that need to be resolved are received.</p> <p>Proposals for Appendix 5 of the List have been prepared</p> <p>normative legal acts and Rules of the UN European Economic Commission, which establish requirements for individual components, technical units and characteristics of vehicles in terms of postponement for the period of martial law of indicators of the volume of emissions of polluting substances approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 12/28/2011 No. 1367</p> <p>"On the approval of the Technical Regulations for the approval of the type of</p>

									agricultural and forestry tractors, their trailers and interchangeable towed machines, systems, components and individual technical units"
2.2.	Ensuring the provision of post-graduate education and advanced training of specialists in the agro-industrial complex	During the year	Department of Agrarian Infrastructure	The volumes of the state order for postgraduate education and advanced training of agro-industrial complex specialists for 2022 under the KPKVK budget program 2801130 "Advanced qualification of agro-industrial complex specialists" have been fulfilled	In progress	9 459,30	-	0,0	<p>In accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 1, 2022 No. 401, sequestration of funding of the KPKVK budget program 2801130 "Increasing the qualifications of agro-industrial complex specialists" was carried out by 10%. Also, proposals have been prepared for making changes to the monthly distribution of expenses and changes to the passport of the budget program of the KPKVK 2801130 with a decrease in the amount of budget allocations from the general fund to 14,447.7 thousand hryvnias. Taking into account the results</p> <p>of the monthly monitoring of the implementation of the budget program of the KPKVK 2801130, proposals are provided regarding the volume of opening allocations from the general fund of the specified budget program.</p>

									The post-graduate education and professional training services are provided taking into account the security situation in the regions
2.3.	Ensuring the cooperation of scientific institutions, executive authorities and agricultural commodity producers in the formation and implementation of state agrarian policy	During the year	Department of Agrarian Infrastructure	Minutes of meetings of the Scientific Expert Council (sections) of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy	In progress	-	-	-	By order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy dated December 28, 2021 No. 473 "On the Scientific Expert Council of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine" (hereinafter referred to as the Council) the Regulations and personnel of the Council were approved. Due to the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the meetings of the Council (sections) have been postponed. In connection with personnel changes, corresponding changes to the composition of the Council were worked out
Task 3. Stimulating the development of animal husbandry									
3.1.	Monitoring of information on the destruction of complexes, farms and damage caused in the field of animal husbandry, provided by the structural units of regional state administrations that ensure the performance of functions in matters of agro-industrial development	constantly during the period of martial law in Ukraine	Department of Agrarian Development	A list of economic entities has been compiled, in which agricultural animals died or farms were destroyed as a result of hostilities	In progress	-	-	-	The total amount of losses in the field of animal husbandry as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation was determined. During the period of martial law in Ukraine, structural subdivisions of regional state administrations fill out appropriate forms, which are posted on Google Drive. Generalized information is provided to the leadership of the ministry

3.2.	Monitoring of information on the number of livestock of agricultural animals	Monthly	Department of Agrarian Development	Information on the available and lost livestock of agricultural animals has been updated	Done	-	-	-	The available number of farm animals by species was determined. Monthly analysis of statistical information, in particular form 24-sg "Report on the production of livestock products and the number of farm animals"
Task 4. Ensuring the development of breeding business in animal husbandry									
4.1.	Assignment of relevant statuses to the subjects of the breeding business in animal husbandry	I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter	Department of Agrarian Development	The order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine was adopted	Done	-	-	-	Order No. 309 of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy dated May 26, 2022 "On assigning statuses to the subjects of the breeding business in livestock breeding in the 1st quarter of 2022" was adopted. 12 business subjects were assigned the relevant statuses of subjects of breeding business in animal husbandry and herd registration certificates were issued in the State Pedigree Register, and 8 business subjects were deprived of their status
4.2.	Organization of certification of breeding (genetic) resources	I quarter II quarter III quarter IV quarter	Department of Agrarian Development	Issuance of forms of certificates of breeding (genetic) resources is ensured	Done	-	-	-	8,000 forms of certificates of breeding (genetic) resources were issued to regional institutions. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy handed over certificate forms to regional institutions responsible for accounting, storage, and spending of certificate forms
Task 5. Ensuring food security									

5.1.	Development of a plan of measures for the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine	April	Department of Agrarian Development Department of State Policy in the Field of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	The draft action plan for the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the approval of the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine" was submitted for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	Done	-	-	-	<p>Formation of a sustainable system of food security of the state to ensure full access of every person to safe food products in sufficient quantity, creation of conditions for food independence of the country, sustainable development of agriculture and reduction of the level of morbidity of the population.</p> <p>An operational plan for the implementation of the Food Security Strategy in 2022-2024 has been developed, which is an integral appendix to the draft order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the approval of the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine".</p> <p>By letter dated 06.04.2022 No. 21-1323-02/5217, the draft act was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for consideration</p>
Task 6. Breeding of new varieties of plants adapted to the natural and climatic conditions of the country (units)									
6.1.	Amendments to the order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy "On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine dated July 21, 2003 No. 244"	June	Department of Agrarian Development	The order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine was adopted	Done	-	-	-	The order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy "On the approval of the Instruction on the registration of the agreement on the transfer of exclusive property rights of intellectual property to the variety and the agreement on permission to use the variety" dated 05.10.2022 No. 277,

									<p>registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on June 24, 2022 under No. 697/38033.</p> <p>The normative legal act of the Ministry of Agricultural Policy has been brought into line with the requirements of the current legislation and the Instruction has been approved, which defines the procedure for submitting applications for registration of agreements on the transfer of exclusive property rights of intellectual property to a variety and agreements on permission to use a variety (license for the use of a variety) and their registration</p>
Task 7. Creation of legislative conditions to stimulate the development of horticulture, viticulture and hop industry									
7.1.	Support in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Grapes and Grape Wine" (reg. No. 6010 dated September 8, 2021)	January-December	Department of Agrarian Development	The draft Law of Ukraine "On Amending the Law of Ukraine "On Grapes and Grape Wine" has been supported in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	Partially completed	-	-	-	<p>The position of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy was formed regarding the support of the draft law. Today, the draft law is being considered by the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine</p> <p>The Ministry of Agrarian Policy provides support for the draft law in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during its consideration at committee meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine</p>
Task 8. Analysis and forecasting of agrarian development									

8.1.	Organization of work on the development of proposals (amendments) to strategic documents of the Government, ministries	During the year	Financial and Economic Department	Appropriate proposals have been prepared within the scope of competence	Done	-	-	-	Proposals for strategic documents have been provided
8.2.	Compilation of supply and demand balances for the main types of agricultural products	during the year (monthly)	Financial and Economic Department	Information and analytical materials have been prepared	Done	-	-	-	Ensuring the functioning of markets and industries in the field of agricultural products
Strategic goal 2. Financial stability of agricultural producers									
Task 3. Ensuring stable budget financing									
3.1.	Monitoring of the actual financing of expenditures under the budget programs of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy	during the year (weekly)	Financial and Economic Department r	Information and analytical materials have been prepared	Done	-	-	-	Ensuring the implementation of the state budget
Strategic goal 9. Ensuring the representation of Ukraine in international organizations									
Task 1. Participation in international events									
1.1.	Ensuring the representation of Ukraine in the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	During the year	Department of International Policy	The participation of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture in official FAO events was organized and ensured	Done	-	-	-	The position of Ukraine is presented. Participation in the 170th session of the FAO Council (June 13-17, 2022) is ensured. Organization and preparation for participation in: 1) FAO Committee on Commodity Market Problems (July 13-15, 2022). 2) FAO Committee on Agriculture (July 18 - 22, 2022)
1.2.	Ensuring the representation of Ukraine in the events of the International Union for the Protection of New	During the year	Department of International Policy	The participation of representatives of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy in official UPOV events was organized and ensured	In progress	-	-	-	Exchange of information on new varieties of plants was carried out. On a regular basis, information is exchanged on the results of examination on compliance

Varieties of Plants (UPOV)								<p>with the criteria of distinction, uniformity and stability of new varieties of plants.</p> <p>Preparation for participation in the 56th session of the UPOV Council and its Committees, scheduled for October 2022</p>
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ANNEX B

STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN POLICY AND FOOD OF UKRAINE:

Strategic goal 1. Food security

In connection with the military actions by the Russian Federation, livestock farms were destroyed, and in some places the livestock of agricultural animals in the farms of Ukraine was completely destroyed, the chains of processing livestock products were disrupted, the cost of logistics and animal maintenance increased significantly.

As of May 30, 2022, according to the operational information of the regional state administrations, as a result of hostilities, the amount of losses from the death of farm animals amounted to UAH 197,879.2 thousand in 50 economic entities (which is approximately EUR 5.0 million).

Table B.1 Losses of Farm Animals in Ukraine

Animal Type	Losses (in UAH thousands)	Quantity
Cattle breeding	12,149.4	1,515
Pig breeding	83,230.6	26,918
Poultry farming	80,800.2	2.6 million
Sheep breeding	20,760.0	8,712
Rabbit breeding	939.0	3,130
Cattle breeding	16,671.0	27
Pig breeding	433,021.0	46
Poultry breeding	93,380.4	34
Rabbit breeding	13,130.0	3
Total	756,281.6	2,659,285

Strategic goal 2. Providing market players with quality infrastructure

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the priority of social development of the village and agro-industrial complex in the national economy", the priority of the social development of the village and the agro-industrial complex is ensured by the state through the implementation of such organizational, economic and legal measures as, in particular, training and upgrading the qualifications of specialists and personnel of mass professions for all farms and areas of production. Quantitative indicators regarding specialists of the agro-industrial complex who have improved their qualifications or tested their knowledge of labor protection, as well as workers of the agro-industrial complex who have increased their qualifications have a positive value. However, the dynamics of recent years indicate a decrease in the number of trainees whose advanced training is provided with budget funding and is about 50% of the labor market's declared need, which has a negative impact on the provision of qualified personnel, the employment of the rural population and the development of rural areas.

The decrease in average costs per worker relative to the planned average cost is due to the increase in the number of groups and the provision of educational services in distance mode, as well as the provision of educational services under short-term training programs.

However, taking into account the increase in wages, as well as the significant increase in prices for communal services and the implementation of the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine regarding fire safety, it is difficult for public educational institutions to maintain their positions in the market of educational services in conditions of competition. Currently, educational institutions face an urgent need for updated software, simulators, portable computers, capital and current repairs.

Unexploited technological potential (limitation in the possibilities of realizing the potential of the latest technologies and slow implementation of innovations due to low access to finance reduces productivity in the sector and inhibits the improvement of scientific support).

Strategic goal 3. Balancing the production of high- and low-margin products to increase the profitability of the sector

Availability of a wide range of organic products

According to the latest data, the total area of agricultural lands of Ukraine with organic status and transitional status is 462 thousand hectares (1.1% of the total area of agricultural lands of Ukraine). At the same time, there are 549 operators of the organic market, of which 419 are agricultural producers. In recent years, Ukraine has confidently been among the largest suppliers of organic products to the EU. Thus, according to the results of 2020, our state took 4th place in the world out of 123 countries in terms of the volume of exports of organic products to the EU, having exported more than 217 thousand tons of organic products to the countries of the Commonwealth, which accounted for 73% of all Ukrainian organic exports.

Currently, the production of organic products in Ukraine is carried out in accordance with EU legislation. For the purpose of legislative regulation of organic production in Ukraine, the European Integration Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles and Requirements for Organic Production, Circulation and Labeling of Organic Products" was adopted. All secondary legal acts were also approved. Currently, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy is working to ensure compliance by organic market entities with the requirements of legislation in the field of organic production.

At the same time, the EU legislation in the field of organic production has undergone updates: the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. 2018/848 on organic production and labeling of organic products has been adopted and will come into force in 2022, which contains references to more than 20 delegated acts.

Considering the area of agricultural land, favorable location, as well as the growth of global demand for organic products, our state has a high potential for developing its own organic market and increasing export opportunities. An important aspect of the realization of these goals is the improvement of the legislation in the field of organic production in accordance with the updated EU

legislation in this area.

Creating a favorable for business institutional environment

Currently, there is no legislation in Ukraine that regulates the specifics of legal protection of intellectual property for geographical indications of food products, agricultural products (agricultural goods), which makes it impossible to create mechanisms of added value for domestic agricultural producers and producers of alcoholic beverages.

The creation of national regulations on the specifics of legal protection of geographical indications for food products, agricultural products and on the protection of rights and the application of quality schemes, including traditional guaranteed features, will contribute to the development of small entrepreneurship (through the opening of new trade opportunities, development of the tourist attractiveness of regions, promotion of the preservation of local traditions, stimulating the development of related areas (restaurant and hotel business, food and wine tourism, etc.), and will also provide an opportunity to include national products with geographical indications in the relevant EU register for their protection on the territory of EU member states.