



UDC 331.101:331.5.024.5

Innovative Strategies to Minimise Rural Population's Risks of Vulnerable Employment Caused by the Coronavirus Pandemic and Institutional Constraints

Oleksii Mohylnyi*, Nataliia Patyka

National Scientific Centre "Institute of Agrarian Economics"
03127, 10 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine

► **Abstract.** The research presents the results of the final stage of the study, obtained during the implementation of the project "Assessment of the impact of quarantine measures related to COVID-19 on the agricultural sector and food security of the state and development of an algorithm for minimising the adverse consequences" № 2020.01/0313 of the competition "Science for Human and Society Security" at the expense of grant support from the National Research Foundation of Ukraine. The research is a continuation of the publication in the journal "Ekonomika APK". 2021. № 4. С. 51-67. The impact of quarantine restrictions related to COVID-19 on the labour market and employment in rural areas. The purpose of the research – explore the strategic areas of minimising the risks of the rural population in the field of social and labour relations related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The monographic approach is used for a comprehensive and in-depth study of ensuring the sustainability of the labour sphere and social protection of the population in extreme conditions and identifying the cause-and-effect relationships of their development. The application of systematic and comprehensive analysis provided an opportunity to explore strategic areas for increasing the economic capacity of amalgamated territorial communities, activating the market orientation of family farms, and other micro and small forms of entrepreneurship and institutionalising protected employment in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Regulatory and positive approaches contributed to the identification of prospects for the quantitative transformation of private peasant farms into family-type commodity enterprises by 2030. Due to the grouping, strategic priorities for ensuring productive employment of the rural population were identified. Using abstract and logical tools allowed the development of intermediate conclusions and proposals to minimise the socio-economic risks of agricultural workers in the context of the spread of the pandemic caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. Scientific and other publications on the issues of ensuring the sustainability of social and labour relations and incomes of peasants in the context of the spread of restrictions on economic activity, proposals for a radical change in the solidarity system of social protection, reducing inequality in access to basic requirements of socially vulnerable categories of the population are highlighted. The genesis and development of the theories of "helicopter money" and unconditional basic income as fundamentally new post-industrial models of stimulating the economy and social protection of the poor, the conditions of their application and possible macroeconomic consequences are considered. The priority areas of preventing risks to the productive and protected employment of agricultural workers were highlighted. These are, in particular, institutional capacity and resource sufficiency of rural amalgamated territorial communities; systemic and long-term support of market activity of micro and small business entities; institutionalisation of employment of members of family farms and other forms of small-scale entrepreneurship. Anti-covid strategic areas of small business development and extension of the system of compulsory state social insurance to self-employed workers in private farms were further developed. Proposals for improving relations in the labour sphere of the agricultural sector and social protection of the rural population can be considered during the development of strategic areas of support for micro and small businesses and self-employed persons in extreme conditions of rural society

► **Keywords:** state programs of small business support, priority anti-covid measures, rural united territorial communities, family farms, social protection of rural population, institutionalisation of employment

► **Suggested Citation:** Mohylnyi, O., & Patyka, N. (2021). Innovative strategies to minimise rural population's risks of vulnerable employment caused by the coronavirus pandemic and institutional constraints. *Ekonomika APK*, 28(10), 43-60.

*Corresponding author

► Introduction

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) (ILO Monitor: COVID-19..., 2020), among other things, recommended that national governments adhere to strategic priorities to support the under-protected and most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic social groups, informally employed, the elderly, youth and categories of the population with special needs. An efficient socio-economic policy should counteract growing inequality, solve the problem of resources to overcome the disease, and resist systemic adverse consequences in the future.

The state authorities of Ukraine have implemented appropriate measures to prevent the spread of acute respiratory disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, social support of insured persons, and business entities for the period of restrictive anti-epidemic measures. Amendments and additions have been adopted to the Code of Laws on Labour, Employment, State Social Assistance to Families with Children, Development, and State Support of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, etc. Government resolutions and administrative documents of central and local executive authorities and local self-government bodies have developed mechanisms for the implementation of legislative initiatives. In particular, the State Employment Service has been granted the right to confirm the status of the unemployed without visiting the employment centre; to increase from 10 to 30 days the term for submission of certificates to employment centres, based on which the status of the unemployed was granted online; to introduce remote preparation of employment plan and to obtain permission for vocational training for persons discharged from military service after participation in the ATO; employers receive compensation of the unified social tax for the employment of unemployed able-bodied persons receiving state social assistance, low-income families, etc.

Problem statement. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) (ILO Monitor: COVID-19..., 2020), among other things, recommended that national governments adhere to strategic priorities to support the under-protected and most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic social groups, informally employed, the elderly, youth and categories of the population with special needs. An efficient socio-economic policy should counteract growing inequality, solve the problem of resources to

overcome the disease, and resist systemic adverse consequences in the future.

The state authorities of Ukraine have implemented appropriate measures to prevent the spread of acute respiratory disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, social support of insured persons, and business entities for the period of restrictive anti-epidemic measures. Amendments and additions have been adopted to the Code of Laws on Labour, Employment, State Social Assistance to Families with Children, Development, and State Support of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, etc. Government resolutions and administrative documents of central and local executive authorities and local self-government bodies have developed mechanisms for the implementation of legislative initiatives. In particular, the State Employment Service has been granted the right to confirm the status of the unemployed without visiting the employment centre; to increase from 10 to 30 days the term for submission of certificates to employment centres, based on which the status of the unemployed was granted online; to introduce remote preparation of employment plan and to obtain permission for vocational training for persons discharged from military service after participation in the ATO; employers receive compensation of the unified social tax for the employment of unemployed able-bodied persons receiving state social assistance, low-income families, etc. organisations the most urgent global problems.

The research of scientific teams and individual scientists on the social and economic consequences of the introduction of restrictive quarantine measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic was conducted in the "firefighting" mode. Nowadays, studies have reached a more distant horizon of systematic comprehension of both domestic and international practices of developing "coronavirus immunity" by economies, and most publications are of a strategic nature. They define the functions of the national regulatory policy regarding the institutional capacity and resource sufficiency of the social and labour sphere to the risks caused by extreme events that affect all life-supporting components of society, particularly, the preservation of full employment and income of the population. In the same field, scientific discussions have recently intensified around the

somewhat forgotten extraordinary concepts of radical restructuring of economic, social, and political institutions of society.

Thus, V.M. Heiets, O.M. Borodina, I.V. Prokopa (Heiets, Borodina, & Prokopa, 2020) highlighted the nature and components of inclusive rural development as the foundation of the model of the new Ukrainian village, the necessity of adherence to its principles to ensure the interconnected development of rural society, agricultural production and settlement network, overcoming inequality between urban and rural areas and between different social groups of rural residents for access to basic services. The purpose, tasks, driving forces, areas, and mechanisms of the transition of the agrarian sector of Ukraine to development based on inclusiveness are defined.

Therewith, N.A. Hretska (Hretska, 2021) notes the positive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the digital agriculture market by using advanced technologies integrated into one system, which allows producers and other interested counterparties of the agricultural market to improve the quality of agricultural raw materials and food products in lengthening the value chain. It is noted that innovation and investment activities reduce the adverse impact of the industry on the environment, adapt production to warming and climate change, partially solve global hunger problems, etc.

Along with this, I.V. Dulska (Dulska, 2021) explores the technological, institutional, and financial prerequisites for expanding the digitalisation of all spheres of activity of ATCs and local self-government bodies in the context of decentralisation reform and the administrative-territorial structure of the state to increase their smart specialisation, the development of agricultural business, productive employment of workers and improving living conditions. The areas of expansion of the range, levers, and spheres of implementation of digitalisation in the administration of the process of development of territorial communities are proposed.

The main sources and practices of social capital development of capable territorial communities in the context of amalgamation were considered by T.A. Zaiats, G.O. Kraievskaya (Zaiats, & Kraievskaya, 2020) and searched for ways to ensure their self-sufficiency and self-organisation. There is a significant asymmetry in the ratio of different sources of collective

action in groups of people against the background of significant differences from foreign practices targeted at strengthening social capital. The conceptual foundations of the development of the model of open social capital with the involvement of all subjects of territorial development are determined.

The researches were relevant. T.O. Zinchuk, M.M. Patynska-Popeta (Zinchuk, & Patynska-Popeta, 2020), who identified the current problems of rural areas of Ukraine, highlighted the development of alternative forms of economy and organisation of rural development that provide diversification of employment and sources of income. The conditions, promising areas, and tools for the establishment and development of business in rural areas are determined, considering the European experience. The necessity of stimulating local initiatives to unlock the potential of agricultural production to more fully exploit the favourable conditions of the world agricultural market for Ukraine is substantiated. The system of measures to develop rural business is presented in the example of the activities of AHs of the Zhytomyr Oblast.

The attention of V.I. Kostrytsia and T.V. Burlai (Kostrytsia, & Burlai, 2019) was devoted to the structure, institutional environment, and conceptual principles of the functioning of vocational education and training in the EU member states. The key initiatives and approaches of modern policy to the modernisation of this system are considered. Emphasis is given to its role in providing employment and social prospects for young people who are not in employment, education, or training.

The structure of employment, which, in his opinion, threatens the long-term development of Ukraine, is analysed by O. Kramar (Kramar, 2021). In addition, the scientist notes the data of official statistics, which, using the ILO methodology, seems to hide the actual scale of unemployment behind the wording – “informally employed”, “self-employed”, “economically active population”, etc. According to the author, this problem is particularly urgent in rural areas and small towns, where actual unemployment reaches 50%, which is many times higher than the statistical reports that guide state regulatory bodies in making operational and strategic decisions.

Among others, V.V. Mortikov (Mortikov, 2021) identifies the positive and adverse aspects of the

economic activity of the elderly, which is one of the essential prerequisites for solving socio-economic problems in the future. The purposes and possible instruments of state influence on increasing the activity of “older age groups” in Ukraine are considered. The concepts of “elderly” and “older people” are used in the study as synonyms for this concept.

Based on the ILO recommendations, O.F. Novikova (Novikova, 2021) identified priority areas for ensuring the sustainability of the national labour market in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which was grouped according to specific criteria in four areas: stimulating the economy and employment; supporting the viability of enterprises, preserving jobs and incomes; strengthening the protection of workers in the workplace; reliance on social dialogue to make coordinated decisions.

Therewith, V. Panchenko, N. Reznikova (Panchenko, & Reznikova, 2021), as one of the innovative approaches to maintaining minimum household incomes in emergencies, highlight the genesis and development of the theory of “helicopter money”, the conditions of their application and the projected macroeconomic consequences. In particular, it is noted that since the recession of economies, mass unemployment, the reduced purchasing power of households, and bankruptcy of companies have long-term adverse consequences, the leading countries are already using unconventional instruments of expansionary monetary policy to increase public spending and/or reduce taxes to stimulate economic activity. It means an additional issue of money unsecured by tangible assets. Support for households and enterprises, according to scientists, can be provided by tax benefits, deferred payment of debts and taxes, programs of assistance to the partially unemployed, etc. An integral result should be the preservation of income for workers and all people affected specifically by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus.

Then O. Pyshchulina (Pyshchulina, 2021), close to the theory of “helicopter money”, considers the concept of unconditional basic income (UBI) (guaranteed minimum income, unconditional Grundeinkommen) as a fundamentally new post-industrial model of stimulating the economy and social protection of the poor. Under this social support system, every adult citizen should receive a fixed tax-free amount of money every month, regardless

of employment. The main purpose of the UBI is to activate unemployed people to find additional sources of livelihood. The scientist highlights the evolution of the scientific opinion of representatives of different scientific schools on the possible “pros” and “cons” of such an innovation. Proponents emphasise overcoming the crisis of the solidarity system of social insurance; overcoming poverty, including of working people; solving the problem of technological and structural unemployment; helping to overcome economic inequality and increase the purchasing power of citizens; eliminating all institutions of the social sphere and reducing the cost of maintaining the bureaucracy that administers social programs. Other benefits depend on how the UBI will relate to the pension insurance system, unemployment insurance, health care system, etc.

Critics of this concept have their own, no less weighty, arguments. In particular, by receiving a guaranteed UBI, a person will stop working, and will lose material incentives to improve their professional level and cultural development; the motivating function of remuneration will partially disappear; society will not support socially vulnerable categories of the population; the project requires enormous resources in the context of a simultaneous significant reduction in tax revenues, which will reduce public spending on internal security and defence, health care, education, science, investments in capital-intensive infrastructure projects, preservation of the environment, etc.; the number of migrants who will apply for the UBI will increase, which in turn will result in a migration crisis and generate protest moods in the society. Finally, the main issue remains unresolved - the sources of financing, although it is predicted that a significant increase in taxes cannot be avoided. Currently, given the threats of a pandemic and similar challenges, humanity is facing discussions on these issues at various international and domestic platforms, and mechanisms for implementing UBI are being experimented with in small communities in both rich and poor countries.

The developments of I.R. Tymechko (Tymechko, 2020) describe the institutional features of ownership, use and disposal of property of territorial communities. Institutional risks of territorial community property management are identified,

indicating the likelihood of rent-oriented behaviour in the communal property management system. Probably high level of risks in decision-making on communal property management is substantiated. The results of the institutionalised property system in the context of efficient management of the territorial community property are presented.

As considered by O.V. Khodakivska et al. (Khodakivska, et al., 2021), among the strategic directions of integrated socio-economic development of ATCs should be a timely response to force majeure circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The practice has demonstrated the necessity to significantly increase their role in protecting the life and health of the rural population. The priority of local self-government bodies should be the development of an appropriate resource base for the performance of their powers through the development of agricultural production and other diversified activities, and the establishment of a favourable environment for decent living conditions, comprehensive development of the individual, work and recreation. It is proposed to develop analytical and statistical tools for measuring the human development index of rural communities, choosing as a foundation the Methodology for measuring regional human development, approved by the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Board of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine of 13.06.2012 № 123.

The purpose of the research – explore the strategic areas of minimising the risks of the rural population in the field of social and labour relations related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

► Research Methodology

The scientific and methodological foundation of the study was general scientific and economic methods, publications of Ukrainian and foreign scientists on conceptual strategies for preventing social and labour risks associated with the coronavirus pandemic, Decrees of the President of Ukraine, acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, government decisions, data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the State Employment Service, electronic resources and other sources. The monographic approach is used for a comprehensive and in-depth study of the process of ensuring the sustainability of the labour sphere and social protection of the population in

extreme conditions and identifying the cause-and-effect relationships of their development. The application of systematic and comprehensive analysis provided an opportunity to explore strategic areas for increasing the economic capacity of amalgamated territorial communities, activating the market orientation of family farms, and other micro and small forms of entrepreneurship and institutionalising protected employment in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Regulatory and positive approaches contributed to the identification of prospects for the quantitative transformation of private peasant farms into family-type commodity enterprises by 2030. Due to the grouping, strategic priorities for ensuring productive employment of the rural population were identified. Using abstract and logical tools allowed the development of intermediate conclusions and proposals to minimise the socio-economic risks of agricultural workers in the context of the spread of the pandemic caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

► Results and Discussion

In the section “Strategic areas and anti-crisis measures of national policy to minimise risks and hazards in the field of labour and employment in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic” of the final report of the Institute of Industrial Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Final report on the..., 2020), the necessity of preserving the country’s labour potential as a factor of national wealth and economic growth is emphasised. To achieve this priority, the following is proposed: improving the regulatory framework in the context of the coronavirus pandemic; observance of social and labour rights of citizens; preventing and reducing illegal and undeclared labour; establishing conditions for overcoming desocialisation in the labour sphere and preventing poverty among working people; increasing the interest of employers in establishing safe working conditions and compliance with quarantine requirements; providing free consulting assistance to representatives of micro and small businesses, the unemployed to start an e-business, develop self-employment and close a business; supporting public-private and social entrepreneurship aimed at overcoming the consequences of the pandemic; strengthening the

role of the institution of tripartism with a balance of interests of employees, employers and the state in crises; modernisation of state regulation of key parameters of the labour sphere with acceleration of digitalisation processes to preserve and spread flexible and atypical forms of employment, etc.

The National Institute for Strategic Studies (Real sector of Ukraine's..., 2021) identified the main areas of reform and development of the agricultural sector of the economy in the context of systemic threats caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Among them are: a) stimulation of investment processes; b) development of agricultural market infrastructure; c) development of small-scale agricultural production; d) expansion of agricultural cooperation; e) renewal of fixed assets of agricultural enterprises; f) development of rural areas.

Without denying the significant contribution of scientific groups and individual scientists to the investigation of the factors of the decline in the growth rate of the national economy, the disclosure of systemic imbalances in the labour market and imperfect employment structure, the deterioration of the standard and quality of life of the population in extreme conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the empirical analysis has demonstrated unpredictable phenomena and processes, namely, the state regulatory measures of social and economic nature and destructive consequences of force majeure affect different sectors of the economy, urban and rural population, officially employed workers and socially vulnerable and self-employed persons, and within particular social groups. Therefore, consider it appropriate to concentrate on strategic priorities designed to minimise the risks for the rural population in terms of productive employment and loss of income.

Increasing the resource capacity of AHs in the field of balanced rural development. According to the results of a questionnaire survey of local self-government representatives on the impact of COVID-19 on the activities of AHs, the following was identified: for various reasons, almost all communities have reduced budget revenues, employment, and incomes of the population have significantly decreased. Therewith, local authorities did not provide support to business entities, prices for basic food products increased, and in some vil-

lages, there were problems with their supply, etc (Khodakivska, et al., 2021).

In the context of this study, the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 05.08.2020 No. 695 (Resolution of the Cabinet..., 2020), is significant. According to government officials, this document should respond to the new challenges that Ukraine has faced in recent years and significantly affect the situation in the regions, particularly the level and quality of life of residents of cities and villages.

During the period of validity of such Strategy until 2020, the relevant legal framework was established, and new approaches to strategic planning and financing of regional development were introduced. The reform of local self-government and territorial organisation of power in Ukraine based on decentralisation, which has been implemented since 2015, has established new opportunities for the socio-economic development of territorial communities and local self-government bodies. Due to budget decentralisation, budget resources were redistributed in favour of local communities, etc. Therewith, significant changes were implemented in the development of the previous Strategy:

a) a conceptual transition was implemented from the dominance of the sectoral approach, which did not consider the specifics of different types of territories of the state that require state support and planning, to development on an integrated basis (a combination of sectoral and territorial approaches) with the rational use of local human, economic and natural potential; b) targeted allocation of the State Regional Development Fund for the implementation of programs that ensure the solution of particular tasks of the Strategy; c) conditions have been established for the acquisition of the institutional capacity of territorial communities to strategically plan development and efficiently manage resources for this purpose; d) the functional type "rural areas in unfavourable conditions" was identified, which requires particular attention from the state, the application of specific mechanisms and tools to stimulate their development. These are territorial communities where the density of the rural population is below 15 people per 1 km², and the distance to the nearest cities with a population of more than 50

thousand people is more than 30 minutes by car (approximately 40 km by paved roads), and the population has decreased by more than 30% in the period 2008-2018; e) identified the main trends and problems of socioeconomic development of the regions in the context of national challenges; f) a mechanism for the implementation of this Strategy has been developed, which includes executors represented by authorised state bodies, tools for its implementation, financial support, stages of implementation (2021-2023; 2024-2027), a system for monitoring indicators and a methodology for evaluating performance.

Among several operational objectives under the title: “Preservation of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources, strengthening the development opportunities of territories that require state support (macro and micro level)”, the tasks in the field of “Rural development” are defined. Related to the purpose of this research are the following: stimulating the development of information and communication technologies – providing 100% coverage of fixed broadband Internet access and 95% of the population with mobile Internet for the possibility of forming new interregional connections; promoting various forms of cooperation, farming, proper accessibility of markets for micro, small and medium-sized agricultural producers, development of infrastructure for storage of agricultural products; introduction of new technologies and equipment for processing agricultural raw materials; stimulating the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas using various tools, including remote training, expanding the network of entrepreneurship support centres “Diia. Business” and providing access to financing, partnership and investment resources; promoting the development of tourism infrastructure in rural areas; establishing conditions for stimulating the resettlement to rural areas of city residents who plan to start entrepreneurial activities; improving the conditions of transport accessibility of rural settlements to the administrative centres of territorial communities and the nearest cities with a population of 50 thousand people; increasing the level of digital literacy of the population of rural areas, in particular through the implementation of “Diia. Digital education”. To implement the first stage of this Strategy, the Government Order No. 497 of

12.05.2021 approved the relevant action plan for 2021-2023 (Order of the Cabinet..., 2021). It defines responsible persons from among the heads of central executive authorities, representatives of local self-government bodies (by agreement), terms, and indicators of implementation. Ensuring an appropriate level of coordination of the implementation of the Strategy is entrusted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Interagency Coordination Commission for Regional Development, the composition of which is approved by Resolution No. 787 of 02.09.2020 (Resolution of the Cabinet... 2020). It is a temporary advisory body headed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine. Organisational, informational, material, and technical support for its activities is provided by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Six months later, the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 04.03.2021 No. 89 (Decree of the President..., 2021) approved the Regulations on the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities under the President of Ukraine with the functions of an advisory body and similar tasks of the Coordination Commission under the Government. But the organisational, advisory, informational and expert-analytical support of the Congress, its auxiliary working groups, and other developments are entrusted to the Office of the President of Ukraine and the National Institute for Strategic Studies. Other support is provided to the Office of the President of Ukraine and the State Administration of Affairs.

Since the Interagency Coordination Commission on Regional Development and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities include the same heads (or their deputies) of ministries and departments who will perform similar tasks in these bodies, in the best-case scenario they will duplicate each other's functions, waste taxpayers' time at numerous meetings, increase administrative costs for organising their work, particularly for “other support of the Office of the President of Ukraine and the State Administration of Affairs”. However, it is not an important thing. There is a high probability that they will conflict with each other over the distribution of funds from the regional development fund, and, ultimately, in a “manual mode”, will non-transparently coordinate funds for regional policy for “obedient” parties and politicians in the struggle for the electorate.

Experience demonstrates that these bodies will be inactive in solving the main tasks of regional development and institutional establishment of AHs. Suffice it to recall the decrees of the President of Ukraine 20 years ago on this issue: "On the main principles of the development of the social sphere of the village" from 20.12.2000 № 1356/2000 (Decree of the President..., 2000); "Concept of state regional policy" from 25.05.2001 № 341/2001 (Decree of the President..., 2001); "On priority measures to support the development of the social sphere of the village" from 15.07.2002 № 640/2002 (Decree of the President..., 2002). On the presidential initiative, 2006 was pompously declared the Year of the Village. Temporary consultative and advisory bodies under the Presidents of Ukraine were established. However, the processes of systemic degradation in rural areas, particularly in the areas of employment, labour market, and welfare of the population, developed according to their destructive tendencies and in no way depended on the number of decrees, laws of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, resolutions, and orders of the Government and countless commissions. It is as if the real and virtual worlds never intersect when the fundamental social laws remain unchanged.

Returning to the objectives of the Congress to study the socio-political processes at the regional and local levels and to facilitate the interaction of local executive authorities with local self-government bodies, in the author's opinion, the Office of the President of Ukraine has enough other legal levers of influence to implement these powers.

At the end of the administrative-territorial reform, 1439 ATCs included 26,705 villages, of which 8870 villages (33.2%) belonged to urban ATCs, 9397 (35.2%) – to settlement ATCs, 8438 (31.6%) – to rural ATCs (data as of January 1, 2021) (About formation of territorial..., 2021). According to expert estimates, one-third of rural AHs are economically unable to properly perform the powers delegated to them. However, not everything depends on the efforts of local governments to improve the level and quality of life in rural areas. For example, mostly in rural areas 40% of schools, 92% of libraries, and 37% of hospitals are not connected to the Internet. As a result, educational institutions are deprived of distance learning opportunities during quarantine, and hospitals are deprived of the opportunity to implement

telemedicine and fully consult patients online. If there is an appropriate network, operators set higher tariffs for services than in cities due to the small number of subscribers. As a result, it is expensive for many rural residents. They cannot study, work remotely, improve their professional level, diversify their leisure time, etc.

Still, hopefully, the adoption of strategic documents on state regional policy indicates that the top management is aware of internal threats and external risks on a national scale. Particularly, due to rural unemployment, poverty, insecurity of the population in a pandemic, the decline of the settlement network, the cessation of work in depressed rural areas of educational, medical, cultural, and sports institutions, the destruction of engineering and other infrastructure facilities (for reference: over the past 10 years, the number of secondary schools in rural areas has decreased by 3691 units, or by 38.6%, the number of hospitals has decreased by 16.8 times, paramedic and obstetric stations – by 34.5%, libraries – by 11.3%, club-type cultural institutions – by 8.3%) (About formation of territorial..., 2021). After all, they provide modern living standards and contribute to the development of human and social capital in rural areas.

Among the numerous legislative initiatives designed to improve the situation is the draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Land Lease" (to ensure a balanced social and economic development of rural areas)" (Reg. No. 6464). By this act, the authors consider it appropriate to regulate the obligations of agricultural firms that lease land in the territory of the relevant territorial community to conclude agreements with the local community aimed at the development of villages. In turn, this will ensure the implementation of landscaping works, repair works at communal and other forms of ownership, the establishment of new jobs, replenishment of budget revenues, etc.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a new trend that has long been inherent in other countries of the world has become more noticeable. Over the past four years, more than 50 companies have re-registered from cities to rural AHs due to the availability of free land plots, lower fees for them, quality roads, and logistical convenience. Half of these companies operate in the wholesale trade, and up to 10 are involved in the trade of cars and motorcycles,

or their repair. In general, it is 4% of all large taxpayers of Ukraine. They pay local budgets property tax, parking fees, tourist tax and 60% of personal income tax on the salaries of employees of the companies. The employment of the local population is growing, the problem of employment is partially solved, the improvement of villages are improving, and the engineering infrastructure is developing (Omelianiuk, 2021). Admittedly, this refers mainly to villages that are close to large solvent markets for products and services, and does not yet extend to areas remote from centres of economic activity, or “rural areas in disadvantaged conditions”. However, this phenomenon deserves full support and encouragement from central and local authorities.

Appropriate financing of sustainable rural development programs has been and remains a major challenge. The implementation of the mentioned Strategy until 2027 is performed at the expense of:

a) the State Fund for Regional Development (at least 1% of general fund revenues); b) state budget funds within the framework of budget programs for the development of the relevant sphere in the regions; c) subventions and other transfers from the state budget to local budgets; d) local budget funds; e) technical assistance and sectoral support from the EU, other international donors, and international financial organisations; f) funds of investors and own funds of enterprises.

In addition, the final provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Conditions of Agricultural Land Turnover” dated 31.03.2020 No. 552 provide for the development and submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a draft law on amendments to the Budget Code on the establishment of the Rural Development Fund as part of the state and local budgets’ special funds. The funds should be used for the development of infrastructure, energy saving, education, and healthcare, and the implementation of state programs for the development of small and medium-sized agricultural producers. However, numerous amendments to the Budget Code in 2020-2021 do not yet provide for the establishment of such funds. They are not in the Budget Declaration for 2022-2024 either.

Support for micro and small businesses in rural areas. According to FAO, almost 97% of food is provided through the exploitation of land resources.

Despite various experimental start-ups (robotic vertical farms, printing protein on 3D printers, making milk from algae and food literally from thin air), land resources have been, are, and will remain in the long term the main source of basic human necessities. After all, the land provides access to food and drinking water, provides employment for farmers and self-sufficiency in food, and promotes climate change resilience and biodiversity conservation.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the UN has declared a decade of family farming until 2028. This global project is designed to provide a new vision of the potential and importance of SFGs in a rapidly changing world and to assess their role through the prism of eradicating hunger and developing the food future of the planet. Small farms offer a unique opportunity to guarantee food security, improve livelihoods, manage natural resources, protect the environment and achieve sustainable rural development (FAO and IFAD, 2019).

In addition, Ukraine has made radical changes to existing and proposed new programs to support and develop farms. Currently, they include: a) payments of 5 thousand UAH per hectare for their registration (but not more than 100 thousand); b) compensation of 80% and 25% of the cost of planting material and machinery of domestic production, respectively; c) subsidies of 5 thousand UAH for each cow annually and 30 thousand UAH for one head of cows of own reproduction. UAH for each cow annually and 30 thousand UAH for one head of a cow of own reproduction; d) compensation of up to 80% of the cost of purchasing breeding animals, sperm, and embryos; e) reimbursement of up to 90% of the cost of advisory services and 36 thousand for a newly established farm. The compensation of the unified social tax on members of working age, calculated on the official minimum wage, was introduced for 10 years (from a maximum of 90% in the first year to 10% at the end of the period). There are preferential loans under state guarantees for family farms, and small and medium-sized farms for the purchase of land. Young farmers under the age of 35 will be able to receive state support for the establishment and development of the agricultural business under all existing programs (How to get government..., 2021). Simplified forms of accounting, tax, statistical reporting, and other preferences are introduced.

The draft law “On the Fund for Partial Guarantee of Loans in Agriculture” (Reg. No. 3205-2), which was adopted in the first reading (Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 1255-IX dated 18.02.2021), became extremely significant in the context of market circulation of land rights. It should be a non-banking financial institution with a special status. The Fund will partially, in the amount of up to 50% of the outstanding principal debt and for the term of the loan agreement, but not more than 10 years, guarantee the performance of obligations on loans to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, individual entrepreneurs operating in the field of agriculture.

Significant reserves for balancing the fundamental factors of the labour market and overcoming monostructural employment in rural areas lie in the diversification of agricultural production, the development of processing industries, the provision of various household, information, and communication services, and other activities. It refers to the production in open and/or closed ground of fruits, berries, nuts, citrus and olive, grapes, vegetables, strawberries, flowers, ornamental plants, tobacco, and non-traditional crops (peanuts, quinoa, sesame, chia, chufa, saffron) and other crops that are in effective demand in the domestic and foreign markets. The livestock industry, which has been in rapid decline for the last three decades, and the cultivation of aquatic bioresources (aquaculture) have great potential in terms of permanent employment and stable incomes for villagers.

In Ukraine, organic and craft production is actively developing, but it is almost impossible for small producers to move from the local to the regional and national levels of product sales. Therefore, the experience of creating the first farmers' market – the FERMACHI network in Ukraine deserves to be explored and disseminated (The first network of..., 2021).

The institutionalisation of socially protected employment in the agricultural sector. To one degree or another, almost 40 legislative, regulatory, and other documents define the legal, economic, and social principles of the establishment, operation, and liquidation of private farms. Their number increases significantly when buying a land plot or leasing it, outsourcing accounting, statistical

and tax accounting, applying for a loan, insurance, state support, or advisory services. The practice of market circulation of rights to land plots, which was launched on July 1, 2021, has demonstrated that it is very difficult to conclude a purchase and sale transaction without a staff of qualified specialists. The necessity to explore numerous documents, which family members (households) were not interested in before, reduces the optimism about the real establishment of at least 100 thousand additional jobs through the institutionalisation of informal self-employment of peasants (Mohylnyi, 2020).

Due to the desperate situation of rural residents during the coronavirus pandemic, legislative initiatives have emerged that are unlikely to be considered soon. The Draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Aimed at Supporting the Rural Population in Overcoming the Adverse Consequences Related to COVID-19” (Reg. No. 4223) proposes to provide uninsured rural residents with unemployment benefits, job search services, and free retraining for further employment, etc. Other innovations are the provision that the unemployment status should not be influenced by the ownership of a land plot or share by a member of the AH. And registration with the State Employment Service does not provide for the withdrawal of a person from the members of the household and the loss of ownership of the land plot, or share. In other words, regardless of the participation of self-employed peasants in the compulsory state social insurance, they should be covered by all insurance payments in case of restrictions on economic activity in force majeure situations for the AH, a separate region, or the country in general.

The mentioned draft law, even if approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, does not comprehensively solve the problem of the national scale but only postpones it for some time. Radical changes are required in the system of social protection of peasants of working age. Further delay in resolving this issue will force us to resort to the measures of last resort – experiments with “helicopter money” or unconditional basic income in rural areas in unfavourable conditions.

The experience of some European countries, particularly Germany and Poland, demonstrates a possible solution to the institutional trap in which

self-employed peasants found themselves due to the imperfection of compulsory state social insurance programmes. The reform of employment in household farms requires the separation of their economic activities into a separate category and the extension of special social insurance rules to owners and members of family-type farms and their employees.

The social security of family members of farmers and hired farm workers in Germany pays considerable attention. It introduced solidary financing of social policy requirements by the entire society. The Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection allocates 2/3 of all expenditures for it. They provide for the implementation of the following measures: compensation for pension losses; health insurance services for pensioners; reduction of entrepreneurs' contributions to agricultural accident insurance; early retirement benefits for farmers and their families; additional compensation payments to former employees of agriculture and forestry who suffered material damage; and joint insurance for children.

In the context of a decrease in the number of persons contributing to the social insurance system and a slower reduction in the number of recipients of pensions and various benefits, the social insurance system for workers in the industry is being adapted to the changed situation. The launched reforms provide for the modernisation of the organisational structure of social security, the reliability of the provision of funds from the federal budget, and the fair distribution of contributions (Popova, 2015, p. 152).

In Poland, the functions of the insurer are performed by the Agricultural Social Security Fund. Its funds are developed from contributions of insured persons, targeted revenues from other sources, and subsidies from the state budget. The latter account for 90% of total revenues, which causes some dissatisfaction in a specific part of society. However, the competent state authorities do not consider this. Since the situation when insurance premiums are affordable for all interested parties is considered more significant for the sustainable social and economic development of the state. For example, the monthly contribution for a farm of up to 50 hectares to the pension of one insured person is 10% of the minimum pension, provided that this person is not

engaged in other non-agricultural activities (Borodina, & Prokopa, 2015, p. 95).

Probably, this experience is known to Ukrainian officials who define social policy, but its application is not in question, particularly with the introduction of a mandatory funded pension system. However, in case of constant adherence to the initiated measures of national protectionist policy in strategic areas (Fig. 1) and existing financial support programmes, a significant increase in the level of protected employment of peasants and balancing of the rural labour market by supply and demand can be achieved.

Therewith, it is necessary to consider the risks of implementing the strategic purposes of agrarian policy in this area. First, since rural residents are the social base for the establishment of SFGs, mass information and consultation activities are required to explain the benefits of the transition from the status of unprotected self-employment to civilized social and labour relations. Several demonstration family farms of different specialisations should be established in each AH using digital technologies. It is necessary to launch social advertising of the success stories of private farms, to establish a specific application for gadgets "Farmer's School", to open an online platform ("hotline") for prompt answers to painful questions and information and explanatory work among self-employed peasants of working age about the benefits of legalising small forms of agrarian entrepreneurship and employment. It is a difficult objective, as was already mentioned, according to the research of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, more than 16 thousand settlements (58% of the total number) are not covered by the optical networks of any provider. Almost 4 million people live in villages where there is no fixed high-speed Internet (Fedorov, 2021).

Secondly, the behaviour of owners in the conditions of opening the market circulation of rights to land plots is not yet understood. According to the StateGeoCadastr of Ukraine (Number of the day..., 2021), since July 1, 40510 transactions on alienation of agricultural land plots (purchase and sale, exchange, donation, lifetime maintenance) have been concluded. The area of alienated land is 100390 hectares, or an average of 2.48 hectares per transaction, of which 50.3% falls on just five regions – Kharkiv (13175 hectares), Kirovohrad (15466), Poltava (8710), Dnipropet-

rovsk (8634) and Kherson (7527 hectares). As a rule, previously postponed transactions are registered. Therefore, in the author's opinion, it is premature to assert radical structural changes in the system of land

tenure and land use, and how this will affect the institutionalisation of the private farming sector from 2024 when legal entities will be able to purchase up to 10 thousand hectares of agricultural land in "one hand".

Strategic areas of development of social and labour relations in the agricultural sector, considering the risks of the pandemic and institutional constraints of rural areas Priorities **Institutional capacity and resource sufficiency of rural AHs**

Actions

- ▶ improvement of legislation on opening opportunities for AHs to respond to the prevention of an adverse scenario for employment in force majeure circumstances;
- ▶ consideration in development strategies of "growth poles" with the participation of micro and small enterprises, through cluster forms of organisational and managerial interaction, cooperation and integration;
- ▶ development of human and social capital and small entrepreneurship as the foundation of the middle class in rural areas, introduction of atypical and flexible forms of employment and labour mobility;
- ▶ prevention of new manifestations of inequality of access to education, medicine, information technology, leisure, administrative services, etc;
- ▶ introducing the process of digitalisation of administrative management, establishing a continuous system of digital education of the population;
- ▶ encouraging young specialists in demanded professions to return (move) to rural areas for permanent residence and work;
- ▶ establishing appropriate conditions for enhancing public participation in decision-making by local governments and promoting the establishment of various self-governing organisations

Market activity of micro and small business entities

Actions

- ▶ overcoming monostructural employment of the rural population and low labour mobility of working-age people;
- ▶ establishment of basic (demonstration) family farms of various specialisations, including non-agricultural activities, in all AHs;
- ▶ providing grant support to young professionals to implement start-ups in agriculture for growing niche crops, processing raw materials, providing recreational services and other activities;
- ▶ facilitating the transfer (free of charge or for a symbolic fee) of mismanaged and unused municipal real estate and land plots on which they are located to micro and small businesses, service cooperatives and credit unions;
- ▶ establishing the work of student production teams, particularly in basic institutions of specialised secondary education, with a research and marketing component;
- ▶ intensification of targeted information and advisory work and consultations among the population on business organisation, supply and sales activities, digital literacy, advertising, etc;
- ▶ develop systems of preferential long-term lending for micro and small businesses for the purchase of land and lease of fixed assets, including on the terms of financial leasing

The institutionalisation of employment in SFGs and other micro and small forms of management

Actions

- ▶ development of a national programme for the establishment and development of private farms for 2022-2027, providing, in particular, for systemic deregulation of the establishment, operation and liquidation of private farms as legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;
- ▶ stimulating the transformation of individual farms into commodity farms, including by establishing zero taxation on profits from the main activity for 5 years from the date of registration;
- ▶ granting the priority right to purchase land for private farming, providing affordable loans under the guarantees of the Fund for Partial Guarantee of Loans in Agriculture;
- ▶ introduction of the experience of European countries in the sphere of compulsory state social insurance of members of private farms, their families and employees;
- ▶ encouraging young people to inherit the farm for its further functioning. Monitoring of this process to prevent and solve economic problems arising in young families;
- ▶ establishment of appropriate conditions for the members of the SFG to master ICT, and meet educational, professional, cultural and other social requirements;
- ▶ conducting ongoing awareness-raising activities on the benefits of protected employment, using modern means of communication. Increasing the prestige and social significance of living, working and recreation in rural areas

Figure 1. Strategic areas of prevention of risks in social and labour relations in the agricultural sector caused by the coronavirus pandemic and similar Force – majeure circumstances

Source: Summarised by the authors 33. (The economy will almost..., 2021)

Thirdly, there are many potential organisers of SFGs who lease their land plots for 10 years or more and have no right to terminate the lease agreement unilaterally. The final decision of the tenant, and what it will be, depends on many unknown factors (political decisions of the new government, the situation on the world agro-food markets, investment climate, justice reform, curbing land raiding, etc.)

Fourth, despite several state programs to support micro, small and medium-sized farms by the size of agricultural assets, the introduction of a transparent state register of recipients of assistance (DAR), simplification of mechanisms for its receipt, incentives for the legalisation of social and labour relations of the self-employed in the households and other, as mentioned earlier, there are controversial legislative initiatives. It refers to the possible increase in fiscal pressure in case of the adoption of the draft law "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Ensuring the Balance of Budget Revenues" (Reg. No. 5600). In particular, owners of land plots outside settlements will have to pay at least the minimum tax amount (approximately UAH 1500 per 1 ha). For citizens, who will not lease land shares, the minimum tax liability is introduced, which can significantly increase the payment for the land. Although many land plots are not cultivated for various reasons. Another innovation is possible. In the case of the sale of agricultural products in the amount of 12 minimum wages per year, which is UAH 78 thousand (until 31.12.2021 – UAH 6500×12), 18% of personal income tax (UAH 14040) and 1.5% (UAH 1170) of military duty must be paid. Hope for positive changes and additions in terms of the establishment and development of the SFG after the second reading.

In case of constant adherence to the initiated measures of national protectionist policy in strategic areas designed to increase the institutional capacity and resource sufficiency of rural AHs, systematic and consistent support for the market activity of micro and small business entities, the institutionalisation of employment of members of SFGs and other micro and small forms of economic activity (see Fig. 1), the willingness and resilience of the rural population to risks such as the coronavirus pandemic will significantly increase. According to expert estimates, the potential for transforma-

tion of households into family farms is about 800 thousand (for reference: the total number of rural households is 4783.1 thousand, or 32.3% of the total with an average size of 2.67 people). Under favourable conditions, some researchers predict that by 2030 the number of private farms under the inertial scenario (maintaining the average annual rate of 2015-2019) will increase to 9241 units, according to the basic scenario (long-term implementation of the protectionist state policy launched in 2021) - up to 12315 and according to the optimistic scenario (adherence to the basic scenario with the simultaneous introduction of preferential conditions for compulsory state social insurance of members of the SFG and other forms of micro and small businesses) - up to 15389 units. Significantly, more than half of them will specialise in dairy farming (Mamchur, 2021, p. 379-380).

► Conclusions

Based on the research on the prevention of socio-economic risks in the field of rural employment and the rural labour market, there are grounds for such generalisations.

1. Considering the impact of quarantine restrictions related to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic on social and labour relations in rural areas, it is essential to implement the already developed strategic priorities to minimise the destructive consequences of extreme events and to fill human-centred, territorially-oriented state and local programmes of social and economic development of rural AHs with specific measures and resources. The main criterion for their efficiency should be the preservation of existing and establishment of new skilled jobs with decent conditions and remuneration, expansion of sources of income of rural households and state social protection of the rural population.

2. As practice has demonstrated, modernisation of the structure of agricultural production is among several efficient anti-covid strategic measures for micro and small enterprises. Namely: cultivation of various niche crops, livestock development, diversification of agrarian and alternative activities in territorial production clusters, cooperation and integration in extended chains of establishing new jobs and added value and promotion of

their products through various marketing channels to domestic and foreign markets.

1. The institutionalisation of socially protected employment of peasants of working age should become one of the main national priorities of the state. The authorised state authorities should comprehensively assess the role and significance of AHs and newly established SFGs, and not see them only as a source of filling the state and local budg-

ets. By developing micro and small farms, the problems of family unemployment and poverty of rural households are partially solved, the degradation of human and social capital is stopped, the demographic crisis is overcome, and labour emigration of citizens, particularly of reproductive and socially active age, is reduced, administrative control over rural areas, in particular in the border regime zones, is ensured, etc.

►References

- [1] About formation of territorial communities. (2021). Retrieved from <https://decentralization.gov.ua/gromadas>.
- [2] Borodina, O.M., & Prokopa, I.V. (2015). Overcoming structural deformations in the agricultural sector of Ukraine: Institutionalization and modernization of small-scale agricultural production. *Economy of Ukraine*, 4, 88-96.
- [3] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 1356/2000 "On the Basic Principles of Development of the Social Sphere of the Village". (2000, December). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1356/2000#Text>.
- [4] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 341/2001 "The Concept of State Regional Policy". (2001, March). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/341/2001#Text>.
- [5] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 640/2002 "On Priority Measures to Support the Development of the Social Sphere of the Village". (2002, July). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/640/2002#Text>.
- [6] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 89 "Regulations on the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities Under the President of Ukraine". (2021, March). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/89/2021#Text>.
- [7] Dul'ska, I.V. (2021). Opportunities for digitalization of territorial communities and smart specialization of their development in the conditions of decentralization reform in Ukraine. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*, 4, 68-87. doi: 10.15407/economyukr.2021.04.068.
- [8] United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global action plan. (2019). Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf>.
- [9] Fedorov, M. (2021). *More than 5.5 million Ukrainians cannot get quality fixed internet*. Retrieved from <https://www.pravda.com.ua>.
- [10] Final report on the implementation of the project No 2020.01/0253 21.10.2020 "Overcoming Socio-Economic Risks and Dangers in the Field of Labor and Employment of Ukraine in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic". (2020, October). Retrieved from: <https://iee.org.ua/>.
- [11] Heiets, V.M., Borodina, O.M., & Prokopa, I.V. (2020). Inclusiveness as a direction and vision of rural development in Ukraine: Conceptual basis. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*, 11, 3-20. Retrieved from doi: 10.15407/economyukr.2020.11.003.
- [12] How to get government support. (2021). Retrieved from <https://dotacii2019.minagro.gov.ua/ua>.
- [13] Hret'ska, N.A. (2021). European Union policy on digitalization of agriculture. In *Processes of convergence of Eastern European countries with the EU within the framework of the Eastern Partnership (Ukraine and EU integration processes): materials of the International science and practice Conferences*. (pp. 149-152). Kyiv: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, State University of Economics and forecast. Retrieved from <http://ief.org.ua/docs/scc/17.pdf>.
- [14] ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition. Updated estimates and analysis. (2020). Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_755910.pdf.
- [15] Khodakiv'ska, O.V., Mohylnyi, O.M., Tulush, L.D., Krushelnytskyi, M.V., & Hryshchenko, O.Yu. (2021). Formation of integrated socio-economic development programs of united territorial communities taking into account the risks of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Ekonomika APK*, 5, 6-12. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202105006.
- [16] Kostrytsia, V.I., & Burlai, T.V. (2019). Modernization of the EU' vocational education and training system in the context of employment objectives. *Bulletin of the Institute of Economics and Forecasting*, 17-29.

- [17] Kramar, O. (2021). Adapting to decline. *The Ukrainian Week*. Retrieved from <https://tyzhden.ua>.
- [18] Mamchur, V.A. (2021). Institutional principles of business development in the agricultural sector of the economy. *Doctor's Thesis*. Kyiv.
- [19] Mohylnyi, O.M. (2020). Deregulation as a decisive factor in the mass institutionalization of family farms. *Ekonomika APK*, 8, 113-116.
- [20] Mortikov, V.V. (2021). Economic activity of elderly people. *Economy of Ukraine*, 4, 88-99. Retrieved from doi: 10.15407/economyukr.2021.04.088.
- [21] Novikova, O.F. (2021). Strategic directions for maintaining the stability of the labor market in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. In *Education, employment prospects and the stability of labor markets: materials of the conference proceedings of the International Economic Conference*. (pp. 56-63). Kyiv: National academy of sciences of Ukraine, Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Retrieved from: <http://ief.org.ua/docs/scc/18.pdf>.
- [22] Number of the day. The State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre (StateGeoCadastre). (2021). Retrieved from <https://land.gov.ua/tsyfra-dnia/>.
- [23] Omelianiuk, M. (2021). *In four years, more than half a hundred large companies have "moved" to villages in Ukraine*. Retrieved from <https://suspilne.media/>.
- [24] Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 497 "Some Issues of Implementation in 2021-2023 of the State Strategy of Regional Development for 2021-2027". (2021, May). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/497-2021-%D1%80#Text>.
- [25] Panchenko, V. & Reznikova, N. (2021). Well, flew? *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia*. (2021). Retrieved from: <https://zn.ua/ukr>.
- [26] Popova, O.L. (2015). Development of multifunctional agriculture: The experience of Germany. *Economy and Forecasting*, 2, 148-158.
- [27] Pyshchulina, O. (2021). *The economic model of "unconditional basic income": A new social alternative*. Retrieved from: <https://razumkov.org.ua/>.
- [28] Real sector of Ukraine's economy in the conditions of system challenges: Presentation of the report of the National Institute of Strategic Researches. (2021), Retrieved from: https://niss.gov.ua/sites/default/files/2021-09/analytrep_11_2021.pdf.
- [29] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 695 "On Approval of the State Strategy of Regional Development for 2021-2027". (2020, August). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#Text>.
- [30] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 787. "On the formation of the Interdepartmental Coordination Commission on Regional Development". (2020, September). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/714-2015-%D0%BF>.
- [31] The economy will almost fully make up for the losses from the coronary crisis in 2021: Inflation report National Bank of Ukraine. (2021). Retrieved from <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/news/all/ekonomika-mayje-povnisty-nadolujit-vtrati-vid-koronakrizi-u-2021-rotsi--inflyatsiyniy-zvit-nbu>.
- [32] The first network of farmers' markets has opened in Ukraine. (2021). Retrieved from <https://agrotrend.com.ua/>.
- [33] Tymcheko, I.R. (2020). Institutional features of territorial community property management. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*, 9, 37-47. doi: 10.15407/econo-myukr.2020.09.037.
- [34] Zaiats, T.A., & Kraievskaya, H.O. (2020). Social capital development of territorial communities in Ukraine. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*, 12, 56-72. doi: 10.15407/economyukr.2020.12.056.
- [35] Hobela, V. (2020). Economy offshoring in the national economic security. *Scientific Horizons*, 23(12), 109-120. doi: 10.48077/scihor.23(12).2020.109-120.

► Список використаних джерел

- [1] Бородіна О. М., Прокопа І. В. Подолання структурних деформацій в аграрному секторі України: інституалізація і модернізація малотоварного сільськогосподарського виробництва. *Економіка України*. 2015. №4. С. 88-96.

- [2] В Україні відкрилася перша мережа фермерських маркетів. URL : <https://agrotrend.com.ua/>
- [3] Геєць В. М., Бородіна О. М., Прокопа І. В. Інклюзивність як напрям і візія сільського розвитку в Україні: концептуальні засади. *Економіка України*. 2020. № 11. С. 3-20. <https://doi.org/10.15407/economyukr.2020.11.003>.
- [4] Грецька Н. А. Політика Європейського Союзу щодо цифровізації сільського господарства. Процеси конвергенції східноєвропейських країн з ЄС у рамках Східного партнерства (Процеси інтеграції України та ЄС) : зб. тез доповідей Міжн. наук.-практ. конф. Київ : НАН України, ДУ «Ін-т екон. та прогноз. НАН України», 2021. С. 149-152. URL : <http://ief.org.ua/docs/scc/17.pdf>.
- [5] Деякі питання реалізації у 2021–2023 роках Державної стратегії регіонального розвитку на 2021-2027 роки : Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 12.05.2021 р. № 497. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/497-2021-%D1%80#Text>.
- [6] Дульська І. В. Можливості діджиталізації територіальних громад і смарт-спеціалізації їх розвитку в умовах реформи децентралізації в Україні. *Економіка України*. 2021. № 4. С. 68-87. <https://doi.org/10.15407/economyukr.2021.04.068>
- [7] Економіка майже повністю надолужить втрати від коро-накризи у 2021 році. Інфляційний звіт НБУ. URL : <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/news/all/ekonomika-mayje-povnistyu-nadolujit-vtrati-vid-koronakrizi-u-2021-rotsi-inflyatsiyniy-zvit-nbu>.
- [8] Заключний звіт про реалізацію проекту № 2020.01/0253 за договором 22/01.2020 від 21.10.2020 р. «Подолання соціально-економічних ризиків та небезпек у сфері праці та зайнятості України в умовах впливу пандемії COVI-19» URL : <https://iie.org.ua/>.
- [9] Заяць Т. А., Краєвська Г. О. Розвиток соціального капіталу територіальних громад в Україні. *Економіка України*. 2020. № 12. С. 56-72. <https://doi.org/10.15407/economyukr.2020.12.056>.
- [10] Зінчук Т. О., Патинська-Попета М. М. Сучасна модель об'єднаних територіальних громад як чинник розвитку бізнесу на сільських територіях: європейсько-українські реалії. *Проблеми економіки*. 2020. № 2(44). С. 111–118. <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-0712-2020-2-111-118>
- [11] Концепція державної регіональної політики : Указ Президента України від 25.05.2001 № 341/2001. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/341/2001#Text>.
- [12] Костриця В. І., Бурлай Т. В. Модернізація системи професійної освіти та навчання Євросоюзу в контексті цілей зайнятості. *Вісник Інституту економіки та прогнозування*. 2019. С. 17–29.
- [13] Крамар О. Пристосовуючись до занепаду. *Український тиждень*. URL : <https://tyzhden.ua>.
- [14] Мамчур В. А. Інституціональні засади розвитку підприємницької діяльності в аграрному секторі економіки : дис. д-ра екон. наук : 08.00.03. Київ, 2021. 482 с.
- [15] Могильний О. М. Деретуляція як вирішальний фактор масової інституціоналізації сімейних фермерських господарств (рецензія на методичні рекомендації “Організація сімейних фермерських господарств”, Ю. О. Лупенко, М. Й. Малік, О. Г. Шпикуляк та ін.). *Економіка АПК*. 2020. № 8. С. 113–116.
- [16] Мортіков В. В. Економічна активність людей літнього віку. *Економіка України*. 2021. № 4. С. 88-99. <https://doi.org/10.15407/economyukr.2021.04.088>
- [17] Новікова О. Ф. Стратегічні напрями підтримки стійкості ринку праці в умовах пандемії COVID-19. Освіта, перспективи зайнятості та стійкість ринків праці : зб. тез доповідей учасн. міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. 17 грудня 2020 р. Київ : НАН України, ДУ «Ін-т екон. та прогноз. НАН України», 2021. С. 56-63. URL : <http://ief.org.ua/docs/scc/18.pdf>.
- [18] Омелянюк Марк. В Україні за чотири роки в села «переїхали» понад пів сотні великих компаній. URL : <https://suspilne.media/>.
- [19] 19. Панченко Володимир, Резнікова Наталія. Ну що, полетіли? *Дзеркало тижня*. 2021, 11 червня. URL : <https://zn.ua/ukr>.
- [20] Пищуліна О. Економічна модель «безумовного базового доходу»: нова соціальна альтернатива. URL : <https://razumkov.org.ua/>.

- [21] Положення про Конгрес місцевих та регіональних влад при Президенті України : Указ Президента України від 4.03.2021 № 89. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/89/2021#Text>.
- [22] Попова О. Л. Розвиток багатофункціонального сільського господарства: досвід Німеччини *Економіка і прогнозування*. 2015. № 2. С. 148-158.
- [23] Презентація доповіді національного інституту стратегічних досліджень «Реальний сектор економіки України в умовах системних викликів». URL : https://niss.gov.ua/sites/default/files/2021-09/analytrep_11_2021.pdf.
- [24] Про внесення змін до Постанови Кабінету Міністрів України від 16 вересня 2015 р. № 714 : Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 2.09.2020 № 787. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/714-2015-%D0%BF>.
- [25] Про затвердження державної стратегії регіонального розвитку на 2021-2027 роки : Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 5.08.2020 № 695. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#Text>.
- [26] Про основні засади розвитку соціальної сфери села : Указ Президента України від 20.12.2000 № 1356/2000. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1356/2000#Text>.
- [27] Про першочергові заходи щодо підтримки розвитку соціальної сфери села : Указ Президента України від 15.07.2002 № 640/2002. База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/640/2002#Text>.
- [28] Про формування територіальних громад. Портал «Децентралізація». URL : <https://decentralization.gov.ua/gromadas>.
- [29] Тимечко І. Р. Інституційні особливості управління власністю територіальної громади. *Економіка України*. 2020. № 9. С. 37-47. <https://doi.org/10.15407/economyukr.2020.09.037>
- [30] ФАО і ВОЗ. 2019. Десятиліття сімейних фермерських господарств Організації Об'єднаних Націй 2019–2028. Глобальний план дій. URL : <http://www.fao.org/family-farming-decade/home>.
- [31] Федоров М. Понад 5,5 мільйонів українців не можуть отримати якісний фіксований інтернет. URL : <https://www.pravda.com.ua>.
- [32] Ходаківська О. В., Могильний О. М., Крушельницький М. В. Формування програм комплексного соціально-економічного розвитку об'єднаних територіальних громад з урахуванням ризиків пандемії COVID-19. *Економіка АПК*. 2021. № 5. С. 6-12. <https://doi.org/10.32317/2221-1055.202105006>
- [33] Цифра дня. Держгеокадастр України. URL : <https://land.gov.ua>.
- [34] Як отримати державну підтримку. Мінагрополітики України. URL : <https://minagro.gov.ua/ua>.
- [35] Hobela, V. (2020). Economy offshoring in the national economic security. *Scientific Horizons*, 23(12), 109-120. doi: 10.48077/scihor.23(12).2020.109-120.

Інноваційні стратегії мінімізації ризиків сільського населення щодо захищеної зайнятості, викликаних пандемією коронавірусу та інституційними обмеженнями

Олексій Миколайович Могильний, Наталія Іванівна Патика

Національний науковий центр «Інститут аграрної економіки»
03127, вул. Героїв Оборони, 10, м. Київ, Україна

► **Анотація.** У статті представлені результати заключного етапу дослідження, отримані під час виконання проекту «Оцінювання впливу карантинних заходів, пов'язаних з COVID-19 для аграрного сектору й продовольчої безпеки держави та розроблення алгоритму дій щодо мінімізації негативних наслідків» № 2020.01/0313 конкурсу «Наука для безпеки людини та суспільства» за рахунок грантової підтримки Національного фонду досліджень України. Стаття є продовженням публікації в журналі «Економіка АПК». 2021. № 4. С. 51–67. Могильний О.М., Патика Н.І., Грищенко О.Ю. Вплив карантинних обмежень, пов'язаних із COVID-19, на ринок праці та зайнятість у сільській місцевості. Мета статті – опрацювати стратегічні напрями мінімізації ризиків сільського населення у сфері соціально- трудових відносин, пов'язаних із пандемією COVID-19. Монографічний підхід використано для всебічного й глибокого вивчення забезпечення сталості трудової сфери та соціального захисту населення в екстремальних умовах і виявлення причинно – наслідкових зв'язків їх розвитку. Застосування системного і комплексного аналізу надало можливість опрацювати стратегічні напрями підвищення економічної спроможності об'єднаних територіальних громад, активізації ринкової спрямованості сімейних фермерських господарств, інших мікро- і малих форм підприємництва та інституціоналізації захищеної зайнятості в аграрній та позааграрній сфері. Нормативний і позитивний підходи сприяли визначенню перспектив кількісної трансформації особистих селянських господарств у товарні підприємства сімейного типу до 2030 р. Завдяки групуванню ідентифіковано стратегічні пріоритети забезпечення продуктивної зайнятості сільського населення. Залучення абстрактно-логічного інструментарію дозволило сформулювати проміжні та прикінцеві висновки й пропозиції щодо мінімізації соціально - економічних ризиків працівників аграрного сектору в умовах поширення пандемії, спричиненої коронавірусом SARS-CoV-2. Висвітлено наукові та інші публікації з питань забезпечення сталості соціально- трудових відносин і доходів селян в умовах поширення обмежень на економічну діяльність, пропозиції стосовно радикальної зміни солідарної системи соціального захисту, зменшення нерівності у доступу до базових потреб соціально вразливих категорій населення. Розглянуто генезу і розвиток теорій «гвинтокрильних грошей» та безумовного базового доходу як принципово нові постіндустріальні моделі стимулювання економіки та соціального захисту малозабезпечених верств населення, умови їх застосування та можливі макроекономічні наслідки. Виокремлено пріоритетні напрями запобігання ризикам щодо продуктивної і захищеної зайнятості працівників аграрної сфери. Це, зокрема, інституційна спроможність і ресурсна достатність сільських об'єднаних територіальних громад; системна і довгострокова підтримка ринкової активності мікро- і малих суб'єктів господарювання; інституціоналізація зайнятості членів сімейних фермерських господарств та інших форм малотоварного підприємництва. Набули подальшого розвитку антиковідні стратегічні напрями розвитку малих форм господарювання та поширення системи загальнообов'язкового державного соціального страхування на самозайнятих працівників в особистих селянських господарствах. Пропозиції з питань вдосконалення відносин у трудовій сфері аграрного сектору та соціального захисту сільського населення можуть бути враховані під час опрацювання стратегічних напрямів підтримки мікро- і малого підприємництва та самозайнятих осіб в екстремальних умовах сільського соціуму

► **Ключові слова:** державні програми підтримки малого підприємництва, пріоритетні протиковідні заходи, сільські об'єднані територіальні громади, сімейні фермерські господарства, соціальний захист сільського населення, інституціоналізація зайнятості