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Надходження статті 13.01.2026.
Прийнято 27.01.2026.
Опубліковано 17.04.2026.

UDC 338.43:631
DOI: 10.37128/2411-4413-2026-1-2

INVESTMENT POLICY IN UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR POST-WAR RECOVERY

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The article substantiates the strategic directions of forming investment policy in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, considering the challenges and opportunities of post-war recovery. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the restoration of the production potential of the agro-industrial complex, the strengthening of supply chain resilience, the digital transformation of agricultural production, and the integration of environmentally sustainable approaches («greening» of investments) are the main growth drivers for the medium term. The proposed framework investment policy model integrates institutional incentives, including tax and regulatory instruments, tools of derivative and project financing, mechanisms of public-private partnership, and grant programs aimed at supporting small and medium-sized enterprises. Particular attention is paid to the prioritization of projects according to criteria of multiplier effect, resilience, and regional balance, which is crucial for rebuilding the competitiveness of Ukraine's agriculture in the European and global markets.

The research is based on statistical analysis for the period of 2010–2024 and scenario modeling for 2025–2028, which allowed for the identification of promising investment areas. These include the reconstruction and modernization of logistics infrastructure, irrigation and water-saving technologies, development of bioenergy based on agricultural waste, precision farming and agri-innovations, high value-added processing, as well as compliance programs with EU environmental standards.

The scientific novelty of the study lies in the development of a systemic approach to combining financial, institutional, and technological instruments for stimulating investments during the post-war recovery period. The practical significance is determined by the possibility of applying the proposed framework by central and local authorities, investors, agribusinesses, and financial institutions in the preparation of recovery programs and sectoral roadmaps. The obtained results also provide a basis for forming evidence-based recommendations on increasing the resilience, efficiency, and ecological sustainability of the agricultural sector in Ukraine in the long run.

Key words: agro-industrial complex, investment policy, post-war recovery, public-private partnership, institutional incentives, precision farming, bioenergy, logistics infrastructure, irrigation, sustainability.

Tabl.: 1. Fig.: 3. Ref.: 15.

ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНА ПОЛІТИКА У СІЛЬСЬКОМУ ГОСПОДАРСТВІ УКРАЇНИ: СТРАТЕГІЧНІ НАПРЯМИ ПІСЛЯВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ

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У статті автор обґрунтовує стратегічні напрями формування інвестиційної політики сільського господарства України з урахуванням викликів і можливостей післявоєнного відновлення. Ми доводимо, що відновлення виробничого потенціалу агропромислового комплексу, посилення стійкості ланцюгів постачання, цифрова трансформація агровиробництва й інтеграція екологічно сталих підходів («озеленення» інвестицій) є ключовими рушіями зростання у середньостроковій перспективі. Запропонована рамкова модель інвестиційної політики узгоджує інституційні стимули, зокрема податкові й регуляторні інструменти, механізми деривативного, а також проєктного фінансування, публічно-приватного партнерства й грантові програми для малого й середнього бізнесу. Особливу увагу ми зосереджуємо на пріоритизації

інвестиційних проєктів в аграрному секторі економіки України за критеріями мультиплікаційного ефекту, стійкості й регіональної збалансованості, що визначає відновлення конкурентоспроможності українського аграрного сектору економіки на європейському й світовому ринках.

Дослідження ґрунтується на аналізі статистичних даних за 2010–2024 рр. і сценарному моделюванні на 2025–2028 рр., що дало змогу виокремити перспективні напрями інвестування. Ми відносимо до них: реконструкція та модернізація логістичної інфраструктури, розвиток зрошення й водоощадних технологій, біоенергетика на основі агровідходів, точне землеробство й агроінновації, перероблення продукції з високою доданою вартістю, а також програми комплаєнсу з екологічними стандартами ЄС.

Наукова новизна роботи полягає у розробленні системного підходу до поєднання фінансових, інституційних і технологічних інструментів стимулювання інвестицій у період післявоєнного відновлення. Практичне значення результатів створює можливість застосування запропонованої моделі центральними й місцевими органами влади, інвесторами, агропідприємствами й фінансовими установами для підготовки програм відновлення та галузевих дорожніх карт. Отримані результати формують підґрунтя для формування доказових рекомендацій щодо підвищення стійкості, ефективності й екологічної збалансованості аграрного сектору економіки України у довгостроковій перспективі.

Ключові слова: агропромисловий комплекс, інвестиційна політика, післявоєнне відновлення, публічно-приватне партнерство, інституційні стимули, точне землеробство, біоенергетика, логістична інфраструктура, зрошення, стійкість.

Табл.: 1. Рис.: 3. Літ.: 15.

Formulation of the problem. The full-scale invasion of the russian federation has led to structural shocks in Ukraine's agro-industrial complex (AIC), including damage to production assets and logistics, increased risks, disruption of sales markets, and rising capital costs. Under these conditions, traditional approaches to attracting investment have lost their effectiveness, and investment policy requires reorientation with due consideration of security, environmental, and technological factors. A key problem is the lack of a coordinated framework for prioritizing investment projects and financing instruments that would simultaneously ensure rapid recovery, productivity growth, and convergence with EU standards. Scientifically grounded approaches are therefore needed to shape strategic directions of investment policy and to identify promising niches for private and public capital.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The scholars actively study the role of investment policy in ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy. International research emphasizes the importance of diversifying financial instruments, public–private partnerships (hereinafter PPPs) [11], and integrating digital and green innovations into agricultural production. The studies by the World Bank, FAO, and OECD highlight that the resilience of agricultural systems largely depends on long-term investment strategies that combine productivity growth with environmental and social dimensions [6].

Ukrainian researchers focus on the challenges of attracting capital under conditions of economic and political instability. In particular, academic works address issues of limited access to credit, high investment risks, and insufficient state support for innovation in agribusiness. The recent publications also emphasize the need to harmonize national policy with EU standards, especially in the areas of food safety and climate adaptation.

H. M. Kaletnik and N. O. Koziar examine the current state of investment activity in the country's agricultural sector. They identify the main factors influencing the intensification of investment attraction for the development of agriculture in Ukraine. The authors analyze the methods of state stimulation of investment activity and propose a scientific approach to introducing a state support program for dairy cattle producers through subsidies for the increase in each head of cattle added to the main herd, which would create an economic incentive for attracting investment into the livestock sector [1].

R. V. Shynkarenko and H. V. Pasichna, in their article, identify theoretical and methodological problems of attracting foreign investment into the agricultural sector of the national economy. They single out key aspects of foreign investment under globalization conditions and the regulatory and legal framework for investment activity in Ukraine, and substantiate the strategic orientation of attracting foreign investment to Ukraine's agricultural sector [2].

O. A. Polishchuk studies the adaptation of investment strategies of agrarian business under martial law. He substantiates the importance of researching the adaptation of agribusiness investment strategies during wartime to ensure national food security and sustainable agricultural development, analyzes the specifics of such adaptation under martial law, identifies key factors influencing investment decision-making, and develops recommendations to increase investment efficiency under crisis conditions [3]. In addition, Yu. Samoilyk and M. Vernyhora explore the strategic prospects for the development of the agri-food sector within the framework of the global circular economy, emphasizing the importance of integrating innovative and sustainable management models to enhance the competitiveness and resilience of agrarian business [5].

V. V. Serhiienko analyzes the current state of foreign investment in the agricultural sector of the national economy under conditions of a full-scale war. He examines the dynamics of foreign direct investment in agribusiness from 2015 to 2022 and identifies heterogeneous trends indicating fluctuations in investor interest and investment conditions. The author analyzes the impact of the war on investment activity in Ukraine and finds that, despite the negative effects of the war, investment in agribusiness is gradually recovering and demonstrates a positive trend [4].

The systematization of the reviewed scholarly works allows the conclusion that the formation of investment policy in agriculture during the post-war recovery period requires a combination of economic, technological, institutional, and environmental approaches. In this context, innovation, integration into international markets, and ensuring investment security become particularly important.

At the same time, the existing studies reveal a lack of comprehensive framework mechanisms that would integrate security considerations, environmental imperatives, and technological modernization into a unified investment policy strategy. Therefore, determining investment priorities in agriculture during the post-war recovery period requires a more systematic scientific approach.

Formulation of the goals of the article. The purpose of the study is to analyze and systematize the strategic directions of investment policy in the agricultural sector of the national economy and to identify priority areas for investment in the context of post-war recovery.

Presentation of the main research material. Modern transformational processes caused by large-scale armed aggression against Ukraine have led to significant shifts in the structure of the national economy, particularly in the agro-industrial complex (hereinafter – AIC). Military hostilities have become a critical factor in destabilizing production chains, damaging infrastructure, losing agricultural land, and, as a consequence, triggering large-scale migration processes. These circumstances necessitate a revision of the priorities of state agricultural policy, especially in terms of attracting investment, which should become a key driver of economic recovery.

According to estimates of the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter – IOM), as of October 2024 more than 3.6 million internally displaced persons (hereinafter – IDPs) were registered in Ukraine, with a significant share residing in rural areas [9]. This demographic situation substantially affects the labor potential of the agricultural sector, which in turn influences the structure of production, employment, and the regional distribution of investment flows.

Alongside migration challenges, the agricultural sector has suffered losses of land resources: approximately 18% of agricultural land is located in temporarily occupied territories, while more than 30,000 km² of land in government-controlled areas of Ukraine requires demining or restoration of agro-technical suitability. As of 2023, total losses of the agricultural sector are estimated at USD 80 billion, while recovery needs amount to at least USD 50.1 billion, including USD 32 billion required for humanitarian demining [10].

Despite these challenging circumstances, agriculture retains its system-forming role in Ukraine's economy. In 2023, the share of agricultural exports in the structure of foreign exchange earnings exceeded 50%, with products supplied mainly to European Union markets, indicating a high level of Ukraine's integration into the global agri-food market. Thus, the recovery and modernization of the AIC require a strategic approach to shaping investment policy that responds to both current challenges and long-term development goals [13].

In this context, the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas until 2030 is of particular importance, as it provides for the following [14]:

- the creation of a competitive and environmentally sustainable agricultural production system;
- adaptation of the agricultural sector to European standards;
- development of rural infrastructure and improvement of the quality of life in rural areas;
- integration of the principles of sustainable development and the "green economy" into agricultural policy.

Under conditions of martial law and post-crisis recovery in Ukraine, the formation of investment policy in agriculture should be based on a number of key strategic guidelines:

1. Priority of a regional approach to the allocation of investment resources. Consideration of natural resource potential, environmental conditions, demographic

situation, and security levels of each region will ensure efficient resource use and reduce disparities in rural development.

2. Attraction of long-term foreign investment for the recovery and modernization of the AIC. This involves channeling capital into high-tech sectors, particularly processing industries, innovative farming, digitalization of agricultural production, and logistics development.

3. Establishment of transparent and predictable institutional conditions for investors, including protection of property rights, effective functioning of the land market, judicial independence, and guarantees for the enforcement of investment contracts.

4. Stimulation of environmentally oriented investments, particularly through tax incentives, state grants for the implementation of energy-efficient technologies, bioenergy projects, organic farming, and restoration of degraded land.

5. Integration of public–private partnership (PPP) principles into the implementation of infrastructure projects, including irrigation, logistics, storage facilities, and transportation of agricultural products.

An analysis of the dynamics of capital investment in Ukraine's agricultural sector by asset type indicates the dominance of investment in tangible assets during 2020–2024. In 2024, investment in tangible assets amounted to UAH 501.26 billion, accounting for 93.8% of total capital investment. In particular, the largest share of funds was invested in machinery, equipment, and inventory (Table 1).

Table 1

Structure of Capital investments in agriculture of Ukraine by asset type, 2020–2024, %

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 vs. 2020, ± pp
Investment in tangible assets, total	98.21	98.13	98.46	96.85	93.80	−4.41 pp
Buildings	17.53	15.38	15.35	15.07	6.90	−10.63 pp
Engineering structures	3.98	5.20	5.50	6.49	27.20	+23.22 pp
Machinery, equipment, and inventory	50.40	51.35	48.32	39.68	32.80	−17.60 pp
Transport vehicles	14.74	14.76	15.56	18.33	10.10	−4.64 pp
Long-term biological assets	9.76	9.77	12.34	15.36	0.70	−9.06 pp
Land	0.60	0.83	0.21	0.26	0.60	0.00 pp
Other tangible assets	1.20	0.83	1.18	1.66	3.90	+2.70 pp
Investment in intangible assets, total	1.79	1.87	1.54	3.15	6.20	+4.41 pp
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	x

Source: compiled by the author based on [7]

The obtained results indicate an active renewal of the production base of the agricultural sector of the economy, which, in turn, has a positive impact on the growth of agricultural productivity. Throughout the analyzed period, the modernization of technical and technological support has remained a priority area of capital investment, particularly the renewal of the machinery and tractor fleet, as well as the acquisition of agricultural equipment and inventory. Prior to the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the russian federation, this segment accounted for approximately half of the total volume of capital investment in the sector (Fig. 1).

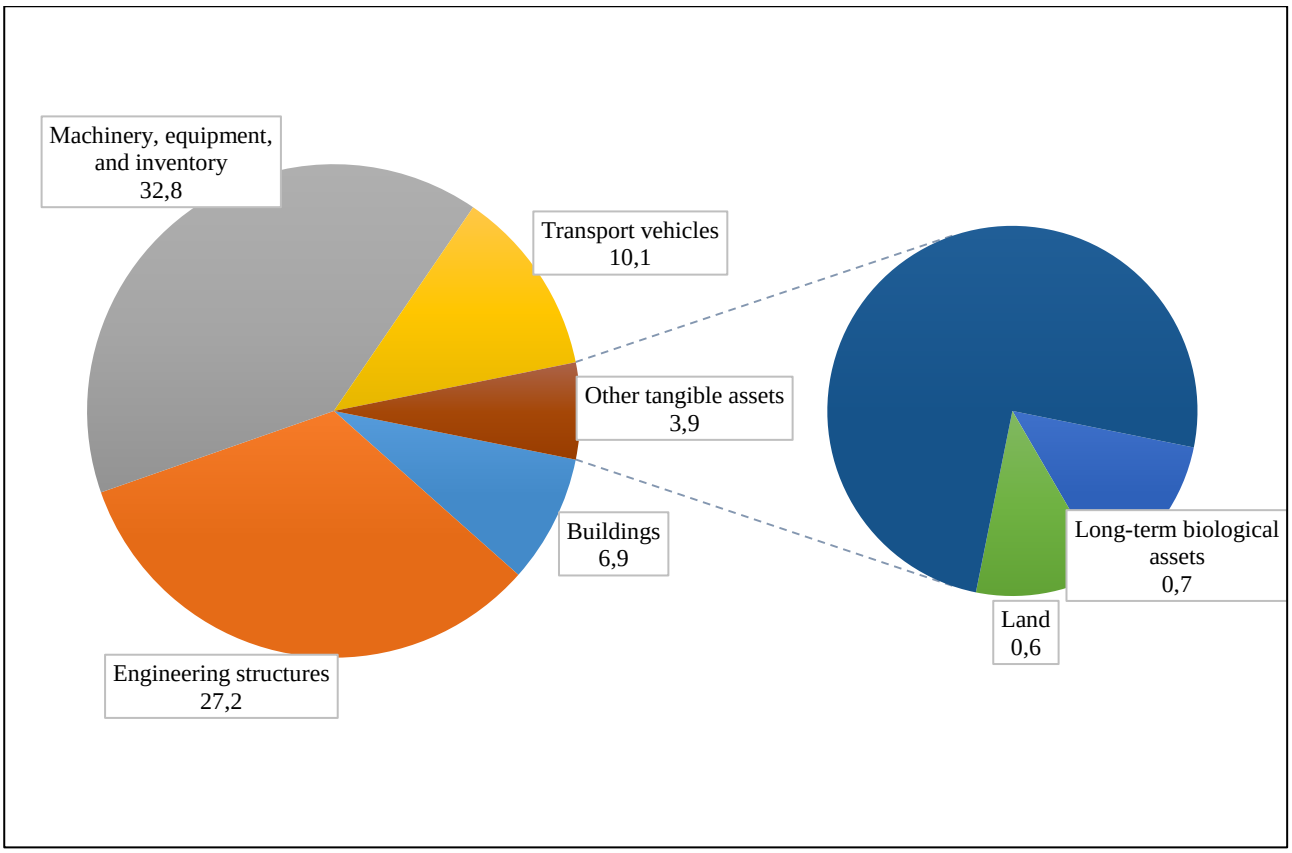


Fig. 1. **Structure of Investments in Ukraine's Agricultural Sector, 2024, %**
Source: developed by the author based on own calculations

The largest share in the structure of capital investment was accounted for by machinery, equipment, and inventory (32.8%), which confirms the continued priority of technical and technological modernization of production, in particular the upgrading of the machinery and tractor fleet and production equipment.

Engineering structures also constituted a significant component of the investment structure, with a share of 27.2%, indicating increased attention to the development of production, energy, and logistics infrastructure in the agricultural sector. The investments in transport vehicles accounted for 10.1% of total capital expenditures, reflecting the need of agricultural enterprises to ensure efficient logistics, storage, and transportation of products.

The share of investment in buildings in 2024 amounted to 6.9%, indicating more restrained investment activity in capital construction compared to technical and infrastructural development. The share of other tangible assets was 3.9%, while investments in land and long-term biological assets remained minimal, at 0.6% and 0.7%, respectively, which indicates the limited nature of investment in these areas in 2024.

Overall, the investment structure in 2024 reflects a reorientation of the agricultural sector toward maintaining the functional capacity of production, developing engineering infrastructure, and carrying out technical re-equipment, which are key prerequisites for ensuring stability and the sector's adaptation to contemporary economic challenges [7].

Summarizing the results of the analysis, it should be emphasized that a

strategically important factor in ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine's agri-food sector is the creation of a favorable investment environment oriented toward attracting long-term capital investment. Investments serve as the main instrument for the implementation of innovations, technology transfer, improvement of management systems, and adaptation of international experience, which in turn contributes to more efficient use of available resources, optimization of production processes, and productivity growth.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of the structure of capital investment in Ukraine's agriculture during 2020–2023, an economic and mathematical model is proposed that reflects the relationship between investment volumes and key macroeconomic, financial, and production-technological factors. In constructing the model, variables were selected that are, on the one hand, economically justified and, on the other hand, amenable to quantitative measurement and statistical verification. The investment development model of the agricultural sector can be represented in the form of a multiple regression equation:

$$I_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_1 + \beta_2 E_{x_t} + \beta_3 C_t + \beta_4 R_t + \beta_5 T_t + \varepsilon_t, \quad (1)$$

where I_t – denotes the volume of investment in the agricultural sector in period *t*, β_0 – is the regression intercept (constant term) reflecting the baseline level of investment; Y_t – represents the level of economic development of the agricultural sector (e.g., gross value added or a productivity index); E_{x_t}– denotes the export potential of the agricultural sector (the share of exports in total output, measured in USD million or as a percentage); C_t – represents the level of credit provision (the volume of credit attracted by the agricultural sector or the credit portfolio as a percentage of GDP); R_t – denotes the level of investment risk (a risk index or indicators of political and financial instability); T_t – represents the level of technological development (the share of investment in machinery and technical equipment, intangible assets, and infrastructure); ε_t – is the stochastic disturbance term that captures the influence of the other significant factors, including the institutional quality of public governance, tax policy, investor expectations, geopolitical instability, wartime risks, access to land resources, logistical constraints, inflation expectations, and exchange rate fluctuations.

In order to quantitatively assess the determinants of investment development in Ukraine's agricultural sector during 2020–2023, the ordinary least squares (OLS) method was applied. The choice of this period is driven by the need to avoid a structural break in the time series in 2024, which could otherwise distort the results of the regression analysis.

The obtained results indicate that the level of technological development of the agricultural sector exerts the most significant positive impact on investment activity ($\beta_5 = 0{,}052$), confirming the decisive role of technological modernization, renewal of the material and technical base, and the implementation of innovations in stimulating investment processes.

The export potential of the agricultural sector is also a substantial factor ($\beta_2 = 0{,}041$), highlighting the importance of external demand and the integration of agricultural production into global markets as sources of investment attractiveness. The level of credit provision has a positive effect on investment volumes

(β_3 = 0,033), which confirms the importance of access to financial resources for the expansion and modernization of production capacities of agricultural enterprises.

At the same time, the level of economic development of the agricultural sector also has a statistically significant positive impact (β_1 = 0,028), eflecting the dependence of investment activity on the overall economic performance of the sector. In contrast to the aforementioned factors, investment risks have a negative effect on the investment volumes (β_4 = -0,019), indicating the restraining role of financial, political, and institutional instability.

The coefficient of determination R^2 = 0,84 confirms the adequacy of the constructed model and its high explanatory power, as more than 84% of the variation in the capital investment index is explained by the combined effect of the included factors.

Thus, the modeling results demonstrate that the intensification of investment in Ukraine's agriculture is driven by the synergy of production-technological, external economic, and financial factors, among which the combination of technological development, export orientation, and access to credit resources under conditions of minimized investment risks plays a key role.

In order to forecast the dynamics of investment in intangible assets in Ukraine's agriculture, a linear trend model based on actual statistical data for 2020–2024 was applied. The use of a linear function is methodologically appropriate for analyzing this investment segment, as a stable upward trend without sharp structural breaks is observed during the study period. The trend model is specified as follows (2):

$$Y = a + b_1x + b_2x^2 \quad (2)$$

For our case, the equation takes the following form (3) за умови $Y = I_t$

$$I_t = 8{,}9071x - 17942 \quad (3)$$

where I_t – denotes the forecasted volume of capital investment in intangible assets of the agricultural sector in period t; a – is the intercept (trend constant), reflecting the initial level of investment in the base period; b_1 – is the linear trend coefficient, which characterizes the average annual change in investment volume and indicates the general direction of the dynamics (growth or decline); b_2 – is the quadratic trend coefficient, reflecting the acceleration or deceleration of investment dynamics and allowing for consideration of the nonlinear nature of changes caused by crisis shocks and phases of economic recovery; t – is the ordinal number of the year (time variable), representing the temporal sequence of observations.

The calculations were performed using the ordinary least squares method, where t^2 is the square of the time variable, enabling the model to adapt to structural shifts and turning points in development.

Based on the constructed linear-quadratic relationship, forecasted values of investment in intangible assets for 2025–2028 were obtained. In addition to point estimates of the forecast, lower and upper confidence limits were calculated, allowing for possible deviations of actual values from the trend trajectory due to macroeconomic and institutional factors (Fig. 2).

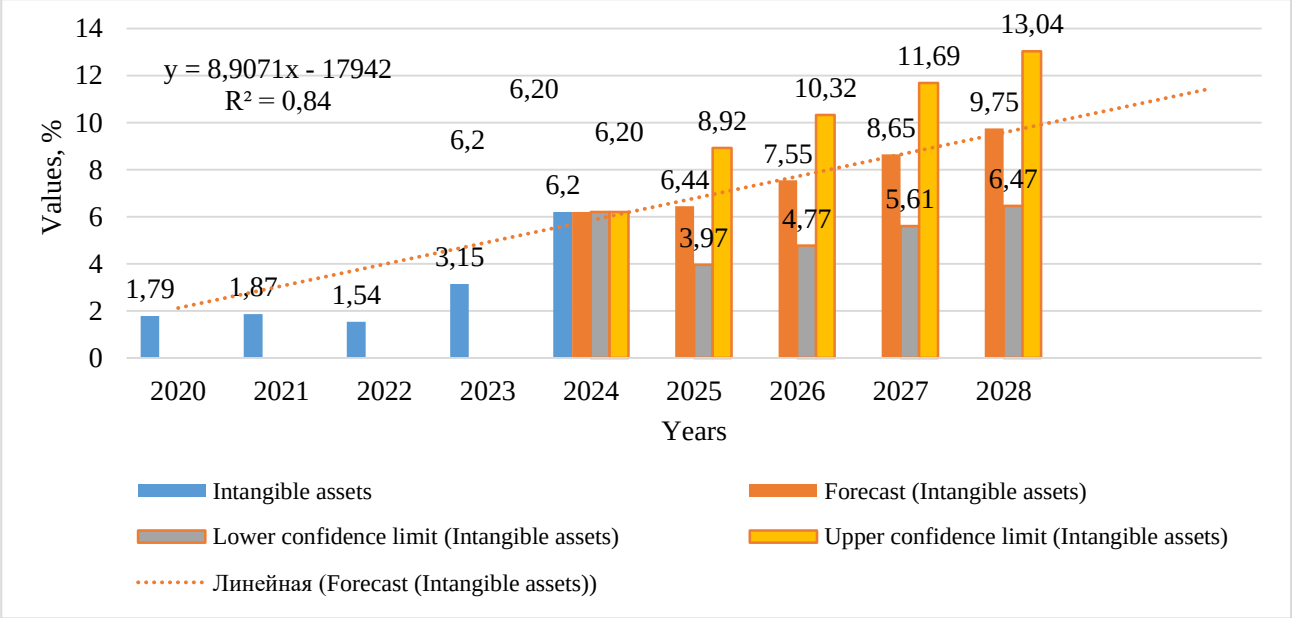


Fig. 2. **Forecast of Capital Investment Dynamics in Intangible Assets of Ukraine's Agriculture for 2025–2028, %**

Source: calculated by the author based on the developed model and data from [7]

The forecast results indicate a gradual increase in investment in intangible assets, reflecting the growing role of digital technologies, software, management information systems, and innovative solutions in the development of Ukraine's agricultural sector. At the same time, the presence of a confidence interval emphasizes a certain level of uncertainty, caused by wartime risks and the instability of the investment environment.

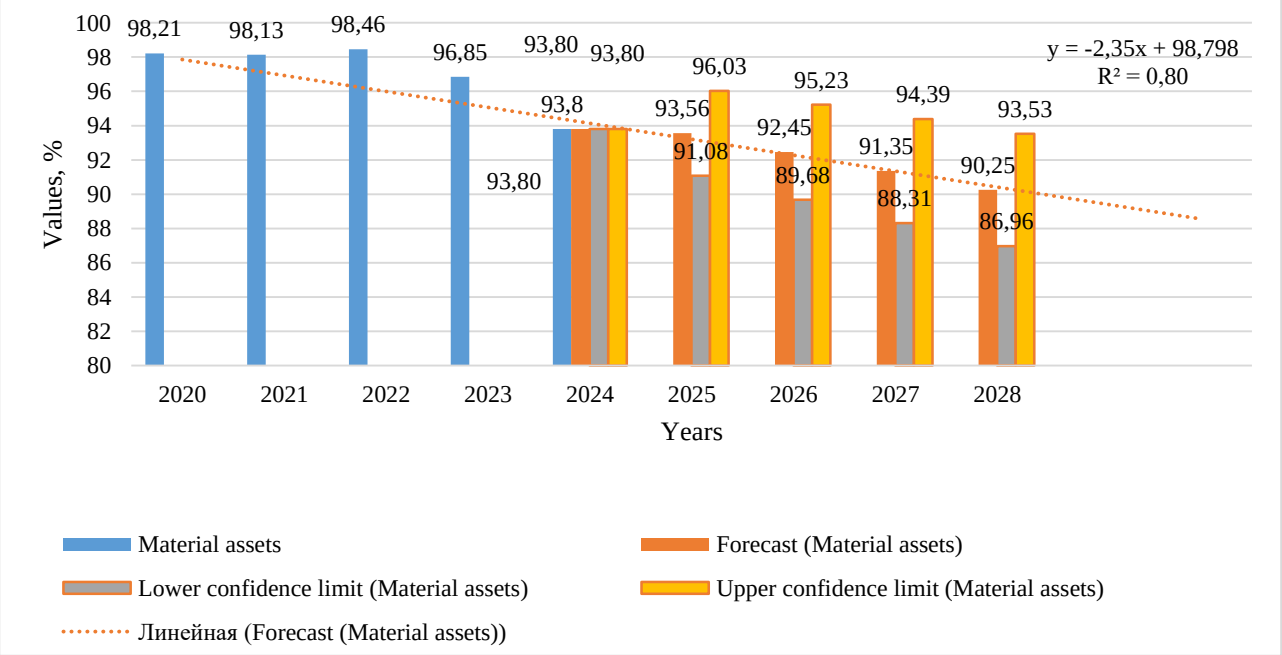
Based on the same model, forecasted values of material investments for 2025–2028 were obtained, presented as point estimates. Lower and upper confidence limits were also calculated, allowing for potential fluctuations of actual values under the influence of macroeconomic, institutional, and external factors, according to equation (2). The linear trend model for material investments is specified as follows (4), assuming that: $Y = I_t$:

$$I_t = -2{,}35x + 98{,}798 \quad (4)$$

The coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0{,}80$ indicates a high accuracy of the model and confirms that the time factor significantly explains the dynamics of investment in material assets.

According to the forecasted values, the share of investment in material assets (Fig. 3) in agriculture is expected to decline, which may be associated with a structural reallocation of the investment portfolio in favor of intangible assets, particularly digitalization, equipment modernization, and the implementation of innovative technologies. The confidence interval emphasizes a certain level of uncertainty in the forecast, caused by economic and political risks.

The creation of a sustainable innovation environment also opens opportunities for the development of new types of activities within the agricultural sector, enhancing its structural flexibility and adaptability to external challenges. In the long term, this lays the foundation for ensuring the competitiveness of Ukrainian agricultural production in both domestic and global markets.



Лінійна – linear

Fig. 3. **Forecast of Capital Investment Dynamics in Material Assets of Ukraine's Agriculture for 2025–2028, %**

Source: calculated by the author based on the developed model and data from [7]

Based on the conducted study, one of the key priorities of investment policy in the development of rural areas should be the expansion of access for the rural population to social, cultural, educational, and domestic infrastructure, as well as the implementation of effective mechanisms for environmental protection. In the context of contemporary challenges, it is extremely important to reorient investment activities in the agricultural sector toward the creation of high-tech, innovation-oriented, and export-capable agricultural production, with further deep processing of agricultural products.

In order to ensure the achievement of these objectives, it is advisable to:

- intensify financing of social infrastructure in rural communities through local budget allocations;
- expand the practice of providing targeted subsidies from state and regional budgets to support the financial capacity of local communities;
- introduce public-private partnership instruments in the implementation of investment projects in the social sphere of rural areas;
- establish a mechanism for partial compensation of expenses for agricultural producers related to the creation of social facilities within their business operations;
- encourage voluntary participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in the development of rural infrastructure;
- strengthen institutional conditions to support investment in small agribusiness;
- ensure targeted investment in the development of storage, logistics, and processing capacities for agricultural products;
- provide funding sources for environmental protection measures in rural

areas through contributions from producers, local communities, and state resources.

The implementation of the above measures will contribute to creating the conditions for balanced socio-economic development of rural regions, improving the well-being of the rural population, establishing an environmentally responsible environment, and strengthening the position of the agricultural sector as one of the foundational elements of the national economy.

- The effectiveness of rural development policy depends on the application of a comprehensive approach to addressing the set tasks. Such an approach involves the participation not only of state and local authorities but also the active engagement of the business community and the rural population itself.
- Economic development plays a crucial role in ensuring the stable functioning of rural areas, as economic activity generates employment, produces income, forms the tax base of communities, and, consequently, determines the level of access to basic services – educational, medical, administrative, and cultural.

In order to stimulate entrepreneurship and expand employment in rural areas, the Government of Ukraine has implemented a series of state support programs starting in 2024, with plans for continuation and expansion in 2025–2026. These programs cover the following areas [15]:

- Non-repayable financial assistance to farmers cultivating up to 120 hectares: UAH 8,000/ha in de-occupied territories and UAH 4,000/ha in government-controlled areas;
- Subsidies for livestock maintenance: UAH 7,000 per head for 3 to 100 cows, and UAH 2,000 per head for small cattle (5–500 heads);
- Compensation of up to 50% of the costs for the restoration of reclamation systems (up to UAH 26,500/ha);
- 25% compensation of the cost of new domestic agricultural machinery and equipment purchased from April 2024;
- Coverage of up to 80% of expenses for demining agricultural land.

All these support measures are implemented through the State Agrarian Register – a digital platform that ensures transparency and targeted allocation of state assistance. It was created by the former Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine to optimize the distribution of budgetary and donor resources among agricultural producers.

Special attention is given to the “e-Robota” program, which provides microgrants for starting or expanding a personal business. Specifically, the program envisages [10]:

- Up to UAH 150,000 for creating one new job;
- Up to UAH 250,000 for creating two or more jobs;
- Up to UAH 1,000,000 for veterans, persons with disabilities, and their family members.

Additional grant support instruments are aimed at the development of:

- Horticulture, berry farming, and viticulture (up to 70% of the project cost, but not more than UAH 10 million, with 30% co-financing);
- Greenhouse farming (up to UAH 7 million for a modular greenhouse up to 2.4 ha);

- The enterprises for the processing of agricultural products (up to UAH 8 million).

With proper utilization of these support instruments, residents of rural areas gain real opportunities to develop small businesses, which, in turn, contributes to the diversification of the rural economy. Specifically, this creates conditions for the development of agritourism, ecological initiatives, processing enterprises, service businesses, and more. Such measures not only enhance employment and income levels but also help to reduce rural outmigration, stabilize the demographic situation, and promote the social integration of young people into the local economy.

Conclusions. The analysis of strategic directions for forming investment policy in Ukraine's agricultural sector and prospective investment areas in the context of post-war recovery indicates that a key factor for ensuring the sector's sustainable development is the creation of a favorable investment environment focused on attracting long-term capital. Investments serve as the primary mechanism for implementing innovations, transferring modern technologies, and modernizing management processes, which contributes to more efficient resource use, optimization of production cycles, and increased agricultural productivity.

The development of an innovation-driven environment opens opportunities for creating new types of activities within the agricultural sector, enhances the structural flexibility and adaptability of the sector to external challenges, and, in the long term, establishes conditions for improving the competitiveness of Ukrainian agricultural products in both domestic and international markets. One of the priorities of investment policy should be the comprehensive development of rural areas, including ensuring access to social, educational, cultural, and household infrastructure, as well as implementing effective environmental protection mechanisms.

The implementation of strategic measures–such as increasing funding for social infrastructure from local budgets, expanding the practice of targeted subsidies, applying public-private partnerships, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, targeted investment in production, logistics, and processing capacities, and financing environmental protection initiatives–creates the conditions for balanced socio-economic development of rural regions.

Government support programs, encompassing grants and subsidy instruments aimed at the development of farming, small and medium enterprises, agritourism, greenhouse farming, and processing industries, ensure effective engagement of the rural population in economic activities, enhance employment, diversify income sources, and reduce demographic risks.

Thus, the formation of a high-tech, innovation-oriented, and export-capable agricultural sector in Ukraine is possible only through the comprehensive implementation of an investment policy that combines economic efficiency, social responsibility, and environmental sustainability. This approach facilitates the transition of rural areas from a traditional raw-material-based structure to a multifunctional space capable of ensuring sustainable development, competitiveness, and improved quality of life for the population.

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Надходження статті 16.01.2026.
Прийнято 29.01.2026.
Опубліковано 17.04.2026.