

INFORMATION AND LEGAL REGULATION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE: APPLYING EU EXPERIENCE

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Abstract. The *purpose* of the study is to examine the specific features of information and legal regulation in the agro-industrial complex in EU countries, with a view to implementing positive foreign experience in Ukraine. *Methodology.* Using the dialectical method revealed the impact of digital transformation on the economic dynamics of the agro-industrial sector. The systemic-structural approach enabled the analysis of the information and legal regulatory mechanisms that stimulate the growth of the AIC. The comparative legal method was used to study the European Union's best practices in the use of open agro-industrial data, the introduction of digital administration systems and public control mechanisms. Logical analysis was used to provide a critical assessment of the effectiveness of European legal instruments. The statistical method contributed to the analysis of key figures and indicators. At the final stage, strategic recommendations for the adaptation and implementation of positive EU experience into Ukrainian national legislation were developed through the application of modelling and forecasting methods. The *results* obtained indicated that the transformation of Ukraine's agro-industrial complex (AIC) is impossible without considering the long-term experience of EU countries, in which the agricultural sector is based on the principles of systematic digitalisation and legal certainty. Analysis of the European experience shows that effective information and legal support for the agricultural sector requires a combination of institutional management and modern digital methods. *Practical implications.* It was stated that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a unique and effective instrument for managing the agricultural sector. The key development vectors of this policy have been identified. The legal basis of the CAP was examined. The main drivers of economic efficiency in European agriculture, digitalisation tools, were characterised. *Value / Originality.* Following an analysis of European experience, the following recommendations for improving the information and legal regulation of Ukraine's AIC were formulated: the adaptation of strategic planning principles based on the EU CAP model; the formation of a unified digital agricultural space; the digitisation of environmental compliance and reporting; the institutionalisation of the national electronic agricultural advisory system; and legislative incentives for AgriTech innovations.

Keywords: information and legal regulation, agro-industrial complex (AIC), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), digitalisation, economic growth, EU experience.

JEL Classification: Q18, K23, O13

1. Introduction

The transformation of Ukraine's agro-industrial complex (AIC) necessitates a comprehensive consideration of the long-term experience of EU countries, where the agricultural sector is predicated

on the principles of systematic digitalisation and legal certainty. The adaptation of these mechanisms to national realities is a strategic tool for ensuring legal stability and improving management efficiency in agriculture.

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Concurrently, the establishment of an effective legal model in Ukraine is currently impeded by the challenges posed by martial law. The Russian invasion has precipitated substantial security and economic distortions, encompassing the physical destruction of assets and restrictions on access to state registries deemed to be of paramount importance. In such circumstances, the implementation of European standards of digitalisation, transparency of land management and environmental auditing becomes critically important. This approach will ensure the preservation of evidence related to violations, thereby establishing a reliable legal foundation for the restoration of economic entities' rights and the stabilisation of the agricultural sector in times of crisis.

A review of European experience suggests that effective information and legal support for the agricultural sector is a systematic combination of institutional management and modern digital methods. The European agribusiness operates within the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which enables Member States to adhere to a unified approach to the development of this sector, whilst introducing their own innovative mechanisms for its growth. Consequently, for Ukraine, which aspires to accede to the Community in the near future, the EU's experience in this domain is of immense value.

The purpose of this article is to study the peculiarities of information and legal regulation of the agro-industrial complex in EU countries with a view to implementing positive foreign experience in Ukraine.

2. Methodology

The methodological apparatus of the study was constituted as a system of complementary general scientific, special, and interdisciplinary methods, thereby ensuring the objectivity and scientific validity of the results. The utilisation of the dialectical method facilitated the elucidation of the nature of the impact of digital transformation on economic dynamics in the agro-industrial sector. The systemic-structural approach facilitated the analysis of the architecture of the information and legal regulation mechanism through the prism of stimulating the growth of the AIC. The study utilised the comparative legal method, examining the European Union's best practices in the utilisation of open agro-industrial data, the implementation of digital administration systems, and public control mechanisms. Logical analysis was used to provide a critical assessment of the effectiveness of European legal instruments. The statistical method contributed to the analysis of key figures and indicators. Finally, modelling and forecasting methods were applied to develop strategic recommendations for adapting and implementing the positive experience of EU countries in Ukraine's national legislation.

3. Results and Discussion

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a unique tool for managing agriculture, unifying all EU countries through a shared budget and set of rules. As a centralised mechanism, the CAP is financed directly from the EU budget, highlighting its strategic importance. This policy has historically been based on three fundamental principles: the formation of a single agricultural market with free movement of goods; the protection of domestic producers through a system of border customs barriers; and the financial solidarity of Member States.

The CAP currently accounts for around 43% of the EU's total budget, equating to approximately 55 billion EUR annually (Fosse et al., 2019, p. 7). The policy has evolved from purely economic stimulation to a comprehensive model of sustainable development, the key vectors of which are:

- Supporting farmers' incomes and ensuring food security;
- greening agriculture and combating climate change;
- preserving the socio-economic potential of rural areas and stimulating employment in the agro-industrial complex (European Commission, 2023).

The CAP system for the current five-year period (2023–2027) is predicated on 10 fundamental objectives integrating economic efficiency, environmental responsibility, and social inclusion. These priorities have become the methodological basis for the development of national strategic plans by EU Member States.

Key development vectors include:

- Economic sustainability – ensuring fair remuneration for farmers, strengthening their competitiveness, and optimizing the role of producers in food value chains.
- Environmental security – actively combating climate change, comprehensive environmental protection, and preserving biodiversity and natural landscapes.
- Social and institutional development – stimulating generational renewal in the agricultural sector, developing dynamic rural areas, ensuring high standards of food quality and health protection, and promoting innovation and knowledge sharing (European Commission, 2023).

The legal basis for the CAP is enshrined in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The present phase of CAP implementation (2023–2027) is predicated on a novel monitoring and evaluation architecture that employs a unified system of performance indicators. The degree of progress achieved by Member States in implementing their strategic plans is monitored through annual reporting and periodic performance reviews.

The regulatory framework for the current period is represented by a package of three regulations in force since January 1, 2023:

- Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 – regulates financing, management, and oversight, replacing previous rules on monitoring the CAP.
- Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 – sets standards for supporting the national strategic plans of Member States.
- Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 – introduces adjustments to the functioning of common markets for agricultural products, quality systems, geographical indications for wines, and support for agriculture in remote regions (European Commission, 2023).

The European Union's position as a global leader in the agricultural sector is one that it is able to maintain with a high degree of confidence. At the conclusion of 2024, the gross value added in EU agriculture is estimated at 228.6 billion EUR, accounting for 1.2% of the Union's total GDP. Notwithstanding the stagnant growth in income per hour worked (+0.6% per year), the long-term trend remains positive: the current level of profitability is 37.6% higher than in 2015.

The geographical structure of production demonstrates a high concentration of capital. It is evident that more than half (56.9%) of the total value of EU agricultural production is generated by the "Big Four": France, Germany, Italy and Spain. When the Netherlands, Poland and Romania are included in the analysis, the combined share of these four countries approaches 76% of the European average. This finding is indicative of significant structural disparities in the specialisation and production volumes of Member States.

Digitalisation is the main driver of economic efficiency in European agriculture. The EU's experience demonstrates the advantages of a systematic approach: integrated digital platforms and cadasters ensure information is more transparent and accessible than ever before. However, digital transformation in Ukraine remains uncoordinated and sporadic. The transition to European standards, predicated on data compatibility and information protection, is imperative for the modernisation of Ukrainian legislation. The implementation of comprehensive IT solutions will create a reliable barrier against raiding, improve the quality of state control, and bring relations between agribusiness and the state to a higher level of mutual trust.

The importance of information and legal support is also confirmed by European practice. Thus, the regulatory function in EU states is implemented through strict quality and safety standards for food products, environmental requirements and monitoring mechanisms. Control is ensured by an integrated management and control system (IACS), a fundamental tool of digital governance in the EU agricultural sector. It provides comprehensive management and verification of all SAP support

measures (interventions), including direct payments and rural development programmes, based on land area or livestock numbers. The system's main advantage is that it unifies and makes comparable data at the pan-European level.

The effectiveness of IACS in monitoring agricultural and environmental policy stems from the synergy of multiple data sources. In particular, the system integrates meteorological forecasting, geoinformation maps, statistical reporting and remote sensing results to assess progress in achieving climate goals. This data-centric approach allows for accurate control over the targeted use of funds and enables an objective assessment of the environmental performance of the agro-industrial complex (European Commission, 2021a).

Spain, for instance, employs an integrated administrative and control system (IACS) that integrates data on land plots, agricultural land, and environmental conditions. The system has been developed for the purpose of monitoring compliance with agro-ecological standards and the effective distribution of state support to farmers. Spain is proactively integrating satellite technologies to oversee its agricultural terrain, facilitating the acquisition of precise data concerning land utilisation and adherence to environmental standards.

Specific attention should be paid to legal safeguards for protecting land and property rights. European practice shows that stable agricultural relations cannot be achieved without clear land cadastre rules, transparent rights registration procedures, and reliable judicial and administrative protection. Using digital cadastral systems significantly reduces the risk of raider attacks in the EU, ensures information is open, and increases legal certainty. This experience is particularly valuable for Ukraine, given that inadequate protection of property rights and raiding remain key challenges in the agro-industrial complex.

The EU also pays considerable attention to financial and legal instruments for the provision of information. The mechanisms for providing subsidies, grants, and compensation are operated through digital platforms, ensuring procedural transparency, efficient fund utilisation, and oversight by both state institutions and independent auditors. The adoption of such practices has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of state support for Ukraine's agricultural sector, mitigate corruption risks, and ensure the equitable distribution of resources.

A significant component of the European model is the administrative and legal protection of relations in the agro-industrial complex. The EU has established a multi-tiered security apparatus, comprising administrative, judicial, and quasi-judicial mechanisms, with the objective of ensuring a prompt and effective response to any violations that may occur. A substantial

degree of attention is allocated to the exploration of alternative dispute resolution methodologies, encompassing mediation and arbitration. The implementation of these mechanisms serves to alleviate the burden on the judicial system, thereby establishing a conducive environment for constructive dialogue between the parties involved in agricultural relations.

A fundamental component of CAP is a system of direct support for farmers, which is predicated not solely on production volumes or land area, but also on adherence to the stipulated agro-environmental standards. The model can be adapted in Ukraine through the introduction of a transparent system of state support that encourages producers to implement environmentally friendly and technologically efficient practices. The potential benefits of such measures include the facilitation of a more equitable distribution of budget funds, the reduction of shadow schemes in the field of agricultural subsidies, and an increase in farmers' trust in state institutions. Moreover, an emphasis on environmental criteria will facilitate the alignment of farmers' economic interests with the objectives of environmental protection and natural resource restoration, a matter of particular significance in the context of the post-war recovery of Ukrainian agriculture and its gradual integration into the European market.

A fundamental principle of the European agro-food sector is the integration of environmental considerations into decision-making processes. Within the CAP, this approach is implemented through the system of "greening," which requires mandatory compliance with agro-environmental standards to receive financial support. Farmers are obligated to implement practices that include crop rotation, the protection of biodiversity areas, and the limitation of chemical pollution of the soil. The efficacy of this mechanism has been demonstrated within the EU, as it functions to incentivise producers to conserve natural resources, whilst concurrently cultivating a long-term culture of responsible land use, thereby integrating environmental safety as an intrinsic component of economic benefit (European Commission, 2020a).

For Ukraine, the introduction of such a model reveals opportunities to harmonise agricultural policy with European approaches, combining financial support with environmental commitments. This will contribute to reducing the rate of soil degradation, reducing the risks of erosion, and increasing the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change. Concurrently, adapting the greening mechanism will enable Ukrainian farmers to produce value-added products that meet strict EU environmental standards. This is pivotal to expanding export opportunities and increasing competitiveness in the European market.

The introduction of buffer strips alongside rivers and reservoirs also has significant potential. In the EU legal

system, this practice is enshrined in law as a mandatory condition for receiving direct payments, and it is regarded as a means of preventing agrochemicals from having a negative impact on water resources. In Ukraine, where erosion and pesticide residue pollution of waterways are serious environmental problems, introducing buffer strips would contribute to environmental protection and help the country to meet European sustainable development standards.

Precision farming, which relies on the use of digital technologies – such as GPS monitoring, drones, satellite imagery and sensor systems to monitor soil and plant conditions – is a key area of modernisation. This helps to boost productivity and crop yields, and consequently the overall profitability of agriculture. It also helps to reduce the consumption of resources such as water, mineral fertilisers and pesticides, thereby mitigating the negative impact of agriculture on the environment. Significant advances in digital technologies, including remote sensing using satellites, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and cloud computing, as well as their increasing availability, are rendering precision farming accessible to small farmers in developing countries as well (UNDP Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development, 2021). This concept is of particular value to the Ukrainian agricultural sector, as it enables producers to optimise costs, increase yields and reduce damage to ecosystems, which is directly in line with sustainable development priorities.

It is evident that the system of support for organic production in Ukraine is equally relevant. Indeed, this system functions as a tool for state stimulation of the transition to environmentally friendly farming methods in the EU. This encompasses subsidies, compensation mechanisms, and preferential programmes for farmers who certify their products as organic. It is imperative to acknowledge the significance of targeted support for small farms and young farmers in the context of AIC development. In European Union countries, particularly France and Germany, this policy manifests through direct subsidies, grants for the development of family farms, and mentoring programmes for young professionals. These measures contribute to the maintenance of competitive markets and the prevention of excessive consolidation of land ownership by large agricultural enterprises. For Ukraine, this approach could be a key mechanism for maintaining social balance in rural areas, reducing economic and demographic disparities between regions, and stimulating the renewal of the agricultural sector's workforce.

It is also important to acknowledge the practices involved in biodiversity conservation that entail the designation of specific areas for what are termed 'ecological focus areas'. Within the European Union,

this requirement constitutes a stipulation of the environmental conditions that must be fulfilled in order to receive subsidies. The objective of the initiative is to provide support for the natural habitats of pollinators, birds, and beneficial insects, which play a pivotal role in maintaining the natural balance and enhancing the productivity of agroecosystems. Commencing in 2026, each entrepreneur with a minimum of 15 hectares of arable land (including temporary grassland) is obligated to implement greening measures. These measures encompass the implementation of practices aimed at safeguarding soil health, enhancing wildlife habitats, and contributing to the reduction of emissions (Farm Advisory Service, 2025). For Ukraine, a country with abundant soil and climate resources but confronted by the challenge of natural landscape degradation, this approach has the potential to serve as an effective mechanism for biodiversity conservation and enhancing the long-term stability of agricultural production.

A significant element of the EU's common agricultural policy is the implementation of the programming principle, which is achieved through the establishment of national and regional strategic plans. Each EU Member State is obliged to develop and implement its own strategic documents, which consider not only pan-European guidelines, but also local natural, climatic, economic, and social characteristics. This approach facilitates flexibility in the regulation of the agricultural sector, as it circumvents excessive unification and enables the consideration of each region's distinct characteristics, thereby achieving a balance between uniform standards and local needs.

For Ukraine, which is characterised by distinct zonal differentiation of natural conditions (steppe, forest-steppe, Polissya, mountainous regions) and uneven levels of socio-economic development of territories, adapting this experience could be an important step towards decentralisation and modernisation of the agro-industrial complex management. The implementation of regional programming would facilitate the development of more targeted measures to support farmers and agricultural enterprises, with a focus on specific challenges. For instance, in the southern regions, this could entail measures to combat drought and irrigation; in the northern regions, it could involve the protection of soils from excessive moisture; and in mountainous areas, it could include support for small family farms. This would contribute to the effectiveness of agricultural policy, as it would be directly aligned with the needs of regional communities and the natural resource potential of specific territories.

A key role in this process should be played by an information and legal support system to ensure the transparency, legal certainty and controllability

of strategic plan implementation. Creating unified electronic registers of agricultural producers and integrated databases on land, water and forest resources, as well as using monitoring systems (e.g., satellite technology), will allow resources to be distributed rationally and guarantee the fairness and legality of management decisions. Thus, regional programming combined with information and legal tools can ensure the integration of the economic, environmental and social aspects of agricultural policy. This will meet modern European standards and Ukraine's strategic interests in the context of European integration.

In this context, information and legal support are critical, as they allow transparent selection criteria for beneficiaries to be established, subsidies to be electronically recorded, and targeted use to be controlled. The Netherlands and Spain, for example, use digital platforms integrated with GIS and cadastral registration systems. These platforms allow them to track land areas and types of economic activity while ensuring that the support provided complies with legal requirements. In Ukraine, using such digital tools alongside legal control mechanisms could increase administrative efficiency, reduce the risk of abuse and promote the development of small and medium-sized farms.

The CAP Strategic Plan is an important mechanism for implementing the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy at the national level of each Member State. It adapts pan-European priorities to local conditions and stimulates the ecological transformation of the agricultural sector, nature conservation and climate adaptation, while supporting rural communities and agriculture. In the contemporary era, a significant proportion of CAP funds—in excess of 50%—are allocated towards the realisation of climate and environmental objectives. This is associated with the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy, the Farm to Fork Strategy, and the EU Green Deal.

A salient exemplification of this phenomenon is the "Farm to Fork" initiative, which acknowledges the pivotal role of European agricultural and fishery producers in the transition to sustainable farming systems. The strategy bears the same name and is designed to consolidate their efforts in the field of climate neutrality and biodiversity conservation. The primary financial mechanisms that will be utilised are the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the Common Fisheries Policy. It is noteworthy that 40% of the CAP budget and 30% of the Maritime Fisheries Fund will be allocated to climate objectives during the 2021–2027 period.

The key priorities for greening are to radically reduce the use of pesticides, fertilisers and antibiotics, and to expand organic farming areas intensively. At the same time, there is a focus on introducing innovative

crop protection methods and increasing the resilience of the food system.

In the context of the transition to a circular economy, the strategy is intended to minimise the environmental impact of the processing industry and retail through the optimisation of logistics, packaging, and the reduction of food waste. A significant element in this regard is the enhancement of the EU's institutional capacity to combat food fraud. The social vector of the strategy is focused on promoting healthy consumption, providing consumers with comprehensive digital information about the origin and nutritional value of products, and protecting the interests of farmers in the value chain (European Commission, 2020b).

It is also imperative to acknowledge the significance of TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System), a pivotal global instrument for the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The system provides digital support for the import, export, and transit of animals and goods both within the EU and in relations with third countries. In 2024, TRACES was utilised in over 90 countries, unifying more than 113,000 users, encompassing representatives of regulatory authorities and economic operators.

The primary benefit of the system is the implementation of the concept of paperless document flow, which is consistent with the European Commission's strategic priority of "Europe fit for the digital age". The enhancement of certification procedures through the TRACES system enabled the issuance and processing of over 5.4 million electronic documents in 2024, underscoring the efficacy and dependability of digital transformation in the domain of veterinary and phytosanitary control (European Commission, 2024). In consideration of Ukraine's European integration aspirations, it is recommended that the national e-Certificate system be integrated or harmonised with TRACES, with a view to simplifying procedures for accessing European markets.

Another pivotal domain for the modernisation of information and legal support within the agricultural sector pertains to digital agricultural education and advisory services. In contemporary circumstances, these services have evolved into an integral component of effective information and legal support for the AIC. The CAP system places particular emphasis on the development of rural areas, encompassing the support of agricultural projects, as well as educational, environmental, and infrastructure initiatives. The implementation of a similar model in Ukraine has the potential to contribute to the balanced development of regions.

CAP also provides for the deep digitalisation of management, encompassing the utilisation of electronic platforms for the submission of applications, satellite monitoring (Copernicus), open registries, and reporting systems. This pertains to a specific digital

agricultural space, namely the EU CAP Network. The EU has established a unified information system within the Common Agricultural Policy, encompassing registries of farmers, data on land utilisation, subsidies, and climate indicators, among others. This approach is designed to ensure a transparent interaction between agricultural producers and the state. The EU also employs satellite imagery to monitor agricultural crops, soil conditions, and changes in the agricultural sector. This information forms the foundation for regulatory decisions, subsidy verification, and risk forecasting (Hadzalo, Palenychak & Shorskyi, 2025, p. 218).

The positive experience of the country should be used as a foundation for the establishment of a national agricultural information platform with open data, synchronised with state registers. Additionally, the use of satellite data within the Geoportal should be expanded to control subsidies, comply with environmental standards, and manage crop yields. This should increase the transparency of subsidy distribution, minimise corruption risks, and improve the accounting of agricultural activities (Shorskyi 2025, p. 1069).

Specialized electronic advisory services, notably the EIP-Agri Service Point, furnish agricultural producers with counsel derived from open agricultural databases, scientific research outcomes, and analytical calculations (Conway & Farrell, 2019). The provision of such services has been demonstrated to enhance the competencies of farmers, whilst concomitantly facilitating the expeditious implementation of innovations, ensuring adherence to environmental standards, and optimising production processes. For instance, in Germany and Denmark, electronic advisory systems have been developed that utilise meteorological data and soil conditions to predict crop yields, thereby significantly reducing the risks of economic losses and environmental pollution.

The EIP-Agri and Horizon Europe programmes provide farmers with access to knowledge, technologies and scientific solutions. The European Innovation Partnership (EIP-AGRI), for example, functions as a strategic platform for intensifying knowledge exchange and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural development. The partnership's activities are based on an 'interactive innovation' model founded on the principle of co-creation. This approach enables practical challenges and creative ideas to be transformed into practical solutions through direct interaction between all project participants.

The EIP-AGRI implementation mechanism encompasses two levels: firstly, national, implemented through "Operational Groups" funded under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of individual EU States; and secondly, transnational, implemented through multilateral projects (in particular advisory networks) that receive grant support from the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe programmes. The open

EIP-AGRI database facilitates the accessibility of the results of these studies and successful cases, enabling their free search and scaling across Europe (EU Cap Network, 2020).

Horizon Europe constitutes the European Union's flagship initiative for strategic funding of research and innovation. According to the most recently updated figures of the Multiannual Financial Framework, the total budget for the period 2021–2027 is approximately 93.5 billion EUR. The programme is a pivotal mechanism for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the combat of climate change, and the strengthening of Europe's industrial competitiveness.

Horizon Europe, with its emphasis on international collaboration, facilitates the integration of cutting-edge knowledge into EU policy, thereby contributing to the development of a unified European Research Area. The implementation of the programme has been demonstrated to engender the creation of new employment opportunities, attract leading talent, and optimise the impact of investment on economic growth. A salient feature of the programme is its openness to legal entities from both EU Member States and associated countries.

On July 16, 2025, the European Commission published its proposal for the Horizon Europe Framework Programme (2028–2034). The budget of 175 billion EUR proposed for this Programme is expected to enhance Europe's productivity and competitiveness, thereby improving the well-being of millions of people across the continent. Interinstitutional negotiations are currently underway between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on this proposal. The programme will also facilitate the initiation of ambitious scientific projects designed to position Europe as a global leader in strategic sectors and promote progress in areas such as clean aviation, the space economy, and next-generation artificial intelligence (European Commission, 2021b).

The establishment of a national electronic platform for agricultural consulting in Ukraine could represent a strategic step towards the digitalisation of the agro-industrial complex. The integration of such a platform with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, specialised educational institutions, research institutes, and analytical centres will facilitate rapid access to contemporary regulatory and scientific-analytical information, in addition to real-time electronic advisory services. Furthermore, digital agricultural education has the capacity to engender a high level of legal and environmental awareness among agricultural producers, which is a necessary condition for the effective application of legislation and international standards in the field of agriculture.

4. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of European experience, the following recommendations for improving the information and legal regulation of Ukraine's agro-industrial complex (AIC) have been formulated:

1. *Adaptation of strategic planning principles based on the EU CAP model.*

In order to promote the development of the AIC, it is necessary to introduce a decentralised approach by creating regional programmes. These strategies should consider the natural, climatic, soil and socio-economic characteristics of the regions, with a particular focus on supporting small and medium-sized farms. A key step should be transitioning to a financial support model based on the principle of "ecological conditionality", where subsidies are granted based on farmers' compliance with high environmental standards.

2. *Formation of a unified digital agricultural space.*

A National Digital Agricultural Platform is proposed, similar to the EU CAP Network. This will integrate key information resources, such as registers of economic entities, data on actual land use, climate indicators and state aid distribution services. Technologically, the platform should combine the State Geoportal with satellite monitoring systems to provide objective control over land conditions, yield forecasting and verification of compliance with environmental standards.

3. *Digitisation of environmental compliance and reporting.*

At the legislative level, it is advisable to make it obligatory for agricultural producers to submit environmental reports in electronic format. Receipt of budget funding should be directly linked to the results of a digital assessment of the environmental impact of economic activity. This will create a transparent monitoring mechanism for the rational use of natural resources and stimulate the 'greening' of industry.

4. *Institutionalisation of the national electronic agricultural advisory system.*

It is recommended that a digital platform be created to provide advisory services based on the EIP-Agri Service Point model. This platform should serve as an intellectual hub, combining open agricultural databases, scientific research results and educational resources. It should provide farmers with quick access to online training, analytical instructions and professional advice in real time.

5. *Legislative incentives for AgriTech innovations.*

In order to implement precision farming systems, UAVs, sensor networks, blockchain technologies and artificial intelligence, it is necessary to create a favourable legal climate. At the same time, successful European programmes such as Horizon Europe should be examined to ensure the technological sovereignty and competitiveness of the Ukrainian agro-industrial complex.

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