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## Future Direct Payments in Ukraine

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**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** At the time of accession, Ukraine will be covered by the full CAP instrumentation, the system of direct payments included. The total amount of payments to Ukraine may reach the amount of EUR 96.5 billion (over 7 years) according to some estimates. The purpose of the article is to try to verify this amount.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Verification shall be performed by reviewing the latest analyses, made in EU countries, on the estimates of future agricultural support. An account of the amount of payments to agricultural producers in this country shall be presented as well. Unlike other studies, the calculation takes into account two elements: phasing-in mechanism and capping. Document analysis, comparative methods are employed

**Findings:** The result reveal a smaller magnitude of the future direct payments than the other studies. In which neither capping nor phasing were employed.

**Practical Implications:** The results of the research shall be of interest for scientists, politicians and decision makers.

**Originality/Value:** In this research unique statistical data on the number and area of farms were presented. No other studies employed capping and phasing-in approach in order to limit future probable EU expenses for direct payments in Ukraine.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Agriculture, European Union, Common Agricultural Policy, Direct payments.

**JEL Codes:** A10, E00, F10.

**Paper type:** Research article.

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## 1. Introduction

The main research problem is what will be value of basic financial envelope for agricultural producers in Ukraine in the year of accession and in the next years.

The aim of the paper is to review the recent estimations of the cost of subsidizing Ukrainian agriculture, including future direct payments. Since Ukraine is basically a cereal country, it would be interesting to see, what could be the direct payments for agricultural producers.

The category of direct payments can be derived from the factors of production theory and the theory of income distribution (Sadłowski, 2022). It can also be brought from the theory of agricultural income parity (Baer-Nawrocka, 2011).

In this paper both document analysis (Bowen, 2009) and comparative methods are employed. Document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretation. Literature review as a research methodology (Snyder, 2019) was also used when examining history of direct payments. Another method was also employed, i.e. applying keywords to analyze different reports on future costs of incorporation Ukraine into EU structures.

Ukraine obtained candidate status in June 2022. In November 2023 European Council President Charles Michel suggested 2030 as the membership date for Ukraine and Moldova (Remarks, 2023). Accession negotiations with Ukraine were opened in December 2023.

Ukraine as a future EU Member shall be covered by EU Common policies, i.a. the Common Agricultural Policy. The applicant has to adopt “*acquis communautaire*”, build relevant institutions, but also as a full member reap some benefits. First of all Ukrainian agriculture might be subject to direct payments.

## 2. Literature Review

The research question is what might be the volume of this support? The answers vary a lot. An internal European Council study (EU, 2023) says that the cost of Ukraine's membership may amount to €96.5 billion (CAP payments) over seven years. According to other reports (Lindner *et al.*, 2023; The Potential, 2023), this amount is considerable, but it really means a 10% increase in the current EU budget which still fits in EU's resource ceiling.

Another point – those €96.5 billion were calculated without ceilings. In the mean time the Agricultural Commissioner was calling for wide application of capping in the case of Ukraine (Agri, 2023). It is also most certain that a 10 year phasing-in period for direct payments, like in the case of the previous candidate countries, shall be applied.

In another calculus, Estonia's International Centre for Defence and Security (ICDS) in its report stated that Ukraine's participation in CAP may amount to €10.4 billion per year. This study doesn't cover capping as well (The Potential, 2023). The French also prepared a report. The Jacques Delors Centre estimated (no capping, no phasing-in) €7.6 billion per year for CAP support (Lindner *et al.*, 2023).

The German Economic Institute (IW), utilized the Estonian model (ICDS) and came with a in-between solution of €70 billion to €90 billion during the Financial Perspective (Busch *et al.*, 2023). Similar numbers were shown by Bruegel's think tank. The payments amounted to €85 billion (Darvas *et al.*, 2024).

All those figures are very interesting, but none of the quoted reports show the "cuisine", i.e., how the amounts of support were calculated.

### 3. Materials and Methods

The research is based both on EU documents and Ukrainian statistics. Besides the methods described above ( comparative, document analysis, literature review). the classic European Commission method of calculating direct payments was employed. Capping/degressivity of payments was also used, as well as phasing-in approach.

In the system currently called historical, classic or standard, the formula for calculating payments is as follows: base area x payment rate/t x yield = so-called grain envelope (Agenda 2000; 1997). The payment rate per 1 ha will result from dividing the envelope by the base area.

Therefore, we have to consider the formation of two values, the "EU" payment rate and the size of the yield.

The payment rates were gradually increased since 1992, and then changed by the 1997 package of reforms (the so-called Agenda 2000). For example a "non crop specific area payment is established at 66 ECU/ton (multiplied by the regional cereals reference yields of the 1992 reform (Agenda, 2000, 1997, p. 33).

The second value included in the direct payments account is the size of yields. In the first years of the Mc Sharry reform, the average yield of cereals in the European Union was used for calculations. However, after few years, it was found that higher production efficiency should be rewarded and – in accordance with Council Regulations 1251/99 and 2316/99 – the European Union began to take into account national yields from the years 1986/87 – 1990/91, i.e. the so-called reference period, hence the name of the yield (Kowalski *et al.*, 2001). The reference yields in the EU countries varied considerably, e.g., in Spain 2.69 t/ha, and in the Netherlands 6.66 t/ha.

Throughout the previous accession negotiations, the European Commission opposed the payment of full EU direct aid rates to farmers from the new Member States applying to the EU in 2004. It was argued that in light of the large discrepancy between GDP levels in the East and the West, a sharp influx of high aid payments would disrupt the rural economy in Central and Eastern Europe and cause inflation to rise. In the Commission's opinion, the payment of full rates of direct payments in the 10 new Member States would also be a heavy burden on the EU budget (Krzyżanowski, 2009).

A compromise agreement was finally reached, providing for a 10-year transitional period, during which the rates in the new Member States were to be gradually increased until the full level applicable in the old Member States was reached (starting at 25% of the full rate in the first year, i.e., 2004).

However, it was also agreed that the new member states would be able to grant their farmers a top-up payment of 30% of the full EU rate. This meant that farmers could in fact receive up to 55% of the full rate of EU aid in the first year. National top-up payments fell to 20% in 2011 and to 10% in 2012, when the EU contribution reached 80% and 90% respectively.

Probably after twenty years the European Commission will use the same arguments. Hence, there will probably also be a gradual increase in payment rates for Ukraine.

Capping is a mechanism for reducing payments for large farms. Between 2015 and 2022, the use of capping was, in principle, mandatory for EU Member States. From 2023, it is a voluntary instrument. Degressivity means reduction of direct payments for individual farms (Proposal, 2018).

For further considerations let us quote provisions of ProposalCOM/2018/392 final Herranz, 2019), Article 17, which were later repeated in Regulation 2021/2115:

- Member States may cap the amount of the basic income support for sustainability to be granted to a farmer for a given calendar year. Member States that choose to introduce capping shall reduce by 100 % the amount exceeding EUR 100 000.
- Member States may reduce the amount of the basic income support for sustainability to be granted to a farmer for a given calendar year exceeding EUR 60 000 by up to 85 %. Member States may set additional tranches above EUR 60 000, and specify the percentages of reduction for those additional tranches. They shall ensure that the reduction for each tranche is equal to or higher than for the previous tranche.

In Amendment 77 to the Proposal Article 15 – paragraph 1it is suggested (Proposal, 2018, p. 662):

Member States shall reduce the amount of direct payments to be granted to a farmer pursuant to this Chapter for a given calendar year exceeding EUR 60 000 as follows: (a) by at least 25 % for the tranche between EUR 60 000 and EUR 75 000; (b) by at least 50 % for the tranche between EUR 75 000 and EUR 90 000; (c) by at least 75 % for the tranche between EUR 90 000 and EUR 100 000.

#### **4. Research Results and Discussion**

In 2019-2021, the area of agricultural land in Ukraine amounted to approx. 41.3 million hectares. Because of the war, about 22% of the agricultural land area is excluded (Bulkowska *et al.*, 2023) from production (e.g., land degradation, mine-infested areas). Despite the exclusion of a significant part of agricultural land from production, Ukraine still has a large potential for crop production.

The structure of agricultural land in Ukraine is characteristic for most countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The largest share in the structure of Ukrainian agricultural land is arable land (79.7%). This percentage is significantly higher than in the EU-27 (60.5%). Ukrainian agriculture has a relatively small share of permanent grassland and permanent crops in the structure of agricultural land, which amounts to 18.2% and 2.1%, respectively.

The structure and very good quality of agricultural land determine the potential and production specialization of Ukrainian agriculture, which focus on the production of plant raw materials. The small share of permanent crops (2.1%) compared to EU agriculture (7.3%) is a consequence of different agroclimatic conditions and different structure of farms.

In the long-term process of ownership transformations, which has been carried out with numerous legal and organizational problems, a characteristic structure of Ukrainian agriculture has been developed, in which family farms play a minor role. It is estimated that family farms used only about 25% of the agricultural area.

In individual regions of Ukraine, the share of family farms in the area of agricultural land varies. The western regions of the country, where collectivization was carried out only after World War II is characterized by the largest number of family farms and their most fragmented structure.

The dominant form of farms in Ukraine are agricultural enterprises, which are based on leased land and are characterized by various legal forms and scale of production. The largest group are "farmers' farms", which constitute approx. 72% of the discussed group of entities, and the average area of land in these enterprises is approx. 132 ha.

However, most "farmers farms" lease more than 500 hectares of agricultural land, which should be considered a large scale of production compared to agriculture in Central and Western Europe. The other two groups are private large-scale

agricultural enterprises and companies, whose share in the analyzed group of enterprises is 8 and 17%, respectively. Companies conducting business activity in the agricultural sector take various legal and ownership forms (e.g., limited liability, joint-stock companies), and the largest of them adopt a structure of holdings (so-called agro-holdings) in order to optimize their operations.

In 2019, there were 22 agricultural holdings operating in Ukrainian agriculture, which leased more than 50 thousand hectares of agricultural land, and 10 entities operated on an area exceeding 100 thousand hectares. The total area of agricultural land cultivated in the structures of agricultural holdings is estimated at around 3.4 million hectares, which represents 8.2% of Ukraine's agricultural land.

The high concentration of the entity structure in Ukrainian agriculture is confirmed by the data of the Ukrainian Statistical Office, which showed that in 2020, only 36.3 thousand farms (enterprises) conducted business activity on an area of 20.3 million hectares. In the discussed group, 184 entities owned more than 10 thousand hectares of agricultural land, and the total area of land in this group was 4.3 million hectares.

Another group of very large enterprises consists of 395 entities with an agricultural area of 5-10 thousand hectares, and their total cultivated area is 2.6 million hectares. The number of agricultural enterprises with an agricultural area of 1-5 thousand hectares is 4159, and their total area of agricultural land is 8.7 million hectares. Farms with a small scale of production up to 50 ha of agricultural land were relatively numerous (approx. 16.3 thousand), but their total area of land amounted to only approx. 422 thousand ha, including approx. 69 thousand ha owned by entities with an area of up to 20 ha (Statistical, 2021).

In Ukraine, the structure of agricultural production is dominated by plant products. Its share in 2019-2021 steadily increased from 75.6 to 82.2%, and animal products decreased from 24.4 to 17.8% (Table 1). Cereals and protein crops (35.0-40.0%) as well as industrial crops (e.g. oilseeds) (23.0-29.4%) have a large share in the production structure of Ukrainian agriculture.

**Table 1.** *Structure of agricultural production in Ukraine (in %)*

Farm products	Ukraine		
	2019	2020	2021
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>75,6</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>82,2</b>
Cereals and protein crops	35,0	35,4	40,3
Industrial Crops	23,0	24,0	29,4
Potatoes, vegetables and cucurbits	7,7	7,0	4,6
Fruits	5,5	5,6	4,5
Fodder Crops	3,0	3,1	2,2
Other plant products	1,4	1,6	1,2
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>17,8</b>
Livestock production	13,1	12,6	9,6

Milk	8,0	7,6	5,6
Eggs	2,6	2,5	2,1
Other animal products	0,7	0,6	0,5

**Source:** Based on Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine 2020 (2021), Kyiv

The results of the calculus (estimates) should be treated with caution (Table 2). Often there is no accurate data, and final figures shall depend on the solutions adopted for Ukraine.

There is a problem with setting the reference yield. If we take years 1986/87 – 1990/9, as was done in the past, in the case of Ukraine this time span can be divided into two parts - before gaining independence in 1990, and after. There are also huge differences in the production volume. For instance in 1985 production of wheat in Ukraine was 50% smaller than in 1990 (Statistical, 2021).

**Table 1.** Estimated future direct payments in Ukraine without and with capping

Farms		Without capping		With capping	
Range	Number of farms	Av. Payment per farm in €	Payments in a given range in million €	Av. Payment per farm in € with capping	Payments in all farms with capping million €
a	b	c	b x c	e	e x b
< 5	1975	495	1.0	495	1.0
5-10 ha	1877	1485	2.8	1485	2.8
10-20 ha	3061	2970	9.1	2970	9.1
20-50 ha	9395	6930	65.1	6930	65.1
50-100 ha	4626	14850	68.7	14850	68.7
100-500 ha	7889	59400	468.6	59400	468.6
500-1000 ha	2716	148500	403.3	73750	200,3
1000-2000 ha	2409	297000	715.5	73750	177,7
2000-3000 ha	1030	495000	509.9	73750	76,0
3000-4000 ha	473	693000	327.8	73750	34,9
4000-5000 ha	247	891000	220.1	73750	18,2
5000-7000 ha	263	1188000	312.4	73750	19,4
7000-10000 ha	132	1683000	222.2	73750	9,7
> 10000	184	1980000	364.3	73750	13,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>36277</b>		<b>3690.8</b>		<b>1165.1</b>

**Source:** Author's own calculations based on Proposal(COM/2018/392 final), Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine 2020, Kyiv 2021. (If we apply procedure from the Proposal, payments up to EUR 100 000, may finally amount to EUR 73750, which is in the table).

Let us assume that the reference yield is 3 tons/ha, which might be the case because of heavy harvest losses that occur every couple of years because (before the war) of climatic reasons. In this case the per hectare payment shall amount to 66 Euro/ton x

3 tons/ hectare = 198Euro/hectare. Of course if we take another reference yield the result shall be different.

We assume that all farms in Ukraine shall get basic direct payments, so we can use the data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine (Table 2). The mean farm area was taken from each range and multiplied by the assumed basic area payment per HA (198 euro). Then this value was multiplied by the number of farms.

The total is quite big – 3.7 billion Euro per Year. And here comes the capping. We can assume as in Proposal (COM/2018/392 final), that we cap at 100 000 Euro per farm, which results in the payment of 73750 Euro. If we repeat our calculations we come with the amount of 1.2 billion Euro. Of course if we try different ways of Capping/modulation, we come with different figures.

Most probably Ukrainian system of direct payments shall be subject to 10 year phasing-in scheme (Table 3). In this scenario, in 2030, the EU direct payment shall amount to 300 million Euro, and the national compensatory payments may amount to 360 million Euro. Only, from 2036 the basic direct payments for Ukraine shall reach the full rate.

**Table 3.** *Expected direct payment rates in Ukraine (phasing-in , in million Euro):*

Year	EU rate	National complementary payments	Maximum payment	total
2030	300	360	660	
2031	360	360	720	
2032	420	360	780	
2033	480	360	840	
2034	600	360	960	
2035	720	360	1080	
2036	840	360	1200	
2037	960	240	1200	
2038	1080	120	1200	
2039	1200	0	1200	

**Source:** *Author's own calculations, based on Agenda 2000, 1997.*

## 5. Conclusions

In this article an attempt to calculate basic direct payments in Ukraine was being made. The reckoning is based on many assumptions and unknown factors. We do not know if on the day of accession the system of direct payments shall be still in place. There are opinions that the system should be changed. We do not know what will be in Ukraine's "negotiation position". How the reference yield shall be calculated, and negotiated? Will there be transition periods, and in what areas? Most probably, if the system is still in place, due to the country's farm structure, mandatory capping shall be applied.



All negotiated solutions shall modify the calculus. Still the value of payments about one billion Euros is much smaller in comparison to figures in other reports.

Also, the presented calculus can be improved, but it needs further search for accurate data. For instance in order to refine the basic rate of direct payments one may include supposed support for protein and industrial plants, beef, sheep and some other products. However, looking at the importance of cereal production in Ukrainian agriculture the figures shall not change significantly.

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