

4.1. AGRIFOOD SECTOR

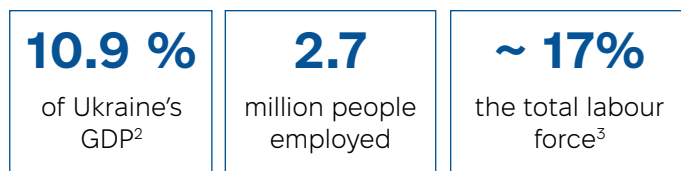
4.1.1. Current situation and the sector role

ROLE OF THE AGRIFOOD SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE AND GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

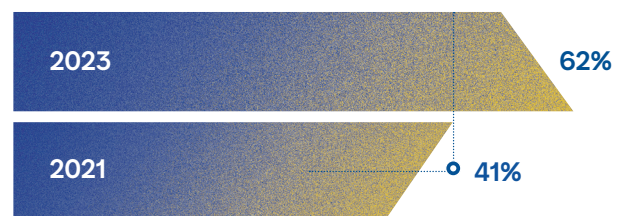
Ukraine is one of the guarantors of food security in the world, contributing to the global food market with the capacity to feed about 400 million people.¹ Before Russia's invasion, Ukraine supplied 50% of the grain stock of the UN World Food Program, the largest humanitarian organisation in the world.

The agrifood sector plays a key role in Ukraine's economy.

In 2021, agriculture represented



As of 2022, the share of the agro-industrial complex in Ukraine decreased to 8.2%. In 2023, the projected number of people employed in agricultural sector decreased by 22%⁴ and amounted to 2.1 million workers. The agrifood sector has shown much resilience, remaining a powerful component of the country's exports. **In 2023, the share of agri-food products in the total exports of Ukraine increased to 62% compared to 41% in 2021.**



After the full-scale invasion, more agricultural export products, particularly wheat and corn, were directed to or through Europe.

Figure 1: Share of Ukrainian wheat exports (%) by region 2021-2023

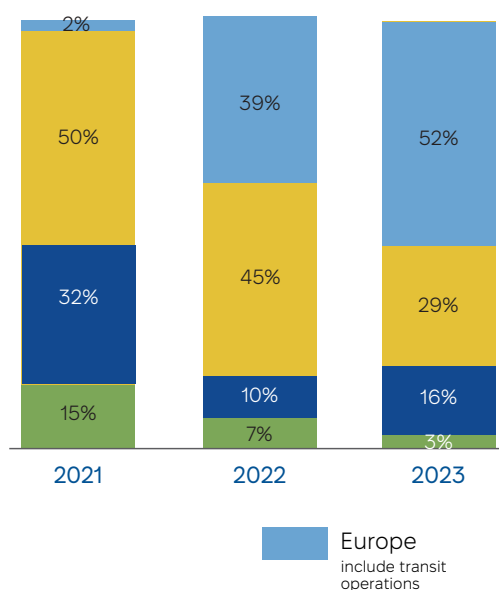
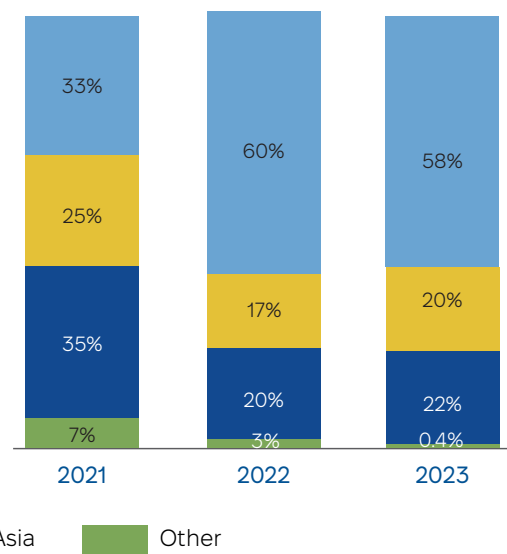


Figure 2: Share of Ukrainian corn (maize) export (%) by region of 2021-2023



¹ <https://minagro.gov.ua>

² <https://data.worldbank.org>

³ <https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

⁴ Report by the Center for Economic Recovery and EasyBusiness, December 2022

NATURAL ENDOWMENTS AND AGRICULTURAL LAND MARKET

In 2020, Ukraine's agricultural land comprised 41.3 million hectares, 68.5% of Ukraine's total land area. 32.7 million hectares of agricultural lands were arable lands. The share of black soils – 15.6–17.4 million ha (8% of global reserves). **Currently, Ukraine controls an estimated 26.5 million hectares of arable land⁵.** The land fund of Ukraine is characterised by an extremely high level of development. **In 2022, the rate of ploughed land in Ukraine reached an average of 54%, and in some regions – 70% or more, while the average rate in the EU countries is 30–35%.**

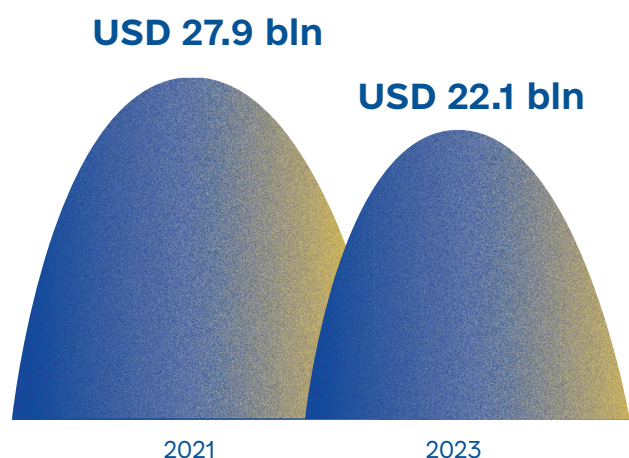
The sale of most of the private farmland in Ukraine was under a moratorium for over 20 years, which was abolished only on July 1, 2021. The newly formed farmland sales market, initially available only for individuals, was shut again after the Russian invasion till May 2022 due to the shutdown of the registries for security reasons. After the second opening in less than a year, the farmland market started its recovery. **In the first year after the opening of the post-invasion land market, a total of 109,500 hectares**

of deals were concluded. This figure rose to 212.8 thousand hectares in the second year after the full-scale invasion. Overall, since the land market opened on July 1, 2021, 1.3% of Ukraine's farmland has been transacted. This volume represents roughly half of the transaction volumes seen in more developed markets.

The farmland prices are rising as well; in April 2024, the prices were 18.8% higher than in April 2023, increasing the capitalization of the farmland market by USD 6.9 billion. Partially, this bump in prices occurred due to the opening of the farmland market for legal entities, which received a right to buy farmland after January 1, 2024. This new phase of the land market reform also allows legal entities to receive loans using land as collateral, implying that an increase in farmland market capitalization over the last year created an additional USD 3.4 billion of collateral, which is vital to Ukrainian agribusiness that suffered USD 80 billion in damages and losses, which lead to the decrease in the credibility of the sector.

EXPORTS

Based on the 2023 performance, **Ukraine exported agricultural products in the amount of USD 22.1 billion, which is 21% less than the record performance of 2021 in the amount of USD 27.9 billion.**



Ukraine remains a key supplier of grain and sunflower oil in the world markets. Ukraine's contribution is

- **43%** of the world exports of sunflower oil,
- **19%** of rapeseed,
- **13%** of corn,
- **7%** of the world exports of wheat⁶.

Despite its size, Ukrainian agriculture relies on exporting competitive but low-added-value grains and oilseeds. With regard to the more profitable prepared foods (excluding oilseed cake), **Ukraine is a net importer, and these products represent only 6% of Ukraine's trade with the EU⁷.**

PROCESSED PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK SECTOR, AND CREATING ADDED VALUE

Almost 80% of Ukraine's exports are raw commodities or partially processed products. Whereas in Poland, the share of added value in the structure of the agro-industrial complex activities amounted to about 75%⁸. According to preliminary estimates, the processing of 50% of agricultural raw materials, primarily wheat and corn, will give Ukraine an additional USD 30 billion in export revenues every year.

Ukraine has significant resources for biofuel production which are currently underexploited, but could potentially support European energy and climate goals as well as contribute to the development of the domestic market.

The raw materials for production can be renewable agricultural and forestry products that are not used for food or feed purposes, processing by-products, such as sugar beet pulp, corn silage, sorghum, etc., and livestock waste. Biofuels can replace gas and save 30% to 60% of the budget as an alternative to fossil fuels. Increasing biofuel share can ensure energy supply for social and critical infrastructure in times of war and Russian missile attacks⁹.

Ukraine's livestock sector has experienced a transformation in the last two decades, marked by a steep increase in poultry production, but it is still relatively small. The livestock sector in Ukraine is important for ensuring the country's food security, however, the market is characterised by a steady tendency to reduce the number of almost all types of livestock. Exports of live animals and animal products in 2023 remained almost unchanged compared to the pre-war period (USD 1.36 billion in 2023, compared to USD 1.35 billion in 2021)¹⁰. Livestock production was profitable throughout 2023 thanks to lower feed prices.

⁵ <https://minagro.gov.ua>

⁶ <https://apps.fas.usda.gov>

⁷ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu>

⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org>

⁹ <https://www.kmu.gov>

¹⁰ <https://customs.gov.ua>

As a result of the full-scale war, Ukraine faced a number of challenges, but the effective interaction of business, the state, and international donors formed the foundation for further resistance to challenges.

Logistics

Prior to the Russian invasion, 98% of Ukraine's grain exports were transported through the Black Sea¹¹. The disruption of the grain agreement and the blockade of shipping in the Black Sea affected the structure of logistics routes. The role of land transport has increased significantly.

To date, almost 90% of all agricultural exports goes through the ports of Great Odesa and the Danube river ports Izmail and Reni. Ukraine has introduced a more effective logistics route without the participation of the Russian Federation, continuing to be a guarantor of food security.

The expansion of UNITY's affordable marine insurance program has helped cut insurance rates in half in the commercial market. For agricultural products, the rate under UNITY is currently at 0.75%¹².

Over the year, monthly exports increased by 31% to 7.2 million tonnes of agricultural products in December 2023 compared to 5.5 million tonnes in January¹³.

Since the start of the full-scale invasion, there has been a rapid shift to river shipping, and yet the potential for river transport development remains largely untapped. Logistics and grain exports have changed in the context of limited use of landlocked Dnipro River. The role of the Danube Cluster ports has increased significantly, maintaining consistently high exports. **The GoU plans to further increase the capacity of the Danube ports and expand the export capacity of the Danube cluster from 33 million tonnes in 2023 to 35-40 million tonnes in 2024**¹⁴. The Great Odesa Ports handled 33.8 million tonnes of cargo between September 2023 and March 2024. Further volume increase is expected.

Territorial Threats (Mined Territories)

According to the Minister for Internal Affairs, about 25% of Ukrainian lands have been contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance. Ukraine is interested in increasing the number and expanding the existing programs for demining the lands of small farmers and supporting agricultural producers initiated by international institutions (WFP, FAO, FSD)¹⁵. Ukrainians

are actively working on the development of drones and unmanned aerial vehicles for non-technical surveys of territories. **In less than a year, Ukraine increased its demining capabilities several times and returned to use, after an inspection, 19,000 km² of lands in 2023-2024**¹⁶.

The price of a non-technical examination can fluctuate around USD 6 per hectare, a technical examination – USD 3,050 per hectare, and clearing – as much as USD 29,400 per hectare¹⁷.

Territorial Threats (Consequences of Destruction of the Kakhovka HPP)

In the pre-war period, almost 19 million hectares out of 31.7 million hectares of Ukrainian lands suffered from a severe shortage of moisture supply. The destroyed Kakhovka HPP aggravated the problem of water supply. Over 300,000 hectares will now depend on uncertain rain-fed irrigation, resulting in productivity losses of up to 70%. Reclamation and irrigation systems for land restoration are becoming more relevant, which has attracted the interest of international donors and investors. In July 2023, Japan International Cooperation Agency proposed several main directions for the restoration and modernization of the irrigation system in Ukraine.

The cost of 1 hectare of drip (mainly soil) irrigation system construction will be USD 3,000-3,500. The potential for expanding the irrigated area is 1.5–1.8 million hectares of land. Modernization will require USD 3 billion of investment and will allow additional irrigation on a total area of about 1,180,000 hectares. In addition, there are 350,000 hectares of drainage systems of various types, at a total cost of USD 694 million, which should be modernised to increase their functionality.

Liquidity Issue

The state continues to promote the development of entities throughout Ukraine by offering them the “affordable 5-7-9%” lending program, budget subsidies and subventions, grant programs and guaranteeing deposits.

Other support programs include a budgetary subsidy per hectare for farmers who cultivate up to 120 hectares of agricultural land and a separate subsidy for farmers from the de-occupied territories or territories. In addition, special budgetary subsidies for cattle and grant programs for gardens and greenhouses are available. A partial deposit guarantee fund has been launched to provide guarantees for farmers to buy equipment, land, etc. if they lack collateral. A 25% state compensation for the purchase of domestic agricultural machinery was also initiated. The activated financing by international donor organisations and investors creates a favourable environment for the growth of creditor loyalty¹⁸.

¹¹ <https://www.trade.gov>

¹² <https://www.me.gov.ua>, <https://bit.ly/4e8ciAv>

¹³ <https://apps.fas.usda.gov>

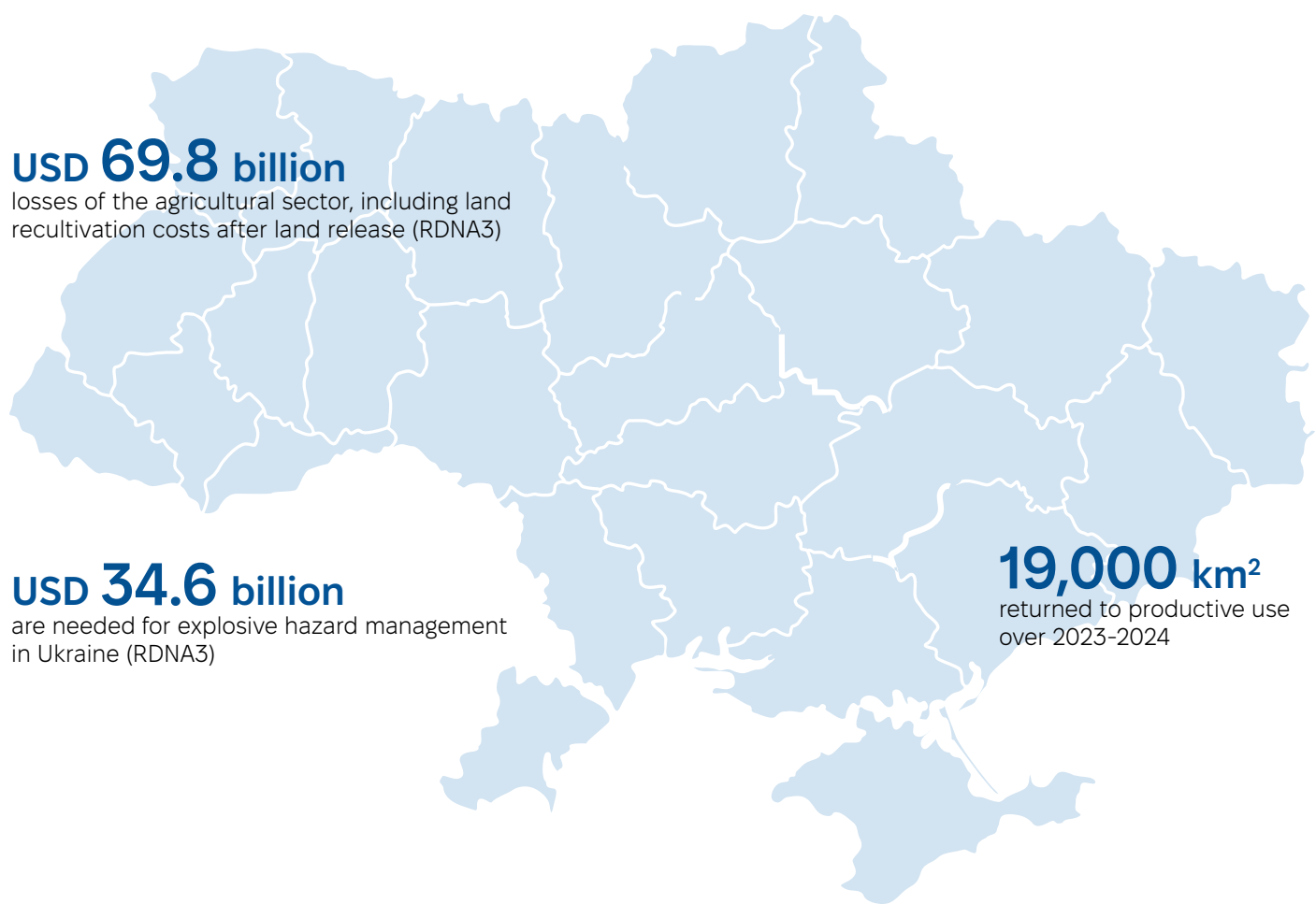
¹⁴ <https://mtu.gov.ua>

¹⁵ <https://www.me.gov.ua>

¹⁶ <https://www.me.gov.ua>

¹⁷ <https://kse.ua>

¹⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu>



USD 69.8 billion

losses of the agricultural sector, including land recultivation costs after land release (RDNA3)

USD 34.6 billion

are needed for explosive hazard management in Ukraine (RDNA3)

19,000 km²

returned to productive use over 2023-2024

OVERVIEW OF KEY PLAYERS IN THE SECTOR AND SUCCESSFUL CASES OF RECENT YEARS

Ukraine's agricultural sector is characterised by a competitive market environment. Market players vary in size: large domestic companies and subsidiaries of international groups operate alongside small local farmers. SMEs are responsible for over 83% of product sales, while the share of large enterprises is lower at 16%¹⁹.

Table 1: The 10 largest agricultural producers and exporters in Ukraine by revenue

Company name	Origination	Revenue 2023 (USD million)
Kernel	Ukraine	3,455
MHP	Ukraine	3,021
Ukrlandfarming	Ukraine	658-921
ADM Ukraine	Global	663
Agroprosperis	Global	526-790
Eridon	Ukraine	542
Astarta	Ukraine	463
Nibulon	Ukraine	400
Viterra	Global	361
Bunge	Global	361

Source: Compiled on public data

¹⁹ <https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

CASE 1. Plant protection products – Ukravit Institute (commissioned in 2020)

Ukravit Group has invested USD 7 million to open a research centre Ukravit Institute in Cherkasy.

The Ukravit Institute develops original Ukrainian crop protection products that meet international certification. Each year, 2 or 3 of the most efficient combinations and developments are brought to the Ukrainian and global market. As part of the Horizon Europe 2021-2027 project, Ukravit is developing the latest optical nanocomposite sensors for the analysis of micro and macro elements in maize.

CASE 3. Logistics of the Danube cluster – Nibulon (commissioned in 2023)

In 2022, Nibulon began to develop the Danube as an alternative export route, investing USD 15.5 million to build grain transshipment facilities from rail and road to river transport.

In 2023, the company doubled the share of its own fleet's shipments on the Danube, and in the first quarter of 2024, Nibulon regained its leadership in Ukrainian grain exports. The share of cargo delivered by Nibulon's own fleet was 27%, compared to 10% in 2023.

CASE 5. Processing development in Starokonstantynivskiy OEP – Kernel (commissioned in 2024)

Starokostiantynivskiy OEP is already operating at 50% capacity and is continuing to accelerate. Total investment exceeded USD 200 million.

OEP has two processing lines, 75-80% of which are already used for sunflower processing. The remaining 15-20% will be used to process rapeseed and soya beans. The plant has the processing capacity of up to one million tonnes of product annually and 120,000 tonnes of sunflower seed storage.

CASE 2. «Green energy» development – Kernel (commissioned in 2021)

Under a loan from the EBRD and the Clean Technology Fund, Kernel built a bioenergy plant in Poltava with an electrical capacity of 10 MW and a thermal capacity of 42 MW. The cogeneration plant runs on sunflower husk and produces heat and electricity for the plant.

CASE 4. Deep processing of millet – Zolotonoskyi Bacon (commissioned in 2023)

A millet processing plant built by Zolotonoskyi Bacon LLC of Time Investment Group has been commissioned in the Cherkasy region. The cost of construction was USD 2.5 million. The capacity of the plant is 4 tonnes of millet per hour. The output per tonne of millet is 700 kg of millet.

The plant will focus on both the domestic market and millet exports to the EU, where gluten-free products are in high demand.

4.1.2. Overview and outlook of key reforms

Ukraine has clear commitments to continue reforms in the agricultural sector for integration into EU markets, enhancing investment attractiveness, and developing the industry's potential, as outlined in the Ukraine Facility²⁰

Reform 1.

Aligning the institutional framework, agriculture and rural development to the EU policy (Q1 2027)

Potential impact: The agricultural and rural development strategy focuses on capacity building and requires significant investment to harmonise policies with the European Union, strengthen institutions, support small producers, protect the environment and enhance financial management.

Clearly defined strategic priorities will contribute to the effective implementation of support measures aimed at the development of agri-food supply chains, diversification of manufacture, improvement of quality and safety standards, etc. The reform will encourage evidence-based policy making.

Reform 2.

Ensure functioning of the land market (Q1 2025)

Potential impact: Ensuring full digital access to services will help reduce administrative discretion, improve service accessibility for the population and businesses, while also aiding tax collection and local government planning. This initiative will also contribute to greater transparency in the land market.

The introduction of market turnover of agricultural land leaves open the question of access to the agricultural land market for foreigners and companies with foreign beneficiaries. The reform should encourage the implementation of cautious but decisive steps to ensure a balance between regulation and the flow of foreign investment.

Reform 3.

Improve institutional and administrative capacities to manage the investment programs (Q3 2025)

Potential impact: Implementation of an EU-style investment public support programme would improve governance standards, increase transparency and efficiency of channelling public support to the agricultural sector. It would also enable Ukraine to gain experience of EU procedures, strengthen capabilities at the national and local levels and prepare for eventual implementation of EU pre-accession programmes in agriculture and rural development.

Successful project implementation and effective management require thorough support, including engineering support, ensuring personnel safety and other aspects that affect the implementation of investment projects. The project launch is not limited to project planning, but requires additional investment to ensure the necessary elements for its implementation.

Reform 4.

Improvement of the official public electronic farm register (Q1 2026)

Potential impact: Completing registration of all agricultural producers, with a particular focus on encouraging registration of the smallest producers, would improve access to support programmes for those in need, lead to higher tax revenues and encourage sector formalisation. It would also improve the functioning of the system of public support for agriculture through eliminating administrative obstacles and costs for agricultural producers when receiving state aid.

Reform 5.

Long-term development of the irrigation system to increase climate resilience of the sector (Q1 2025)

Potential impact: The development of an irrigation system will enhance the productivity of agricultural lands and help ensure production stability in the face of extreme climatic conditions. Such a project can help mitigate the risks associated with droughts and improve food security in the country.

Reform 6.

Demine lands and water areas (Q2 2024)

Potential impact: Adopting the reform will allow to coordinate and determine the general goals and priorities of policies in the field of humanitarian demining and mine action, areas of responsibility, role and tasks of government authorities, non-government and private demining operators, as well as priority areas of attracting support from international partners. The reform will contribute to attracting and maximising the efficiency of the use of resources.

²⁰ <https://www.ukrainefacility.me.gov.ua>

The list of reforms is not exhaustive. The Ukrainian government is also working to strengthen export logistics by opening new international checkpoints, speeding up cargo inspection procedures and expanding border capacity. Ukraine is actively allocating funds to restore critical logistics infrastructure (including rail and road networks) through the Restoration of Critical Logistics Infrastructure and Network Connectivity project²¹.

Among the policies aimed at developing human capital, the government plans to create a safe and inclusive

educational environment for access to quality education and to transform vocational education, including updating higher education standards and strengthening university autonomy, which will contribute to increased selectivity and flexibility of educational disciplines²².

The state continues to support agricultural enterprises, in particular, in April 2024, the compensation of the cost of domestic machinery was renewed up to 25%. The state maintains the funding of subsidy programmes, low-cost loans and guarantee programmes.

4.1.3. Tendencies and trends

1 **Climate Change and Resource Sustainability:**

Changes in climate conditions impact crop yields and the types of crops that can be grown in various regions. Adapting to these conditions through the implementation of sustainable practices and technologies will be critical.

2 **Digitalization and Automation:**

Integrating advanced technologies such as precision farming, automated water management systems, and drones for spraying and monitoring can significantly increase efficiency and productivity.

3 **Bioeconomy and Circular Economy:**

Focusing on the production of bioproducts and utilising organic waste as resources can help create added value and reduce environmental impact.

4 **Global Food Demand Increase:**

Rising populations and increasing incomes in developing countries lead to higher food demand,

which can be an opportunity for exports, especially given Ukraine's fertile chernozem soils.

5 **Changes in Global Trade and Policy:**

Trade agreements, customs regulations, and political stability will influence Ukraine's export opportunities. Events like Brexit, changes in US policy, and other geopolitical shifts can alter trade flows.

6 **Enhanced Quality and Safety Standards:**

Global markets require greater transparency and high safety standards for food products. This will necessitate the implementation of advanced standards and certification by Ukrainian producers.

7 **Expansion of Markets for Organic Produce:**

The growing global trend towards healthy eating and organic products opens new opportunities for the Ukrainian market, considering the large areas that can be dedicated to organic farming.

4.1.4. Prospects and potential for the sector

The agricultural sector has a significant potential to stimulate economic growth in Ukraine, but the key factors are further integration into the EU, access to higher levels of the value chain and modernization. Sectors that are investment-attractive for further development are presented below.

SEEDS – SUBSTITUTING IMPORTS

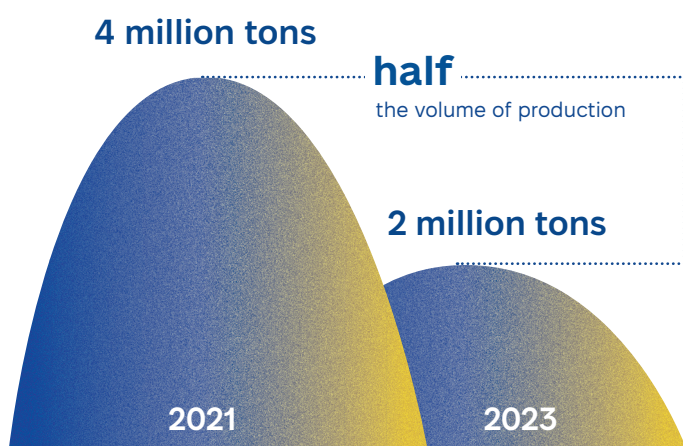
In the first half of 2022, Ukraine imported ten times more seeds than it sold abroad. One of the goals of the agribusiness development strategy is seed imports substitution. **Currently, Ukraine lags behind the world players in the amount of investments in R&D, on the other hand, favourable climatic conditions, not fully loaded manufacturing capacities, and an interest**

from international players in further localization of production indicate to a significant potential of the seed industry. MAPE, in terms of the strategy for the development of the agricultural industry, forecasts investments in the seed market at the level of USD 840 million and construction of 12 seed production plants.

²¹ <https://www.kmu.gov.ua>

²² <https://www.me.gov.ua>

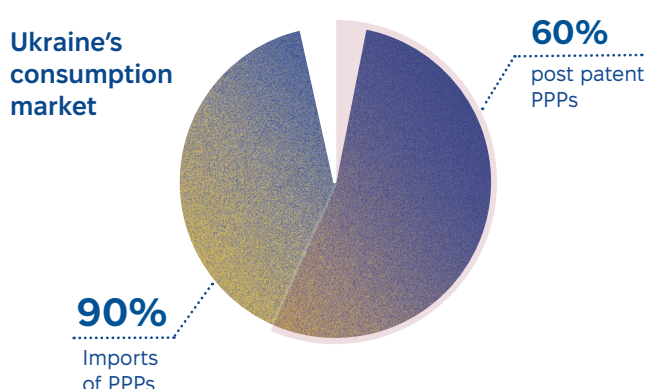
FERTILISERS – SUBSTITUTING IMPORTS AND INTRODUCING GREEN TECHNOLOGIES



In 2023, the production of nitrogen fertilizers in Ukraine was reduced by 2 times - to 2 million tons. Own capacities are limited in supplying significant volumes to the market. At the beginning of the full-scale invasion, many new players appeared, but, as of today, there is a noticeable reduction in production and plant shutdowns due to a significant dependence on the prices and supply of natural gas and raw materials. The direction of green (low carbon) fertilisers is less dependent on gas, but requires significant investments, which limits the market access of Ukrainian producers. For import substitution, it is advisable to involve international companies-leaders of the industry to launch "green" factories and localise production, which will also contribute to the improvement of the currency balance.

PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS (PPPs) – LOCALISING THE PRODUCTION BY INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

Imports of PPPs make up about 90% of Ukraine's consumption. Currently, 60% of the market is taken by post-patent PPPs, with further growth expected.



The active development of the potential of local production of PPPs is possible under the conditions of reloading the available capacities of domestic manufacturers and their partnership with international companies to build trust among consumers. The role of bio- and organic PPPs is also growing rapidly, due to the desire of the EU countries to reduce the consumption of pesticides by 50% by 2030. The loyalty of agricultural holdings to well-known international brands makes it difficult for originators to enter the market. The scientific capacity of patent PPPs requires significant R&D expenses.

Simplified business conditions, affordable financing and tax holidays will make it easier for Ukrainian originators to enter the market.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT – LOCALISING THE MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY SELF-PROPELLED MACHINERY, DEVELOPING ATTACHMENT EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

In 2022, the capacity of the Ukrainian market for agricultural machinery decreased by 21% to USD 2.6 billion. Compared to Poland²³, Ukraine has three times less application of machinery, and, therefore, domestic demand has not reached saturation²⁴. The current state of the market is characterised by high import dependence and a high share of the secondary market (70% by the number of the machinery). Investing in the existing domestic production of motor equipment has a low perspective due to outdated technologies and low consumer confidence. In the motor equipment sector,

it is expedient to concentrate on cooperation with global brands and locating their production facilities in Ukraine. Ukrainian manufacturers are already moderately represented in the field of attachment equipment and accessories, which have a prospect of replacing a large share of imports, provided that adequate cost is ensured and investment and state support programs are attracted. A high potential is granted to the direction of innovative equipment (drones, sensors), which are becoming relevant in the field of demining and precision farming.

²³ <https://stat.gov.pl>

²⁴ <https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

²⁵ <https://www.kmu.gov.ua>

IRRIGATION – INCREASING IRRIGATION CAPACITIES

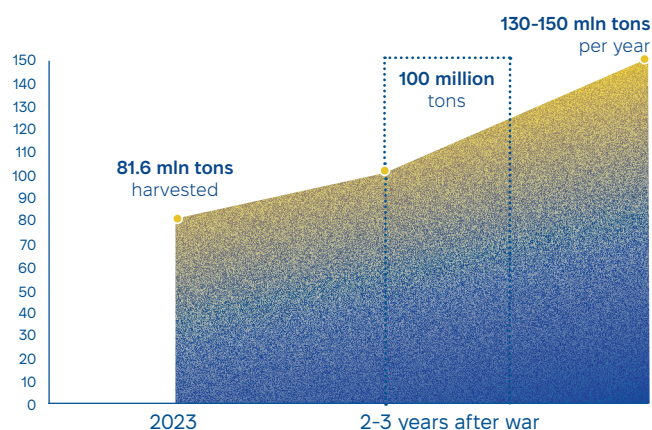
Operational wear and tear of irrigation systems in Ukraine has reached a critical limit and is more than 80%, which was intensified by the invasion from the Russian Federation and the blowing up of the Kakhovka HPP dam.

Restoration and development of irrigated agriculture is one of the priority tasks of the country. **In its irrigation and drainage development strategy until 2030, the**

GoU projects the further expansion of irrigation areas and water regulation, as well as the reform of the state water resources management system²⁵. The increased potential of inter-farm and intra-farm irrigation systems requires attracting significant investments in infrastructure, scientific research and development. International donors and investors are actively involved in the development of irrigation systems (USAID within the framework of the “Agro” Program and Japan International Cooperation Agency within the framework of the project of “Urgent Support of the Agricultural Sector”).

DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

The record volumes of the harvest in 2021 amounted to more than 110 million tons. **In 2023, Ukraine harvested 81.6 million tons. Within two or three years after the end of the war, it will be possible to bring the harvest to the level of 100 million tons or more. The harvest potential of Ukraine is estimated at 130-150 million tons per year.**



However, the question arises of the feasibility of further increasing the sown areas to increase the harvests. As of 2022, the rate of ploughed land in Ukraine reached an average of 54%, and, in some regions, 70% or more. The processing sector is becoming more relevant to expand the value-added chain, which is currently poorly developed in Ukraine.

The development of the processing sector after the war will start with oil-bearing crops, such as sunflower, soya, and rapeseed, to be followed by corn and then by other agricultural crops. Within next years, Ukraine may receive an extra USD 20 billion a year from this sector.

This resource will be sufficient for reinvesting it in the processing sector, a move which will help enter a new stage of processing and the production of goods with higher profit margins.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR – DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURE TO INCREASE EXPORTS

The livestock sector in Ukraine has significant export potential. The actual state of the industry does not correspond to the potential opportunities. The products of pig breeding, livestock, and aquaculture are mainly consumed in the domestic market. In the area of milk and dairy products, private production prevails. Dependence on the imports of genetic resources is increasing, and the existing selection system is not effective enough in terms of the main parameters compared to foreign players. **Domestic manufacturers are considering export potential to the countries of the Middle East, Europe, and Asia due to the saturation of the domestic market of Ukraine and limited purchasing power, which reduces the level of marginality. Export efficiency will be achieved under the condition of cost optimization and adaptation of the production infrastructure.** The development of the existing market requires the improvement of sanitary control and construction of centralised slaughterhouses. Building full-cycle factories and localization of premix

production will provide an opportunity for better cost control. To prepare products for further exports, it is needed to expand the space of cold warehouses and modern refrigerated logistics centers.

The most urgent investments include restoration of damaged assets, agricultural recovery support by addressing liquidity issues, particularly for small farmers, focus on higher value-added products and export orientation, investment in climate change resilience and integrated food and energy systems²⁶.

Attracting investment in the country's agricultural sector will help increase the sector's productive capacity, introduce innovation, strengthen the country's food security and address a significant number of social problems in rural areas.

²⁶ <https://www.ukrainefacility.me.gov.ua>