

An Overview of Sugar Industry in Ukraine

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Introduction. The sugar industry is one of the leading sectors of the food industry. The sugar industry has a multifaceted relationship with other sectors of the economy and many sectors of the food industry. It is closely related to agriculture, multifaceted influences on its development. Growing sugar beet urges implementation of proper crop rotation, till age and mechanization increases the overall, presupposing an agrotechnical level of agriculture. In the production of raw materials for sugar industry the final result is important, namely getting the most of sugar from 1 ha of sowing of sugar beet by increasing its sugar and improve other quality indicators, which would encourage clean juice - within 89-90%.

Materials and methods. Research based on materials of Ukrainian scientists and experts in the field of milk production and data State Statistics Service. The study was conducted by using statistical and other research methods such as observation and analysis.

Results and discussion. In 2009, total production of sugar beet totalled 10,067 thousand tonnes. In comparison with 2002, the deviation is 35.9% (i.e. production decreased by 4385.0 thousand tonnes or 64.1%). And compared to 1990, the deviation is 22.7% (production decreased by 34,197 tonnes or by 77.3%). So in the period of 19 years sugar beet industry decreased up to 77.3%, which is an impressive figure. There is a number of objective and subjective reasons for that. Layoffs associated with the direct reduction in acreage. So in comparison with 1990 the sown area decreased by 1285 thousand Ha or 80%. That is, as you can see there is a direct relationship with the volume of production. Although the last three years increased yield from 1 ha of sowing areas in 2009 it was 315 centners per 1 hectare.

After joining the WTO sugar industry began to decline more. Ukrainian government loosened the import of sugar cane and that caused a significant impact on domestic producers. What is not yet able to compete with sugar cane has a lower cost. But this would not happen if the sugar industry technically upgrades rearm. In the field and in general in agriculture there is little investment, particularly in FDI because foreign investors are interested in investing in agriculture with already known and insured quality and stability.

Conclusions. Analysis revealed several difficulties in the sugar industry in recent years. They mainly include the lack of raw materials for the production of sufficient consumer demand for industry products of high quality. This indicates the importance of the problem and the need to search the ways of resolving it.

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