

FROM RUSSIAN INVASION TO EU INTEGRATION

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Ukrainian agriculture into perspective

> What challenges?

Getting them right

What opportunities?

Now and in the future, in Europe and around the world









- Large area (41.3 m ha // EU → 157.4 m ha)
- "Big volume, low value, export-oriented"
- Medium-sized farms main players
- **Public Policies** → Low € but support for exports



■ UA → 41.3 m. ha of agricultural // 32.7 m. ha arable

68.5 % country

! 26.5 m. ha arable under UA control

■ **EU** → **157.4** m. ha agricultural // **98.1** m. ha arable

If MS → UA 20% of EU agric., 25% arable

Currently → FR 17.4 % SP 15.2 % agric.

• !!! Risks: Wind and water erosion, droughts

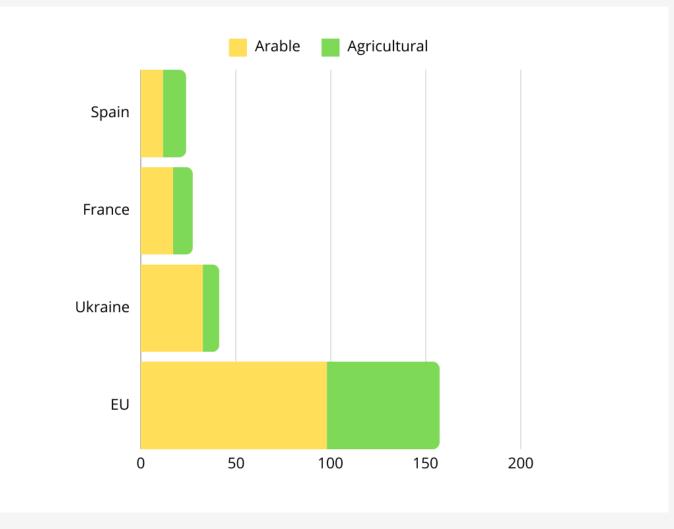


Figure 1 – Comparison of shares of agricultural and arable land in EU, UA, FR and SP Author: A. Albaladejo Román (EPRS). Data sources: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Eurostat



"Big volume, low value, export-oriented"

Maize (42mt) Wheat (32mt) Sunflower (16.4 mt)

Livestock? (Poultry 1.4 mt) Processed foods? → Taxes/Business climate

Agri exports: 27% in 2013 → 41% in 2021 !! Important for UA economy

Low value = 39% Spain's exports

Export markets → EU from 2013 (Spain) + China, India, Egypt



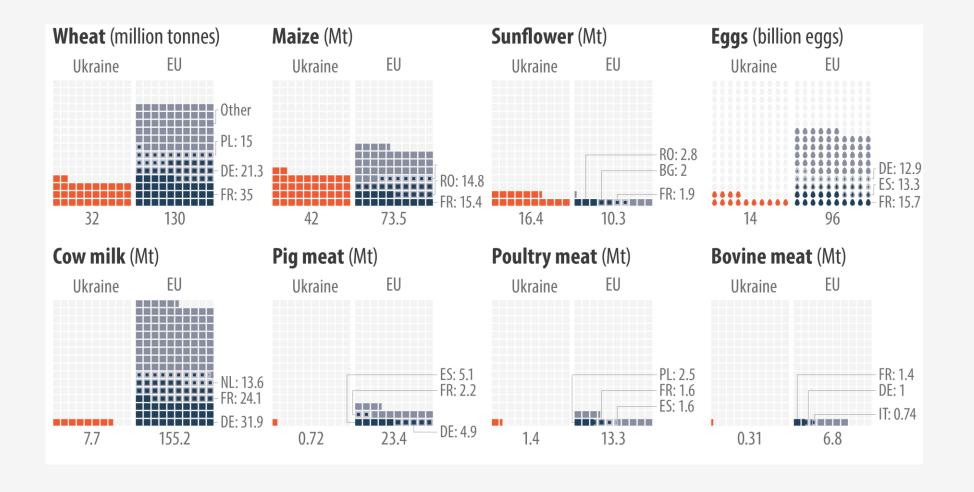


Figure 2 – Comparison of Ukrainian and EU production of selected agricultural products. Authors: A. Albaladejo Román and S. Chahri (EPRS). Data sources: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Eurostat



Structure

Big differences with EU: Collectivisation, post-USSR policies

8.600 Medium-size (200-2000 ha) dominate grain production

Small farms (under 100ha) → fruit/vegetables

22 very large (50 000 ha) !!10 with more tan 100 000 ha

Oligarchisation? → Only control 12% cultivated area



Public Policies

Little funding-Under-developed sectors

◆ Reprioritisation following Russian invasión

Taxation



Challenges:

Demining, reconstruction recovery

\$32 billion → **demining** 1/3rd of Ukraine?

\$56.1 billion → reconstruction (\$9.4 bln) recovery (\$46.7 bln/10-years)

'Build Back Better'

EU Budget and CAP payments

Cost → €96.5 bln?? €53.2 bln?? €0??

Is **CAP reform** needed? → Accession Treaty, Phase-in, Capping...

Historical predecents → Southern and Eastern enlargements



Challenges:

EU Budget and CAP payments

Historical predecents → EU agricultural land increase following Southern and Eastern enlargements

1986 EC= 97.4 m ha // Spain + Portugal= 34.4 m ha → **35.3** % increase

2004 EU = 130 m ha // 10MS = 38.5 m ha → 29.6 % increase

2024 EU = 157.4 m ha // UA = 41.3 m ha → 26.2 % increase



Challenges:

Administrative capacity

Convergence and implementation **EU** acquis

Manage and control payments

Preventing corruption

Political opposition to EU Enlargement

Bringing stakeholders on board



Opportunities:

Economic recovery

Agriculture → 11% GDP // 10% employment*

13 million Ukrainians in rural areas

Poland $2014 = \uparrow 50\%$ GDP growth

Opportunities for EU businesses

Market of 40-30 million consumers

Growing purchasing power

Underdeveloped food industry

Food, Feed and Soil security

'No Spanish jamón without Ukrainian grain'

EU **Protein** deficit → UA soybean = 2 x EU production

Soil security → UA 25% world's *chornozem*

Sustainability

Geostrategic implications

MENA region (political stability → subsidized calories)

Sub-Sahara **Africa** (2.5 billion by 2050 / 40% world by 2100)

Russia → Weaponisation of food // EU would surpass (1/3 wheat)

China → Protein deficit // EU leverage



Thank you!



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