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THE EU COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND ITS ROLE IN UKRAINE'S DEVELOPMENT

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The Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union occupies a special place in the system of EU policies, because it combines legal regulation, financial support, market mechanisms, and long-term planning in one of the most socially significant sectors of the economy. In its contemporary form, the CAP is no longer limited to the traditional tasks of increasing agricultural productivity and stabilizing food markets. Today it is directed at ensuring food security, protecting farmers' incomes, preserving the environment, supporting climate adaptation, maintaining viable rural areas, and strengthening the sustainability of agricultural

production as a whole [1]. Such a multidimensional character of the CAP makes it especially important for states that seek to modernize their agrarian sector in line with European standards. For Ukraine, this issue is particularly relevant, since agriculture remains one of the key sectors of the national economy and at the same time performs broader social and stabilizing functions under conditions of war and post-war recovery [2].

The significance of the CAP for Ukraine is determined, first of all, by the fact that the European model demonstrates a systematic approach to agricultural governance. In the EU, agricultural policy is not treated as a fragmented set of subsidies or temporary anti-crisis measures. On the contrary, it is built around clearly defined objectives, common legal principles, strategic planning instruments, and mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation. The modern CAP framework is implemented through strategic plans developed by member states within a common Union legal architecture, which allows the combination of shared policy goals with national and regional needs [3]. This approach may be highly instructive for Ukraine, where the effectiveness of agricultural policy depends not only on the amount of state support, but also on the coherence of legal regulation, the predictability of public policy, and the capacity of institutions responsible for implementation.

The broader European understanding of rural development may therefore be useful for Ukraine in both strategic and practical terms. It suggests that agriculture should not be viewed solely as a source of export revenue or budget income. Rather, it should be treated as the basis of rural life, local employment, food systems, and territorial cohesion. A policy focused only on increasing production volumes cannot resolve the deeper problems of rural decline. By contrast, CAP principles encourage a more integrated approach in which agricultural support is connected with innovation, advisory services, environmental measures, local initiatives, and the long-term viability of rural settlements [4]. Such an approach would be valuable for Ukraine, especially in the process of reconstruction, when the question is not only how to restore production, but also how to preserve communities and create conditions for their sustainable future.

The CAP is also highly relevant to Ukraine because of the country's European integration trajectory. The gradual approximation of Ukrainian law to EU law requires the adaptation of national regulation in areas closely connected with agricultural policy, including food safety, phytosanitary and veterinary rules, environmental obligations, land use, public support instruments, and institutional governance. The European Commission's assessment of Ukraine's progress within the enlargement framework confirms the importance of sectoral reforms and the broader need to align state institutions and legal mechanisms with EU requirements [5]. In this regard, the CAP is important not merely as an economic instrument, but also as a source of legal standards and governance methods. It allows Ukraine to understand how agricultural policy operates within the EU legal order and what institutional conditions are necessary for effective implementation.

Environmental considerations also make the CAP significant for Ukraine's future development. European agricultural policy increasingly links financial assistance with requirements concerning sustainable management of natural resources, climate adaptation, biodiversity, and responsible land use [1]. This dimension is highly relevant for Ukraine, whose agricultural strength is closely connected with its natural resource base. Long-term economic success in the agricultural sphere is impossible without preserving soil fertility, water resources, and ecological balance. In addition, wartime damage to agricultural land creates new challenges that make environmental restoration and safe land use particularly urgent. The CAP experience suggests that environmental obligations should not be treated as an external burden, but as an integral part of a modern agricultural strategy [4]. For Ukraine, this could support the transition from a purely extractive use of agricultural resources toward a more sustainable model of development.

In addition, the CAP may help Ukraine rethink the relationship between central authorities and local actors in agricultural policy. European rural development policy gives considerable importance to local initiatives, community participation, and the adaptation of common goals to concrete territorial needs [4]. This principle may be particularly valuable for Ukraine, where decentralization reforms have increased the role of territorial communities in local development. If properly integrated into agricultural and rural policy, this local dimension could improve the effectiveness of support measures, make them more responsive to real needs, and strengthen accountability in implementation. Thus, the CAP experience may contribute not only to sectoral reform, but also to better governance practices more generally.

For all these reasons, the EU Common Agricultural Policy has substantial significance for Ukraine's development. Its importance lies not in the mechanical borrowing of foreign rules, but in the possibility of using European experience to improve Ukrainian legislation, policy design, and institutional practice. The CAP provides a valuable example of how agricultural policy can combine economic efficiency, legal clarity, environmental responsibility, and social solidarity. For Ukraine, this is especially important in the context of European integration, wartime challenges, and future recovery. The modernization of the Ukrainian agricultural sector requires precisely such a complex approach, in which support for producers is combined with rural development, sustainability, and strategic governance. Accordingly, the CAP should be viewed as both a practical benchmark and a long-term orientation point for strengthening Ukraine's agricultural sector and ensuring balanced national development.

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ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ЗАХИСТУ ЯДЕРНИХ ОБ'ЄКТІВ ЯК СКЛАДОВОЇ КРИТИЧНОЇ ІНФРАСТРУКТУРИ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ: ПРАВОВИЙ РЕЖИМ І СУЧАСНІ ВИКЛИКИ (КЕЙС ЗАПОРІЗЬКОЇ АЕС)

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Сучасні збройні конфлікти дедалі частіше виходять за межі традиційного протистояння між арміями та охоплюють об'єкти критичної інфраструктури, що створює загрози глобального масштабу. Особливу небезпеку становлять атомні електростанції, адже їх пошкодження або порушення режиму роботи здатне спричинити катастрофічні наслідки не лише для держави, на території якої вони розташовані, але й для всього регіону. Український досвід, пов'язаний із окупацією та мілітаризацією Запорізької атомної електростанції, яскраво демонструє новий рівень ризиків, які виникають унаслідок поєднання військових дій і функціонування ядерних об'єктів. Уперше в історії найбільша атомна електростанція Європи опинилася під контролем іноземних збройних сил, що перетворило її на елемент військово-політичного тиску та водночас джерело постійної ядерної загрози.