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ЕКОНОМІЧНА СУТНІСТЬ ПОНЯТТЯ «ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЯ» ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ НА ЗАХИСТ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧИХ ІНТЕРЕСІВ НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ

Анотація. Сільське господарство кожної країни функціонує в умовах як внутрішньої конкуренції, так і зовнішніх викликів. Ця теза повною мірою стосується й аграрного сектору України. В умовах глобалізаційних викликів підприємства сільського господарства прагнуть забезпечити якомога вищі результати функціонування. При цьому не завжди враховуються потреби внутрішніх стейкхолдерів, а гонитва за прибутками — знижує рівень продовольчої безпеки країни. Сільське господарство й процеси глобалізації тісно корелюють між собою, свідченням чого є діяльність СОТ щодо квотування обсягів поставок продукції сільського господарства на ринок країн — членів організації. Особливої уваги заслуговують транснаціональні корпорації, діяльність яких підтримуються уряди країн їхнього походження, що не завжди приносить позитивні результати країнам-реципієнтам. Тому важливо дослідити розвиток сільського господарства України в умовах глобалізації та визначити вплив на внутрішніх стейкхолдерів. Продовольчі інтереси населення України враховуються при дослідженні багатьма вченими. Посилення інтеграційних процесів у вітчизняній економіці в умовах глобалізаційних процесів опрацьовані в роботах V. Tanzi, Г. Алояна, О. Білоруса, К. Гудими та ін. За таких умов важливим є дослідження та обґрунтування впливу функціонування вітчизняних (агрохолдингів) та іноземних (ТНК) великих корпоративних аграрних формувань на розвиток вітчизняного сільського господарства. Суперечливість розвитку процесів глобалізації з національними інтересами у сфері сільського господарства супроводжується зниженням урахування продовольчих інтересів населення України, що й потребує додаткового дослідження. Мета дослідження полягає у визначеності впливу процесів інтеграції та глобалізації на розвиток вітчизняного аграрного сектору та врахування продовольчих інтересів населення України. Розкрито зміст дефініції «глобалізація» з економічного погляду. Доведено негативний вплив великих вітчизняних та зарубіжних аграрних холдингів на вітчизняний ринок продовольства та стан земельних ресурсів в Україні. Вказані компанії займаються вирощуванням монокультур, не враховуючи потреби населення країни, де зосереджена їхня діяльність. Отже, вітчизняні та іноземні агрохолдинги можуть завдавати збитків продовольчим інтересам громадян країн шляхом: 1) надмірного продовольчого експорту; 2) надмірного продовольчого імпорту; 3) неконтрольованого використання агрохімічних засобів; 4) тиску на державну адміністрацію з метою просування на внутрішній ринок так званого «сірого імпорту»; 5) тиску на державну

адміністрацію з метою просування на внутрішній ринок ГМО-продукції; б) картельних змов на внутрішньому продовольчому ринку.

Ключові слова: процеси глобалізації, сільське господарство, продовольча безпека, агрохолдинги.

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THE ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PROTECTION OF FOOD INTERESTS OF THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE

Abstract. Agriculture of each country operates in conditions of both internal competition and external challenges. It is also true for the agricultural sector of Ukraine. In conditions of global challenges agricultural enterprises strive to achieve the highest possible results. The needs of internal stakeholders are not always taken into account, while the pursuit of profit reduces the level of food security of the country. Agriculture and the processes of globalization are strongly interconnected, as evidenced by the activities of the WTO on the quotation of the deliveries of agricultural products to the market of the member-countries of the organization. Special attention is given to transnational corporations, whose activities are supported by the governments of their countries of origin, which does not always bring positive results to the recipient countries. Strengthening of integration processes in the domestic economy in the conditions of globalization processes are considered in the works of V. Tanzi, G. Aloyan, O. Bilorus, K. Gudyma, etc. It is therefore important to explore the development of agriculture. The food interests of the population of Ukraine are considered in the study of many scientists. Under such conditions, it is important to study and to substantiate the impact of the domestic (agricultural holdings) and foreign (TNCs) large corporate agricultural groups on the development of domestic agricultural sector. The contradictory nature of development processes of globalization and national interests in the sphere of agriculture is accompanied by a decrease in taking into account the food interests of the population of Ukraine, and requires further study. The purpose of the study is to determine the influence of processes of integration and globalization on the development of the domestic agricultural sector and to take into account food interests of the population of Ukraine. The article reveals the definition of "globalization" from an economic point of view. The negative impact of large domestic and foreign agricultural holdings on the domestic food market and the state of land resources in Ukraine is proved. These companies are engaged into the cultivation of monocultures, thus, not taking into account the needs of the population of the country. So, domestic and foreign agricultural holdings can cause damage to the food interests of the citizens of the countries by: 1)

excessive food exports; 2) excessive food imports; 3) uncontrolled use of agrochemicals; 4) pressure on public administration to promote the domestic market of the so-called "grey import"; 5) pressure on public administration to promote the domestic market of GMO products; 6) creation of cartels in the domestic food market.

Keywords: globalization, agriculture, food security, agricultural holdings.

JEL Classification: F6, Q1

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ ПОНЯТИЯ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЗАЩИТУ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ИНТЕРЕСОВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ УКРАИНЫ

Аннотация. Сельское хозяйство каждой страны функционирует в условиях как внутренней конкуренции, так и внешних вызовов. Этот тезис в полной мере касается и аграрного сектора Украины. В условиях глобализационных вызовов предприятия сельского хозяйства стремятся обеспечить как можно более высокие результаты функционирования. При этом не всегда учитываются потребности внутренних стейкхолдеров, а погоня за прибылью — снижает уровень продовольственной безопасности страны. Сельское хозяйство и процессы глобализации тесно коррелируют между собой, свидетельством чего является деятельность ВТО относительно квотирования объемов поставок продукции сельского хозяйства на рынок стран — членов организации. Отдельного внимания заслуживают транснациональные корпорации, деятельность которых поддерживается правительствами стран их происхождения, не всегда приносит положительные результаты странам-реципиентам. Доказано негативное влияние крупных отечественных и зарубежных аграрных холдингов на отечественный рынок продовольствия и состояние земельных ресурсов в Украине. Указанные компании занимаются выращиванием монокультур, не учитывая потребности населения страны, где сосредоточена их деятельность.

Ключевые слова: процессы глобализации, сельское хозяйство, продовольственная безопасность, агрохолдинги.

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Introduction. The agriculture of each country operates in conditions of both internal competition and external challenges. This thesis also applies to the agrarian sector of Ukraine. In the face of globalization challenges, agricultural enterprises seek to achieve the highest possible

results. It does not always take into account the needs of domestic stakeholders, and the pursuit of profits reduces the level of food safety of the country. These issues are especially relevant due to the large number of agroholdings that use, in most cases, the export-oriented strategy of development. Thus, in order to achieve food safety in the context of globalization it is important to balance the interests, first of all, of internal stakeholders and the food interests of the State, and only then - to export products on a residual basis.

Agriculture and the processes of globalization are closely interconnected, as evidenced by the activities of the WTO on allocation of quotas for agricultural products to the market of member-countries of the organization. Transnational corporations deserve particular attention, their activities are supported by the governments of their countries of origin, which does not always bring positive results to recipient countries.

The indisputable fact is the consistent strategy of integration of the domestic agricultural sector, implemented by the Ukrainian government, into the European and world community. However, in such conditions, the interests of Ukrainian farmers and consumers of products are not taken into account. Therefore, it is important to study the development of Ukrainian agriculture in a globalizing environment and to determine the impact on domestic stakeholders.

Analysis of Publications and the Research Purpose. Agriculture is the basis of food security of the country. The food interests of the Ukrainian population are considered in works of many scientists. Under such conditions, research and substantiation of the influence of the functioning of domestic (agroholdings) and foreign (TNCs) large corporate agrarian units on the development of domestic agriculture is important [1-4].

The contradictory nature of development processes of globalization and national interests in the sphere of agriculture is accompanied by a decrease in taking into account the food interests of the population of Ukraine, and requires further study. The purpose of the study is to determine the influence of processes of integration and globalization on the development of the domestic agricultural sector and to take into account food interests of the population of Ukraine.

Research Findings. The last decades of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century are characterized by significant changes in the World. The main feature of world development is accelerated globalization, which manifests itself in the intensified international flows of goods, services and finance. This was the result of many factors, including the actions of governments regarding trade and capital markets liberalization, privatization and deregulation of economic activities. In this respect, an important force is the rapid development of information and communication technologies. Strengthened financial flows are internationalized and stimulated by global information systems.

Globalization is a process of global economic, political and cultural integration and unification. There is an increase in both the number of common problems for groups of states and the number and types of integrated entities.

As noted by well-known globalists O. Bilorus and V. Vlasov, globalization is a universalization of all spheres of public life, which led to a new stage in the internationalization of economic life, the break-up of national borders, the development of world markets for goods, services, finance, labor, information, that is the apotheosis -the global market economy [5].

Globalization is emerging as a complex of interconnected processes: economic, cultural, technological, political, environmental. The consequence of such processes is the unlimited flow of information, images, ideas, goods, capital, people, lifestyles, threats and risks across borders. In conjunction with the emergence of social networks and political institutions that limit the influence of national states on the livelihoods of their societies all this contributes to the creation of a global culture of the modern world.

In addition to the unprecedented increase in the level of economic interdependence and interpenetration, the rapid development of industrial, information and marketing technologies, the characteristic feature of globalization, even its driving mechanism, is the development of traditional and the emergence of new international institutions that are supranational in nature. That is, in particular, pointed out by G.K. Aloyan, who is noting that globalization is accompanied by the

creation of new institutions that are joining the existing ones to work in a supranational framework. According to the scientist, the role of the three major global institutions (IRF, World Bank and WTO) is questionable in terms of fair decision-making – the dominant role in these institutions belongs not only to the richest industrialized countries, but to their associated commercial and financial circles, which is reflected in the policies of these institutes [3].

The task of these international institutions is to reduce the sovereign rights of national governments to carry out the regulatory function and to create a legal framework for the formation of a global market. Such a policy is aimed at ensuring the smooth functioning of transnational companies. As K. Gudima rightly points out, TNCs play a leading role in further internationalization of the economy through global strategies that combine national economies and national markets. They determine the new trends in the export of capital. TNCs fully ensure the integrated use of diversified resources, possess a mechanism for flexible adaptation to changing external conditions, are characterized by the mobility of organizational and managerial structure. At the same time, the activities of TNCs in the recipient country lead to the reduction in the employment level, tax evasion through foreign affiliates, which is detrimental to the state budget and, as a result, reduces the possibility of financing social and other programs in the home country. With enormous production and financial resources, TNCs can capture key positions in the economy, threatening the economic security of host countries, and can even exert political pressure on their governments. Often, TNCs absorb national capital or squeeze it out from profitable branches [6].

In a voluntary and coercive reduction of sovereign rights of national governments to carry out regulatory functions with their redistribution in favor of supranational bodies, the responsibility of states in the face of their own population not only does not decrease proportionally to the reduction of the corresponding powers, but also increases. Global problems are complicating each year, becoming more acute and their number is not decreasing but increasing. At the same time, the in-between countries and peoples contradictions of a political, religious, and economic nature do not allow the unification of the efforts of the United Nations or regional unions to mitigate or to eliminate the massive misfortunes of peoples. In the course of globalization, the parallel centers of power, global and national, emerge. Globalization limits the role of the national state as a result of the direct access of civil society institutions, TNCs, and TNBs to the international arena. The result of globalization was the formation of supranational institutions and the transition of a number of political, economic and social functions to their competence, while these functions were performed earlier by the national authorities.

The well-known scientist-globalist O. Belorus warns, fairly asserting that the world situation is complicated by the fact that the process of compulsory, force globalization imposed on the peoples of the world leads to the creation of not only ... regional empires, but also of a global, world-wide empire, which we name the world system of globalism and which can turn into a new global world order and a global social system based on the global exploitation of countries and peoples. Such a world system will inevitably turn into a global organization of post-industrial countries, leaders of global competition and efficiency, global TNCs and global financial capital [7]. Globalism automatically means changing the existing world order in favor of globalization countries and global megacorporations, the formation of a new global economic order

A.V. Kobylanska, following the general scientific movement towards consideration of the redistribution of economic power between national states and supranational organizations, considers the evolution of regimes of global economic governance. It is shown that the specific forms of network global economic governance, with TNCs, NGOs and states playing different economic roles, are evolving [8]. This complicates the decision making process, but in the long-term allows taking into account the interests of all counterparties and, thus, reduces possible global risks, those associated with food safety as well.

As K.I. Schwabii notes, the influence of globalization processes on the taxation system is extremely complex and ambiguous as a consequence. In many cases, the effects of globalization are negative, since under such conditions there is a "erosion" of the tax base, and the ability of the tax authorities of countries to strictly follow the trends of economic, tax relations at the national or international levels is limited. Due to the effect of these factors, the effectiveness of implementing

the tax policy of the country is lost. The ability of international cooperation in the field of taxation is generally inadequate. In particular, there are long-term trends and factors of globalization influence over the system of public finances and taxes, in particular [9]. V. Tanzi denotes these factors as "fiscal termites", which "corrode" from inside-out the integrity of the tax system of the country. These are:

- 1) electronic commerce and electronic transactions;
- 2) electronic money;
- 3) transfer pricing within a single multinational company;
- 4) offshore financial centers and "tax heavens" (tax heavens);
- 5) derivatives and hedge funds, or as they are also named "toxic" assets;
- 6) inability to tax financial capital;
- 7) growing foreign activities of residents;
- 8) foreign purchases [1, p. 5-15].

The following information confirms the assumption, that the allegedly of low level of investment into agricultural production is due to the lack of land markets, is an attempt to manipulate public opinion. Thus, according to the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER), the largest agricultural holdings, according to the amount of land for cultivation and available information, are those that use from 100 to 250 thousand hectares of arable land. However, it can not be argued that in Ukraine there are not much larger agricultural land holdings. Some researchers, basing on unofficial information, argues that the maximum sizes of individual agroholdings is in between 700-800 thousand hectares. More precisely, it is a land that is controlled by one legal entity or a natural person and not formalized in single organizational structure. Although the size of agroholdings is 100-250 thousand hectares, this is also quite large, given that the average size of the agricultural area in Ukraine is approximately 123 thousand hectares of total area, 85 thousand hectares of agricultural land and 66 thousand hectares of arable land. According to the IER, the average size of an agricultural holding in Ukraine in 2008 amounted to about 80 thousand hectares of arable land. The share of arable land cultivated by agroholdings in 2008 was 17.6% of the total area of arable land, which is processed by agrarian enterprises, and will grow in the nearest future. It can be argued that in the medium term (by 2020 — aut.), agricultural holdings will handle at least 50% of this category of arable land in Ukraine [10, p. 10-11].

The lease payment for agricultural land in Ukraine also favors the interests of agroholdings. It is rather low — about 10 times lower than in the European Union. The recent increase in the number of agroholdings is due to the fact that agricultural enterprises are the main consumers of subsidies. As some researchers point out, about 10% of agribusinesses receive 80% of these payments. This is precisely the case of large agrarian enterprises, in particular agroholdings, which have the opportunity to get these funds, using personal ties in public institutions, with the help of qualified economists and lawyers. In addition, too big farms were unstable against the crises and time challenges. A significant concentration of agrarian production prevents the full realization of the potential of agriculture in Ukraine. Besides the consumer psychology of "agro-empire" towards the State and its failure to fulfill their financial and social obligations make holdings unsafe for business climate of society [4]. The owners of business are keenly interested in increasing its value, size and level of return on invested capital. An important moment in the work of agroholdings is the concentration of land within a single structure, which is treated negatively by scientists, as it can lead to the monopolization of the market of leased land, either directly or indirectly. The direct effect on the situation is directly created by the holding companies agro-industrial companies (lease), indirectly — through the control over the acquired enterprises (a control stock, shares in the company's charter) (sublease) [12].

Along with the described deficiencies in the functioning of domestic and foreign agroholdings, in the context of our study, an important point is the targeted direction of their operation — the production for export. Agrarian giants are not oriented to the domestic market (Table 1).

Table 1

TOP-10 Ukrainian grain exporters, from the beginning 2016/17 marketing year

Wheat		Barley		Maize	
Company	%	Company	%	Company	%
Nibulon	8.4	Granum Invest	12.0	Kernel	7.9
Kernel	7.2	Nibulon	10.6	Nibulon	7.8
Cargill	5.6	State food and grain corporation of Ukraine	7.6	ADM	4.7
State food and grain corporation of Ukraine	4.8	Kernel	6.5	State food and grain corporation of Ukraine	4.2
Louis Dreyfus Ukraine LTD	3.6	ADM	5.7	Ukrlandfarming PLC	4.2
Bunge Ukraine	3.1	Bunge Ukraine	2.4	Noble Resources Ukraine	3.5
ADM	2.9	Noble Resources Ukraine	2.0	Cargill	2.3
AgroProsperis	1.7	Agroryesurs	1.9	Glencore International	1.8
Glencor International	1.4	Louis Dreyfus Ukraine LTD	1.8	Louis Dreyfus Ukraine LTD	1.7
Ambar Export	1.3	BTG Pactual Commodities (Ukraine)	1.8	Bunge Ukraine	1.6
Others	60.1	Others	47.7	Others	60.2
Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Source: built on public information

The main exporters of agricultural products are agroholdings, as well as intermediary trading companies (grain traders), which are often founded by foreign companies [2, p. 12]. As O. A. Martyniuk notes, the export orientation of large commodity agricultural production, consolidates the image of Ukraine in the world as of an exporting country of raw materials ... The irrational structure of production leads to a reduction in employment, monoculture of agriculture, land degradation; the spontaneity of the processes of concentration of land and agricultural production, to the deterioration of the socio-economic situation of the vast majority of the rural population, to the decapitalization of production [11]. The level of uncertainty of the environment for agricultural enterprises is also higher, in turn, agroholdings often have a vertically integrated structure that reduces unpredictability and increases their resilience in a market economy [13]. At the same time, the formation of agroholdings will have negative social, environmental and economic implications in the future, because their export orientation, aimed at obtaining rapid profits, leads to a breach of crop rotation and, thus, degradation of agricultural land, reduction of crops of fodder crops, the abandonment of livestock, reduction in employment in rural areas.

Conclusions. Consequently, domestic and foreign agroholdings can cause damage to the food interests of citizens through:

- 1) excessive food exports;
- 2) excessive food imports;
- 3) uncontrolled use of agrochemicals;
- 4) pressure on the state administration to promote the so-called "gray import" on the domestic market;
- 5) pressure on the state administration to promote GMO-products on the domestic market;
- 6) creation of the cartels in the domestic food market.

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