

In general, international organizations have both a negative and a positive impact on society.

The protection of human rights, which even in the modern civilized world is the most important and acute problem, has still a positive influence.

The negative component of influence is bureaucracy and inefficiency. Even the largest international organizations are beginning to be blamed for this. Unfortunately, these components reduce the impact of sanctions and the authority of the states, which in the future may threaten the safety of citizens [2].

Rapid economic development and the fight against global challenges in the 21st century positively keep the balance and reduce the negative impact on world economic development.

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M. Kuzminskyi, S. Kucherenko, A. Kutovyi

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKET UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE

The agricultural sector of our country has been significantly affected by the military actions of the Russian Federation. Annually, Ukraine produces about 100 million tons of grain, making it one of the world's largest exporters. Due to the military actions, the planting campaigns of 2022 and 2023 have become the most challenging since the independence of Ukraine. The occupation of territories and military operations have led to a decrease in sown areas, a shortage of labor, equipment, fuel, funds, and the destruction of logistical routes – all of these factors

have posed unprecedented challenges for agrarians. Moreover, the military actions in Ukraine have led to a drop in the domestic prices of agricultural products below the cost level in the spring of 2022. After the signing of the grain agreement, the situation improved, yet difficulties with logistics continue. The "grain corridor" in the Black Sea allows for the export of some of the agricultural products under regular air attacks on sea ports. Additionally, the situation at the border with Poland concerning grain transport by land routes is problematic, with very low throughput capacity due to strikes and protests by Polish farmers.

The agricultural product market is a system of economic relations regarding the exchange of products from the agricultural sector, combined and interconnected with the processes of their production, distribution, and consumption, which ensures the country's food security and forms its export potential. In the agricultural products market, the subject of purchase and sale includes agricultural products not only as food but also as production means for other sectors [1]. Under normal conditions, the price-forming factors in the agricultural product market include production costs, the demand and supply ratio, inflation rates, the purchasing power of money, the degree of government administrative and economic regulation of prices, the state of price and non-price competition, and the degree of production monopolization. A feature of the market infrastructure is the sale of products to intermediaries who, in turn, engage in their procurement and processing. Many external factors shape the price of agrarians' products, which is unstable and fluctuates depending on the quantity of a particular type of product offered in the market. In countries with a developed market economy, free pricing is combined with state regulation and support for producers' incomes through: setting upper and lower price limits, introducing guaranteed prices, providing subsidies to agricultural producers, and effective antitrust control over prices for material and technical resources.

Currently, Ukrainian agribusiness operates under challenging conditions, as part of its production capacities are occupied, material resources are destroyed, there's physical loss of livestock due to combat actions, destruction of croplands for agricultural cultures and perennial plantings, and disruption of the production chain for providing material and technical resources. According to analytical data from the Kyiv School of Economics for 2022, the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine suffered direct losses of \$6.6 billion due to the war. The ongoing military actions in our country and the occupation of parts of the eastern and southern regions have been the main

reasons for the reduction in agricultural production in 2022. According to the results of the agricultural year 2022, the production of grain crops decreased by 37% compared to the production indicators of 2021 and amounted to almost 54 million tons. Oil crops were produced at 17.5 million tons, which is 24% less compared to the production in 2021. The production of even reduced volumes of cereals in 2022 fully met Ukraine's internal needs for grain and allowed agrarians to export 38.4 million tons of grain [2].

The disruption of export channels due to the blockade of sea ports forced exporters to develop alternative logistical channels, such as river ports, rail, and freight transport. However, the low physical capacity of this logistical chain significantly reduced the demand for the export of Ukrainian agricultural products, while transport services for product delivery increased by 5-6 times. The reduction in demand and a significant increase in transportation costs led to an average reduction in prices for export-oriented crops by 33.7%, and the oversupply in the domestic market led to a nearly 61% decrease in domestic prices for grain and oil crops. Thus, the formed pricing policy leads to losses in the income part of Ukrainian agrarians up to 18.5 billion USD [3].

Despite the current challenges, Ukraine possesses all the necessary components for further development and utilization of the growth potential in agribusiness. This primarily involves not only increasing the export of raw materials but also finished products, as well as adopting advanced agricultural technologies for growing and harvesting crops, and improving the logistics component. Such improvements should help minimize losses at every stage and process of agricultural production. The focus on these areas can enhance efficiency and profitability in the sector, potentially leading to a significant recovery and expansion of Ukraine's role in the global agricultural market.

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