

MAJOR GLOBAL TRENDS AND THEIR IMPACT ON LAND MANAGEMENT

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The study of forecasts for the economic, social, environmental and integrated efficiency of land management (here in after LM) of agricultural sector allow a formalized transition to the advanced world models of land-use. The state should operate with available tools, taking into consideration not only the economic laws, but also the trends and patterns that have been established at the level of world agricultural relations, including land relations. Evolution of processes with limited predictability requires a particular purpose and context that implies the harmonization of LM efficiency in domestic agricultural sector with globalization prospects. This context makes the logic of this study.

As for the major world trends in the development of the agricultural sector, they are reduced to a significant increase in demand for agricultural products and foodstuffs with increasing volatility in their prices (Table. 1).

These facts, on the one hand, lead to an increase in revenues of the national agents of land interests, and on the other hand (according to the effect of exports) to the growth of domestic prices for agricultural products and foodstuffs to the world level. At the same time, the limited range of exports is a negative factor for Ukraine whose agribusiness entities perceive volatility of world prices at the level of financial losses. The way out of this situation could be to increase the range of agricultural and food products, expanding sales lines as well as circles of partner countries. The rate of production of agricultural raw materials outpace the growth of their processing and storage, therefore national agents of land interests receive less added value, as global competition is more significant at the market of finished products and warehouse logistics.

Table 1

Major global trends and their impact on land management in the agricultural sector in Ukraine*

Global trends	Consequences for Ukraine
Significant growth in demand for agricultural products and food, especially for beef, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, powdered whole milk and skim milk	Increase in revenue from all national agents of land interests. A significant increase in domestic prices for agricultural products and foodstuffs
Volatility of world prices	Farmers' losses, the need for development of agricultural insurance
The rate of production of agricultural raw materials outpace the growth of their processing and storage	Shortfall in received added value for agents of land interests
The global problem of food production	Growth of land prices, the intensification of production
Conclusion of free trade agreements within the Transatlantic partnership in trade and investment between the US and the EU (TTIP)	Diversification of production, harmonization of national standardization and certification system with the world standards

* *Systematized according to the materials [2, p. 13; 3; 4; 5, p. 21].*

Against the background of the global problem of food production, in addition to increasing demand for production, the load on the land also increases because of the transition to biofuels. Among the most significant global trends, formation of a free trade zone between the US and the European Union (TTIP) should be highlighted; which will also influence significantly the agricultural market situation, and accordingly, through a number of globalization impacts on LM, the relationship between a number of agents of land interests will transform from competing into complementary model.

The trends mentioned above will be for Ukraine generally positive consequences, provided that the national preventive and administrative adapters develop, including the system of agricultural insurance [1], and there are restrictions on acquisition of agricultural land by foreigners, harmonization of national standardization and certification system with the world.

It should be noted that these trends also reflect both regional (EU) and national trends, which, incidentally, almost coincide (due to the effects of global deformation): the increased proportion of gross agricultural output in GDP; increased area of a farm; increased percentage of employees; strengthened vertical integration; increased capital intensity of

production as well.

Thus, a dynamic level of efficiency of LM is formed, as well as its tendency, to be perceived by agents of land interests as input for the new cycle of activity (operational, tactical or strategic planning). As a result, we should note that the basic global trends and their impact on LM of the agricultural sector of Ukraine are reduced mainly to increased anthropogenic load on them. We design the scheme of forming perspective level of LM through globalization perspectives and internal drivers.

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ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ СЕЛА ХАРКІВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

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Трудові ресурси села – частина населення, яка має необхідний фізичний розвиток, розумові здібності та знання для роботи в усіх сферах економічної діяльності АПК. Соціальну суть категорії «трудових ресурсів» становлять люди у певних виробничих умовах, а економічну – робочий час, необхідний для виконання суспільно корисної праці.