

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT AS A FACTOR OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### *Дроздяк І. Іноземні інвестиції як чинник розвитку аграрної економіки*

Обґрунтовано важливість і актуальність дослідження окресленої проблеми, що пов'язано з відсутністю у більшості вітчизняних аграрних підприємств необхідних ресурсів для здійснення розширеного відтворення виробничого процесу і труднощами у доступі до позичкових коштів. Наведено результати опрацювання деяких літературних джерел за темою дослідження та сформовано його методика, що охоплює як загальнопоширені наукові методи, так і специфічні економічні. Описано основні аспекти концепції іноземних інвестицій як форми міграції іноземного капіталу в умовах глобалізації, позитивні і негативні наслідки іноземного інвестування для обох сторін цього процесу, результати аналізу динаміки і структури іноземного інвестування в економіку України, в тому числі в її аграрну сферу. Як показали результати досліджень та їхніх узагальнень, інвестиції відіграють центральну роль в економічному процесі, вони визначають загальний ріст економіки. За інвестування в економіку зростають обсяги виробництва і дохід галузі та підприємств, що задовольняють попит на конкретні товари й послуги, виробники розвиваються і рухаються вперед в економічній конкуренції. У результаті зростання національного доходу частково переоцінюється і відбувається подальше збільшення виробництва, причому процес постійно повторюється. Отож, інвестиції, сформовані за рахунок національного доходу внаслідок його розподілу, самостійно визначають його зростання, розширене відтворення. Водночас, чим ефективнішою є інвестиція, тим більший приріст національного доходу і тим більший абсолютний розмір накопичення (з певною його часткою), який може бути знову інвестований у виробництво. За досить високої інвестиційної ефективності зростання національного доходу може забезпечити збільшення частки накопичення за абсолютного зростання споживання. Дано оцінку спеціальним (вільним) економічним зонам як організаційній формі іноземного інвестування. Результати проведеного дослідження сконцентровані у відповідних висновках.

**Ключові слова:** аграрна економіка, дефіцит ресурсів, іноземні інвестиції, спеціальні (вільні) економічні зони.

### *Drozdiak I. Foreign investment as a factor of agricultural economic development*

The article presents the results of the substantiation of the importance and relevance of the study of this problem, which is due to the lack of necessary resources in most domestic agricultural enterprises for the expanded reproduction of the production process and the difficulties in access to the necessary credit resources. The results of the study of some literary sources on the topic of research and his established methodology, which includes both common scientific methods and specific economical are also presented. As the results of the study, the main aspects of the concept of foreign investment as a form of foreign capital migration in the conditions of globalization, the positive and negative aspects of foreign investment for both sides of this process, the results of the analysis of dynamics and structure of foreign investment in the Ukrainian economy, including - in its agrarian sphere are also presented in this article. As shown by the results of the research and their generalization, investments play a central role in the economic process, they predetermine the overall growth of the economy. As a result of investing in the economy, production volumes increase, national income grows, industries and enterprises that satisfy the demand for particular goods and services are developing and moving ahead in economic competition. The resulting increase in the national income is partially re-accumulated, a further increase in production occurs, the process is repeated continuously. Thus, the investments formed at the expense of the national income as a result of its distribution,

*themselves determine its growth, expanded reproduction. At the same time, the more effective is the investment, the greater is the growth of the national income and the greater is the absolute size of the accumulation (with a given share of it) that can be re-invested in production. With sufficiently high investment efficiency, the growth of the national income can ensure an increase in the share of accumulation with an absolute increase in consumption. An assessment was given to special (free) economic zones as an organizational form of foreign investment. The results of the study are concentrated in the relevant conclusions.*

**Key words:** agrarian economy, resource deficit, foreign investments, special (free) economic zones.

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**Formulation of the problem.** The main problem of agricultural enterprises in Ukraine today is a catastrophic lack of resources in order to be able to actually carry out at least a simple reproduction. According to the estimates of the scientists of the NSC «Institute of Agrarian Economics» of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine, in order to ensure the implementation of the minimum investment process in agriculture, it is necessary to have annually almost \$9 bln., and if you calculate this need taking into account the level of regulatory requirements for capital investments, the amount of investments is approaching up to \$ 12 bln. (Sabluk, 2001, p. 355). Domestic sources of investment financing for agricultural enterprises are limited, since state financial assistance does not reach the majority of small and medium enterprises. Renewable own investment sources contribute to the activation and stability of investment circle, but new sources are essential for the improvement and expansion of enterprise activity (Onys'ko and Nechaj, 2016). Strengthening the investment attractiveness of enterprises is inextricably linked with the development of the enterprise on the basis of the concept of marketing (Yanyshyn and Vitshuk, 2011). But even in this case money is needed anyway. Lending sources have limited access for agricultural enterprises due to excessive payment rates, and foreign investments have recently decreased due to the deteriorating investment climate in the country as a result of the growing instability of the political situation and of the growing military threat from Russia. Apart of that, the level of investments attractiveness of agrarian enterprises is completely decreased due to low efficiency of their management. That is, the demand for real investments in Ukrainian agriculture is much higher, than their offer.

Therefore, quite objectively the problem of establishing the conditions, necessary for the country's agriculture to undergo a process of investment in order to increase the efficiency of their functioning and improve the resolution of food security issues in the country, and on this basis – to increase its level of national independence and the level of the welfare of its population is in a great actuality. In the solution of this problem, the first and most important is the adequate understanding of the essence of the phenomenon of foreign investment and the positive and negative aspects of their possible parties, because the level of this adequacy also depends on the understanding of their importance for the further development of the agrarian economy of Ukraine, as well as the formation of an appropriate attitude to the organization of the process of creation conditions necessary for the effective implementation of foreign investment.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Many scientific works were devoted to many problems of attraction of foreign capital investment into the Ukrainian economy. At the present stage, the influence of foreign investment on the country's economy is investigated in the articles of V. Borschevsky, I. Bondar, B. Gubsky, S. Zakharin, A. Nayk, Y. Makogon, A. Omelchenko, A. Peresada, V. Fedorenko, L. Chernyshov and others. However, the number of studies conducted on foreign investment in the agrarian sector is rather limited. Among the main ones should be noted research results of A. Budnikowski (2006), I. Bezzub (2017), N. Davydenko (2015), O. Kuzyakov (2017), S. Onys'ko (2011, 2016), N. Zayarna and M. Chikovska (2010), Voloshin V. (2005) and other scientists. Therefore, the theoretical and practical aspects of attracting foreign investments in the agrarian sector are

insufficiently developed and need to be clarified and further developed in modern conditions.

**Research methodology and materials.** The study used statistical data from available official sources and the results of research received by prominent scientists in the field of science and practice with their respective elaboration and generalization of relevant findings. As the sources of information the official dates of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Association of Venture and Private Capital have been used.

In the process of such processing a number of effective and justified in practice economic research general scientific methods are used, including: methods of analysis and synthesis - to study the content and structure of the phenomenon of foreign investment in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine as a form of international migration of capital and the formation of general conclusions about its course and possible ways to increase its efficiency; induction and deduction - for working out and generalization of foreign experience of formation of conditions for effective implementation of the investment process in the development of agricultural enterprises; the optimal combination of historical and logical research methods - to study the evolution of the process of foreign investment in agricultural enterprises; monographic – to study the investigated phenomenon of investment in agricultural enterprises in the context of its specific particular aspects; constructive and forecasting methods – to substantiate the construction of possible scenarios for further development of investment and the formation of the necessary conditions for this. The elements of specific research methods inherent in economic sciences are also used, in particular: the method of structural analysis – for studying the structure of sources of investment in agricultural enterprises of Ukraine; the method of dynamic series and comparisons – to study the dynamics of the

investigated phenomenon on the phone of the general dynamics of agricultural enterprises.

**Presentation of research results.** *The concept of foreign investment as a form of international capital migration and its significance.* The concept of foreign direct investment can be variously and widely defined. P. Krugman and M. Obstfeld describe foreign direct investment as an international capital transfer in order to establish and control a branch in another country. The definition of these authors underlines that foreign direct investment (FDI) is understood as investments made in a country other than the investor's country of origin (usually long-term) in a foreign enterprise, in order to obtain effective control of that company's management and achievement of this profit title (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2002). A. Budnikowski defines direct investments as taking independent business activity abroad or taking over the management of an already existing enterprise (Budnikowski, 2006).

Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) consists in the export of capital from the country in order to start a new enterprise from scratch abroad, or to obtain direct and lasting economic ties with an already existing enterprise by acquiring a significant share in the share capital of this company. FDI, as defined by OCED, is the capital expenditure of a resident of one economy (direct investor) incurred in order to achieve a lasting commitment in a resident enterprise of another economy (direct investment enterprise). OCED regards a foreign investment enterprise as a direct investment enterprise in which the investor holds a stake of at least 10% of its own shares or votes. A characteristic feature of FDI is that it is associated not only with the transfer of resources, but also with the acquisition of control. This means that the affiliate not only has a financial commitment to the parent company, but is part of the same organizational structure. In addition to foreign bank loans and portfolio investments, FDI is an external source of capital for the host country. FDI may have the character of greenfield and brownfield investments.

The contemporary development of regions and economies is determined to a large extent by the flow of capital, especially in the form of FDI. The FDI inflow is most beneficial, accompanied by the flow of technologies, skills and management methods, which in turn will contribute to employment growth, improvement of competitiveness or modernization of the economy. FDI allows you to create a full business infrastructure in the host country. There are several areas of potential investment impact on the region's economy. These are: know-how, transfer of new technologies, modern models of management and organization of work, GDP, balance of payments, creating new jobs or introducing new products and services.

Investments play a central role in the economic process, they predetermine the overall growth of the economy. As a result of investing in the economy, production volumes increase, national income grows, industries and enterprises that satisfy the demand for particular goods and services are developing and moving ahead in economic competition. The resulting increase in the national income is partially re-accumulated, a further increase in production occurs, the process is repeated continuously. Thus, the investments formed at the expense of the national income as a result of its distribution, themselves determine its growth, expanded reproduction (. At the same time, the more effective is the investment, the greater is the growth of the national income and the greater is the absolute size of the accumulation (with a given share of it) that can be re-invested in production. With sufficiently high investment efficiency, the growth of the national income can ensure an increase in the share of accumulation with an absolute increase in consumption.

***Positive and negative aspects of foreign investment.*** It should be in mind, that influx of foreign direct investment (FDI) can be both positive and negative. Innovations and their diffusion play a significant role in the development of the region. These are factors that contribute to the increase of competitiveness of regions and smaller territorial units. The diffusion of new technologies serves the

modernization of the region. FDI has a positive impact on improving the region's competitiveness by reallocating resources, innovating, gaining new markets or adapting the structure to changes in the global economy. Thanks to the flow of capital, foreign enterprises transfer technology, modern management and intellectual capital. An important element of the importance of FDI for the development of the region is their impact on the development of local R&D (Research and Development) activity. The development of R&D centers, the increase in the demand for services of local R&D centers, increasing the employment of local staff in internal R&D cells is one of the most important benefits for the region. Innovation introduction, modernization, technology transfer are particularly valuable in less developed regions.

The attraction of foreign investment enables the recipient country to obtain a number of benefits, the main of which is the improvement of the balance of payments; transfer of the latest technologies and know-how; complex use of resources; development of export potential and reduction of dependence on imports; achievement of socio-economic effect (increase of employment level, development of social infrastructure, etc.) (Bezzub, 2017).

In addition to technology transfer, the important impact of foreign investments on the host region is the use of modern models of work organization and management. Enterprises with foreign capital introduce modern management models using the latest techniques and procedures. This in turn causes that they gain an advantage over local companies. Local enterprises introduce innovative solutions, in addition to the role of a catalyst for development and rapid economic growth, FDI is an important element in other aspects, ie employment. They create favorable employment conditions in the host regions. Jobs created by enterprises can promote growth and increase and reduce poverty. FDI often creates new, favorable conditions for jobs. They allow the dissemination of technical progress through the transfer of skills, especially through the acquisition of new organizational and managerial

techniques. They help stimulate growth in less developed regions, increasing the level of employees' qualifications, mainly through increasing competitiveness and exports. FDI is an increasingly important place in economic development as it is an important means of financing development. They are one of the most important activities depicting economic globalization. FDI is the most advanced form of globalization and internationalization of the company.

They require the greatest commitment of skills and resources in a complex international environment. FDI is considered an important factor stimulating economic development. In addition, they have a positive impact on the change in the structure of the economy, the labor market or the innovative potential of the company. They give multiple benefits related to the increase in employment and exports. FDI is the type of investment most desirable by the countries, because in addition to the above-mentioned issues they are an important determinant of economic growth. As a result of inflow of foreign capital, domestic resources and their productivity may improve. It also contributes to the restructuring of the region. The share of FDI in investments may increase the average monthly wage, as foreign companies have to compete with local enterprises for labor. The presence of foreign capital positively influences the level of own income of communes, because of them infrastructure is an important stimulant for further investments. Regions with a high level of FDI are characterized by higher remuneration, higher GDP, and lower level of unemployment. As a result of inflow of foreign capital, domestic resources and their productivity may improve. It also contributes to the restructuring of the region. The share of FDI in investments may increase the average monthly wage, as foreign companies have to compete with local enterprises for labor. The presence of foreign capital positively influences the level of own income of communes, because of them the infrastructure is an important stimulant for further investments. Regions with a high level of FDI are characterized by higher remuneration,

higher GDP, and lower level of unemployment. Some of the effects of FDI inflow may turn out to be negative for the economy. For example, the ability of new developing countries to absorb new technologies may be significantly reduced due to the low quality of human capital in these countries. Transnational corporations may instead of new technologies transfer outdated technologies to the country of investment, sometimes leading to the degradation of the natural environment. Limiting budget revenues from FDI may also be a consequence of the country's application of various types of incentives and tax reliefs aimed at attracting FDI. The balance of payments of the host country for FDI may deteriorate if the foreign company uses imported components for the production of finished products. The transfer of income earned by the company abroad also leads to deterioration in the balance. In the case of small open economies, a significant inflow of foreign investments may lead to appreciation of the local currency exchange rate, which in turn may have a negative impact on the profitability and volume of exports, and thus worsen the situation in the balance of payments.

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In certain cases, the use of foreign investment for the country can even be a potential source of threats, such as exploitation of raw materials and pollution of the environment, increasing the country's dependence on foreign capital, reducing the competitiveness of domestic commodity producers, transferring capital abroad (Bezzub, 2017). For example, the ability of new developing countries to absorb new technologies may be significantly reduced due to the low quality of human capital in these countries. Transnational corporations may instead of new technologies transfer outdated technologies to the country of investment, sometimes leading to the degradation of the natural environment. Limiting budget revenues from FDI may also be a consequence of the country's application of various types of incentives and tax reliefs aimed at attracting FDI. The balance of payments of the host country for FDI may deteriorate if the foreign

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Negative are also other phenomena that become possible as a result of attracting foreign investment: the export of capital by multinational corporations. In this case, there is a repatriation of profits; foreign capital uses internal resources for its own needs. It negatively affects the capabilities of local businesses. Firms often use direct investments to evade taxes; technologies used by investor countries are not always up-to-date and modern; there is an outflow of intellectual personnel potential, which is the result of the difference in wages; Foreign companies contribute to the export of their products and adversely affect similar imports of competitors' products; in practice there are cases of corruption, bribery of local authorities by foreign investors. However, it should be recognized that regional needs for direct investment far exceed the investment proposal existing on the domestic financial market (Zayarna and Chikovska, 2010).

Foreign direct investment, IMF loans and privatization, contrary to the expectations of all Ukrainian governments, do not serve as a panacea for all the misfortunes and will not in themselves lead to an economic breakthrough, experts say. They are only a small addition to domestic investment. The experience of countries that have created an economic miracle shows that only an emphasis on domestic resources can provide the country with long-term economic development. For example, contrary to popular belief, countries in Southeast Asia (Japan, South Korea, China) have focused on domestic rather than on foreign investment. Direct foreign investment there was a scant part. Thus, according to the World Bank, in Japan and South Korea, with high long-term economic growth, annual direct foreign investment until

1997 did not exceed 0.5% of GDP. At the same time, total investments exceeded direct foreign investments in Japan by 350 times (30–35% of GDP), in South Korea - 40 times (20–30% of GDP), and in China – 10–30 times (30–45% GDP)

*Dynamics of foreign investments into the economy of Ukraine.* During 1996–2008, the tendency of stable investment growth was observed in Ukraine. During this period, investments in fixed assets increased 18,5 times. The crisis of 2008–2009 negatively affected the volumes of investment and, as a result, in 2009 there was a decrease in the volume of investments by UAH 81,3 billion. This situation was short-lived and, as you can see, already in 2010, the volume of investment is increasing, but only in 2010–2012. The data of 2013 indicate a further reduction of investment volumes (Davidenko, 2015).

According to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, during 2015, the economy of Ukraine received 3,76 billion dollars. foreign direct investment. One third of these funds were invested in production enterprises, and a little less than one third in the financial and insurance sector. The top ten investor countries that account for 83,% of total direct investment include Cyprus (\$ 11,7 billion), the Netherlands (\$ 5,6 billion), Germany (\$ 5,4 billion) Russia (\$ 3,3 billion), Austria (\$ 2,4 billion), Great Britain (\$ 1,85 billion), Virgin Islands (\$ 1,7 billion), France (\$ 1,5 billion). ), Switzerland (\$ 1,3 billion), Italy (\$ 972 million).

In January-September 2017 foreign investors from 76 countries of the world invested \$ 1,218.2 million in foreign direct investment into foreign economy (Foreign ..., 2017). The main investment countries of Ukraine include Cyprus – \$ 10201,5 million, the Netherlands – \$ 6560,7 million, the Russian Federation – \$ 4393,2 million, the United Kingdom – \$ 2,193 million and Germany – \$ 1819,9 million. The largest volumes of direct investment the reporting date (on a cumulative basis) was sent to industrial enterprises – \$ 10849,1 million (27,3% of the total), institutions and organizations that carry out financial and insurance

activities – \$ 10257,5 million (25,8% ), as well as wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles – \$ 5274,9 million (13,3%) (Foreign..., 2017). That is, the share of agriculture here is so small that it is practically not visible.

It should be noted, however, that over the last few years, the agro-industrial complex (APC) of Ukraine has played a more important role in its economy. Foreign investors are increasingly eyeing our agricultural and food industry, which today is not frightened by even the shaky financial and economic situation of our state in general. The growing interest of foreign investors to invest in the agrarian economy of Ukraine is facilitated by the fact that there is enormous agrarian potential in Ukraine. Our state has huge agricultural capacities. In addition, we have a lot of well-educated people. It easily gains new skills. Specialists of the international investment publication "Institutional Investor" conducted a survey of 214 fund managers in 154 companies, and the results of this survey showed that Ukraine ranked first in the ranking of the most attractive countries for investment – 32% of the leaders of the first list in the list called Ukraine, that is, arrived first of all to study potential deals; in the second place - Romania, for which voted 26% of respondents; followed by Nigeria (25% of votes) and Kenya (24%) (Kuzyakov, 2017).

***Special (free) economic zones as a form of foreign investment.*** Given the limitation of investment resources, one of the main tasks of the state is to determine the priority areas of investment. In Ukraine, as in many other countries, the priority of investment is determined by the territories in which special (free) economic zones (SEZs) are formed and objects located in these territories. In the world there are many different zones of intensification of economic development. They are in the US, China, and other countries. They are called differently, but they are united by such main features: they are created for the purpose of intensive economic development of a particular region or a certain type of activity, or even a particular enterprise. Within such a zone, business entities are provided with certain

benefits under a certain procedure for a specified period. Thus, favorable conditions for investing in this activity are created. The first approaches to the creation of special economic zones (SEZs) were envisaged by the legislation of Ukraine in 1992. But this trend of economic reforms, according to scientists, has not received proper development. And it is promising. And it should be applied in the conditions of the economy of the regions, in particular the western regions of Ukraine. To implement such a policy should be a purely pragmatic approach. to create a SEZ it is necessary to carefully analyze the regional scientific and production and humanitarian potential, as well as to develop on this basis a regional strategy of economic development. Successful organization and development of SEZ are impossible without the adoption of a proper system of laws and regulations.

The history of SEZ in the Ukrainian legislation has more than a decade. In particular, the «green light» SEZ was first given in the Art. 24 of the Law of Ukraine «On Foreign Economic Activity» No. 960-12 dated April 16, 1991. Thus, the law stated that «special economic zones of different types may be introduced on the territory of Ukraine. The status and territory shall be established by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine». In general, about 100 Laws, Government Decrees, Orders, Presidential Decrees (Regional..., 2004). The scale of the problem requires a balanced approach: in the measurement of jobs, the «price» issue reaches 140 thousand people. In the context of Ukraine's European aspirations, it should be noted that at present it is inappropriate to refuse preferential business incentives, especially in the face of increased competition between countries in the international investment market. However, it is important to legislatively define the principles and the maximum allowable amounts of such benefits depending on the volume of investments and / or created jobs. It is also necessary to provide for the differentiation of the size of fiscal benefits from the level of socio-economic development of territories, which are actually carried out by the relevant actors. This problem concerns not only the filling of the

state budget and struggle with the shadow economy, but also the whole stratum of socio-economic processes, among which the most significant are the proportional development of Ukrainian regions, the fight against unemployment, the formation of a favorable investment climate, as well as the image of the state in the world arena. In order to make adequate judgments about the problems of domestic SEZs, we need, first of all, how one should be aware of the ideology of their creation, to understand what has become the driving motive for the initiation of this practice in Ukraine. And only then will develop approaches to the assessment of the SEZ, establish criteria for their effectiveness, develop proportions for the further fate of these entities.

So, if abroad, for example, in China, the SEZ was formed as an instrument of integration into the global economic space, and thus they carried out an «elite» function, which the state did not spare money, in Ukraine everything was exactly the opposite. The state and the then authorities were essentially afraid of a free market economy, and thus of free economic zones, which, in turn, performed an «secondary» function of a subsidiary instrument of regional policy rather than the role of the «locomotive» of the economy in the global competition of the present. As a result, the levers, through which «SEZ» took place in Ukraine, essentially, first of all in the financial plan, differed from those used by the states in «classical» cases. So, the Ukrainian authorities «saved» on the development of production and social infrastructure, the costs associated with promoting their SEZ, the development of investment proposals, their presentation, the support of investment projects, etc.

On the other hand, it received «in exchange» for this, not too powerful investors, the slow increase in the investment opportunities of its SEZs, the small financial returns from the implementation of investment projects, the spread of the phenomenon of «virtual» producers, the emergence of shadow and illegal schemes of activity, and some of the Ukrainian SEZs, in fact, have not really really earned it, (Voloshin, 2005).

**Conclusions.** Foreign Direct Investment is a certain form of investment in order to ensure the development of the subject of investment, which may be a separate person and the whole enterprise or industry, so these investments can allow to receive an appropriate return in the form of certain benefits, which, in fact, the concept of investment differs from the concept of capital investments. Foreign investment is a result of disproportionality in the levels of development and investment climate in different countries, as a result of the processes of globalization and regionalization of the development of the global economy as a whole.

The massive influx of foreign investment into the country is not always desirable, as this process can have both positive and negative consequences, and the inflow of foreign investment is not an automatic factor for economic growth. Therefore, the state policy of the country accepting foreign investments should be aimed at balancing the structure of these investments, the conditions of their implementation and optimal parameters of their volumes.

The main obstacles for foreign investors are still in Ukraine such as lack of state guarantees of property rights, instability of tax legislation, the presence of elements of corruption and certain currency restrictions, political and economic instability; imperfect and volatile legislation, lack of proper infrastructure; low sales opportunities within the country due to low incomes.

The state practically does not control structures and "threshold" volumes of attraction of foreign investments in the context of different spheres of their application, therefore the distribution of foreign investments in the branches of economy is carried out spontaneously. In general, foreign investment clearly has a positive impact. At the same time, domestic investments are more attractive for each country than foreign ones, as they enable to avoid many unpleasant moments associated with foreign investment. Foreign investment is a compulsory step in the face of limited opportunities for investment of the internal nature. Therefore, protecting the economy from foreign investment

should provide for the rejection of so much needed foreign investment, and the neutralization of possible negative consequences.

Since foreign investments are the most important of their ability to bring the country's economy both directly into capital, as well as

new technologies, new management and production culture, which can contribute to the development of competition and innovation processes, the attraction of foreign investments into the Ukrainian economy as a whole has a significant positive effect.

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