

Конституції України в Україні діє система судів, а їх юрисдикція поширюється на будь-який юридичний спір та будь-яке кримінальне обвинувачення. У передбачених законом випадках суди розглядають також інші справи.

Морська безпека включає також і доступ до корисних копалин на шельфі моря, а також інші ресурси необхідні для функціонування енергетичної системи України та інших держав Балто-Чорноморського регіону. В зв'язку із чим, необхідною складовою загальнодержавної безпеки є правові та інші дієві механізми доступу причорноморських та балтійських держав до морського простору.

Таким чином, в сучасних умовах проблема безпеки є комплексною і включає в себе низку напрямів, а загальнодержавна безпека налічує низку елементів, серед яких продовольча, енергетична, екологічна, інформаційна, правова та ін. Забезпечення ефективної безпеки можливе через визначення правових засад та реалізації програм безпекових напрямків в державах Балто-Чорноморського регіону.

#### **Література:**

1. Конституція України. Відомості Верховної Ради України. 1996. № 30. Ст. 141.
2. Через війну у Чорному морі загинуло близько 50 тисяч дельфінів. URL.: <https://suspilne.media/300288-cerez-vijnu-u-cornomu-mori-zaginulo-blizko-50-tisac-delfiniv>. Дата звернення 09 грудня 2022 р.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-266-1-35>

## **SECURITY IN THE BALTIC-BLACK SEA REGION INFLUENCING UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS: THE GRAIN DEAL CASE**

**Kiforenko Oksana Volodymyrivna**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,  
Postdoctoral Researcher of the Department of Regional Policy,  
Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration  
and Civil Service,  
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

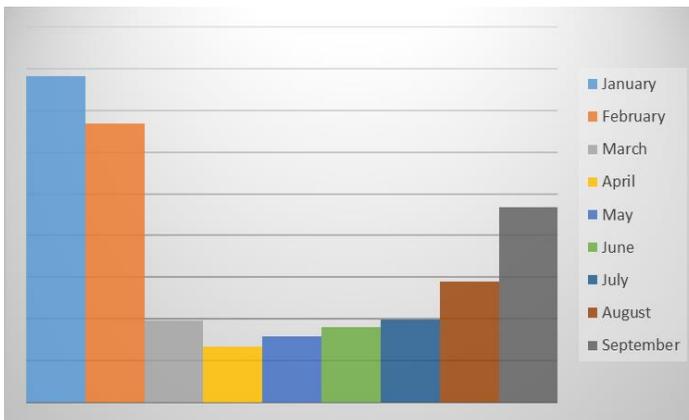
The territory between the Baltic and Black seas has always been at the intersection for the geopolitical interests of major players as it often acted as some

kind of a bastion between the West and the East, and that is why very often the peoples of the said area became victims of the surrounding dominants (Zhelikhovskiy, 2020). In other words, the transit potential of the Baltic-Black Sea region, of which Ukraine is an integral part, has often been the reason why various peoples living throughout the Eurasian mastiff, have used it as an important connecting link between West and East as well as between North and South, mainly because of its favorable geopolitical location (InstituteDD, 2020). For many global players, the presence in the Baltic – Black Sea region means control over Europe (at least over the Eastern part of it) as well as over the Eastern Mediterranean territories with the access to the strategically important Middle East (Fedunyak, 2020).

The idea of creating a Baltic-Black Sea Union has a long history, being expressed in different configurations and on different scales by representatives of different countries: Latvia, Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, Croatia, etc. for quite a long time (Kaspars, 2022). Some of the said ideas are still remaining on the paper only, but another ones have been put into practice with these or those deviations of the announced goals from the real powers being stated in the founding documents. The example of the union mentioned above is the idea of Baltic-Black Sea Union – the means of the foreign policy integration (creation of a coalition, political and economic union, axis, arc, alliance) of the countries of the Baltic and Black Sea basins – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, etc. – for the purpose of their cooperation in the economic, military – political, cultural and other spheres (Klynenko, & Matiichyk 2003). The illustration of the mentioned idea, implemented into practice on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2014 in Kyiv, is the Alliance of the Baltic and Black Sea Nations, which is an international public and political association of the organizations and parties of Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (Ukrainian Opinion, 2014). Another club of organizations, institutions and enterprises of the countries, located in the Baltic and Black Sea basins, was organized under the title of the Baltic-Black Sea Economic Forum for the purpose of the establishing, developing and strengthening of the business relations between the specified institutions situated in the mentioned location, as well as cooperation with the other enterprises and public associations in terms of the joint projects implementation (Baltic-Black Sea Economic Forum, n.d.). In order to form a new model of the European security with the aim of joint protection, it was also proposed to create the Baltic-Black Sea military – political union as none of the countries of Central Europe, be it the Baltic countries, Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary or the Czech Republic, has a self-sufficient force of its own to defend itself against a strong external enemy (Bezsmertnyi, 2019).

As the Baltic-Black Sea region is historically at the crossroads of three civilizations (Fedunyak, 2020), its security preservation has long become a vitally important necessity for all the subjects involved as the region contains

transportation routes from the West to the East and from the North to the South and vice versa. The security in one mentioned region does not only influence the successful economic and political functioning of the said region countries directly, but the global food security as a whole and the countries' one situated on the different continents in particular. As Ukraine takes leading places among the world's biggest agricultural products producers and exporters, the unobstructed passage of its agricultural products exports along the logistic s routes are of vital significance not only for Ukraine itself, but for many countries around the world dependent on its agro – products as an ensuring means of food security. That's why the Russian blockade of Ukrainian grain exports (it goes about the situation of 130 cargo ships waiting at the maritime border with Ukraine in Romanian waters to dock in Odesa and load up on grain in July) is considered to be rather worrisome for its potential harm to food supplies worldwide (Carafano, 2022). In order to ease a global food crisis, Moscow and Kyiv had agreed to allow Ukrainian foodstuff exports via the Black Sea allowing the ships to travel without being attacked on specific routes from Ukraine to the Bosphorus (DW, 2022). The agreement mentioned above was initially brokered in July by the UN and Ankara to end Russia's blockade of Ukraine's ports following Moscow's full-scale invasion of its neighbour in February (Olearchyk, Yackley & Seddon, 2022). The initiative about the agreement under discussion specifically allows for significant volumes of commercial food exports from three key Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea – Odesa, Chornomorsk, Yuzhny (UNO, n.d.). What specific impact the mentioned agreement had on the cereals exports of Ukraine in the current times, can be followed in Figure 1.



**Fig. 1. Cereals Exports of Ukraine in 2022, thsd USD**

Source: author's elaboration based on the data from (Ukrstat, 2022)

According to the data depicted in the figure given above, we can state that the biggest amount of the cereals exported from Ukraine could be observed in January, while the smallest one – in April. The dynamics of the cereals exports of Ukraine in 2022 is downward from the beginning of the analysed period to April included. The said dynamics changed to the opposite one starting from May, continuing its upward direction till the end of the time frame under analysis. The change of the cereals dynamics to the positive one in May and its consequent increase in the following months can be explained by the fact that special routes between Ukraine and the EU, the so-called solidarity routes, were opened in May, and a temporary agreement on the unblocking of cargo ships in the Ukrainian ports was reached in July (Polska, 2022). It should also be added here, that in August, «solidarity routes» accounted for 61% of the agricultural products exports from Ukraine, while the Black Sea Corridor – for 39 % (Polska, 2022).

Though, Russia had threatened to let the agreement lapse, creating a global grain crisis, if it was not granted full access to global markets for its own food and fertilizer exports., the said agreement was agreed to be extended a UN-brokered grain export deal for another 120 days, which, in turn, was praised by the world leaders as the breakthrough for helping «avoid global food shortages» in the current crucial times (DW, 2022). So, as it could be seen from the analysis of the data visualized in the figure given above, the efforts made by all the subjects involved to extend the Grain Deal by means of the region security insurance had and is still having a positive impact on the cereals exports amount of Ukraine, having contributed to the global food security. But, the security in the Baltic – Black Sea Region is vitally important not only for Ukraine itself, being an important prerequisite for the development of the European economy as well as strengthening its defense capability and security (Kaspars, 2022). That's why all the efforts possible are required not only from the region subjects, but the whole world community to preserve security in the Baltic – Black Sea region to ensure local peace for the countries' successful functioning as well as providing global food security.

### References:

1. Baltic-Black Sea Economic Forum. (n.d.). About forum. <http://baltic-blacksea.com/en-about-forum.htm>.
2. Bezsmertnyi, P. (2019). The Baltic-Black Sea Union: Prospects for Ukraine. <http://international-relations.knukim.edu.ua/article/view/177614/177459>.
3. Carafano, J.J. (2022). The contest over the Black Sea in the new Cold War. <https://www.gisreportsonline.com/t/black-sea-security/>.
4. DW. (2022). Ukraine, Russia extend Black Sea grain deal for 120 days. <https://www.dw.com/en/ukraine-russia-extend-black-sea-grain-deal-for-120-days/a-63785447>.

5. Fedunyak, S. (2020). The Baltic-Black Sea Region in the Context of Post-Bipolar Geopolitics. <https://svitua.org/en/2020/04/30/the-baltic-black-sea-region-in-the-context-of-post-bipolar-geopolitics/>.

6. Institutedd. (2020). Geopolitical dimension of the Baltic-Black Sea region: from the past to the present. <https://institutedd.org/blog/posts/geopolitical-dimension-of-the-baltic-black-sea-region-from-the-past-to-the-present>.

7. Kaspars, K. (2022). Prerequisites for the Formation of a Regional Security System in the Baltic-Black Sea Union. <http://www.baltijapublishing.lv/index.php/threeseas/article/view/1719/1737>.

8. Klynchenko, O.V. & Matiichyk Y.P. (2003). Baltic-Black Sea Union (BBSU). Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine. Kyiv: Institute of Encyclopedic Research of the NAS of Ukraine. Vol.2. <https://esu.com.ua/article-40182>.

9. Olearchyk, R., Yackley, A.J. & Seddon, M. (2022). Ukraine Black Sea grain export deal extended. <https://www.ft.com/content/ed3abed9-5ae9-4014-8616-c0faf3800f65>.

10. Polska, K. (2022). Ukraine tripled its export of agricultural products in four months. <https://www.dw.com/uk/ukraina-potroila-eksport-agroprodukcii-zacotiri-misaci/a-63186686>.

11. Ukrainian Opinion. (2014). Memorandum of the Political and Public Organizations for the Alliance of the Baltic and Black Sea Nations (ABBSN). <https://web.archive.org/web/20180915192635/http://ukrpohliad.org/komentari/memorandum-polity-chny-h-ta-gromads-ky-h-organizatsij-al-yansu-balto-chornomors-ky-h-natsij-abchn.html>.

12. Ukrstat. (2022). Commodity Pattern of Foreign Trade of Ukraine. [https://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2022/zd/tsztt/arh\\_tsztt2022\\_u.html](https://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2022/zd/tsztt/arh_tsztt2022_u.html).

13. UNO. (n.d.). Beacon on the Black Sea. <https://www.un.org/en/black-sea-grain-initiative>.

14. Zhelikhovskiy, S. (2020). Between geopolitics and pandemic: the Baltic-Black Sea region in the era of global crisis. Results of 2020. <https://institutedd.org/blog/posts/miz-geopolitikoyu-ta-pandemijeyu-balto-chornomorskii-region-v-epoxu-globalnoyi-krizi-pidsumki-2020-roku>.