

момент створення завідома неправдивих даних, що стосується вартості товару за попередньою змовою групи осіб державі завдається збитки приблизно за кожну партію у відсотковому відношенні 30/70. Тобто, якщо фактична вартість партії складає в середньому 80-100 тисяч Євро, то в навмисно сфальсифікованому документі про вартість товарів фігурує вартість товарів, що не перевищує 20-30 тисяч євро на момент проходження митного посту та фактичної сплати митних платежів суб'єктом господарювання.

Дана злочинна схема у глобальних агропродовольчих ланцюгах доданої вартості не тільки завдає шкоди бюджету країни в особливо великих розмірах, а й формує таких макроекономічних та мікроекономічний клімат, який штовхає інших учасників ринку вдаватися до «схем» у формуванні доданої вартості або припиняти господарську діяльність через неможливість конкурувати, що в свою чергу створює тотальну монополію та в подальшому – стагнацію даного агропродовольчого ланцюга доданої вартості.

На мою думку дана стаття в черговий раз доводить, що наука відіграє ключову роль у вдосконаленні методів боротьби з економічною злочинністю та забезпеченні стійкого розвитку економіки та суспільства.

### **Перелік використаних джерел**

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## **CHINA'S REFORMS AS A PATH TO INTEGRATION INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY**

Currently the PRC is carrying out the second stage of reform the main feature of which is the transition from the use of extensive growth factors to the use of intensive ones. Three tasks are relevant at this stage of the reform:

- State industry reforms.
- Reforms of the banking system.

- Completion of the reform of the agrarian sector.

There are more than 370,000 state-owned enterprises in China including small, medium and large enterprises. More than 100 million workers are employed at state-owned enterprises. It is planned to leave about 1000 of the largest and strategically important heavy industry enterprises in state ownership which will receive state investment funds including loans for technical modernization. Small and medium-sized enterprises will be joint-stock and transformed into joint-stock companies (closed joint-stock companies). The banking system of the People's Republic of China is two-tiered that includes a first-tier bank – the Central Reserve Bank and a set of commercial banks – second-tier banks. Recently, the banks began to implement a more discriminatory lending policy. Most commercial banks are characterized by profitability in their work. At the same time the balance sheets of banks remain burdened with poor-quality loans that is the result of an ineffective credit policy. (According to Chinese standards bad loans are loans for which payments (on the principal amount and interest) are overdue for a year or more; according to international standards this period is 6 months).

About 20% of all unpaid loans are officially considered non-performing. By international standards some Chinese commercial banks are insolvent. Lack of capital and huge portfolios of non-performing loans are just two of the main problems faced by commercial banks. Another problem is their inefficient organizational structure. The commercial banking sector is excessively centralized and needs to be reorganized in China. After the accession of China to the World Trade Organization (WTO) the need for financial restructuring of state-owned enterprises and clearing commercial banks' balance sheets of bad loans became even more obvious. As a member of the WTO China must remove barriers to imports and the entry of foreign companies into many sectors of its economy. Membership in the WTO also involves the opening of national financial markets for foreign organizations. For the financial restructuring of state-owned enterprises and four major commercial banks the government developed a debt-for-equity plan. Debt that can be exchanged for securities makes up almost half of outstanding bank loans. A similar exchange is two interrelated operations: the exchange of corporate debt for shares and the purchase of exchange debts from banks. The purpose of the debt-to-equity exchange is:

- 1) a decrease in the ratio of the use of borrowed funds (the ratio of loan capital to equity) at state-owned enterprises which are about 70% of all assets;
- 2) providing enterprises with resources for investment.

Buying debts is equivalent to writing off bad bank loans and providing banks with additional resources. Both processes take place simultaneously, gradually and on a limited scale. The main requirements for exchanging debt for shares:

- the exchange can be carried out only for overdue loans of past years in order to prevent fraud with lending;
- only the debt of enterprises to the four main commercial banks or the State Development Bank is exchanged;
- state-owned enterprises that can exchange their debt for shares are selected by asset management corporations together with the State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC).

The most difficult task is the implementation of the final (second) agrarian reform. Two reform variants were discussed. The first variant was to create large, highly mechanized family farms. It will require a huge amount of agricultural machinery and most importantly it will threaten several hundred million people which will inevitably lead to social explosions.

The second variant provided for the voluntary cooperation of the peasants and the gradual technical rearmament of agriculture. The implementation of this option will also cause unemployment but on a much smaller scale. As for the release of workers it is expected that they will be employed at village and parish enterprises that produce fabrics, clothes, shoes, electrical appliances and other household items.

The effectiveness of China's policy is obvious: many branches of Chinese industry are experiencing rapid growth, foreign investments are being actively attracted, the creation of large joint ventures and preferential tax zones, and the construction of industrial and processing plants are encouraged. With rather poor energy resources in the PRC, the need for which is often not fully satisfied, the Chinese economy, nevertheless, does not slow down its pace of industrial development. This can be judged by statistical data. Thus, in the pre-crisis year of 2006, the volume of imports to China grew by 23.8% (mainly due to the raw material component), and Chinese exports - by 27.2%.

It is a positive fact that the scientists of Ukraine [1] agree with the fact that historical experience is on the side of the modern Chinese leadership, the descendants and followers of those who made the decisions as far back as 1978. After all, no matter what they say, textbook Western democracy cannot really "automatically" take root in a place where there was never even a concept of such a thing. It is the understanding of this fact that will make it possible to build international economic relations with China to the benefit of both countries.

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## **CLUSTER-BASED CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA**

City cluster economic development (CCED) is an urban-led development approach that enhances the ability of cities to promote economic growth in an extended urban region [5]. The primary methodology of CCED is to assess the competitiveness of the city's ability to increase the value of its enterprises, and to enhance its ability to nurture the progress of its local economic dynamism for the prosperity of its residents. An extended urban region is defined by spatial spheres of economic influence, not