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FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF UKRAINE AND CHINA IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

According to the results of 2020, the trade turnover between Ukraine and China increased by 20.5% - this is up to \$ 15.4 billion, of which exports doubled - up to \$ 7.1 billion. These data were given by the press service of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine.

In the Asian region, China is Ukraine's main trading partner. According to the results of 2020, the trade turnover between these countries increased by 20.5% - up to 15.4 billion dollars, of which exports doubled - up to 7.1 billion dollars. Agricultural products account for more than half of Ukrainian exports to China. Also, Ukraine is interested in further increasing trade supplies and expanding commodity positions [1].

The leaders of the two countries discussed the state of the Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation in the fields of trade, investment and agriculture. During the discussion, the priorities of cooperation between the countries for 2021 were noted. The goals were set for holding meetings of the bilateral bodies of sectoral cooperation in the fields of investment, trade, agriculture and the agrarian industry this year.

According to statistics, in January-February of this year, trade between Ukraine and China amounted to \$ 2.494 billion (+ 18.4%), exports - \$ 1.093 billion (+ 43.8%), imports - 1, \$ 401 billion (+ 4.1%). 53.1% (579.8 billion dollars) – this is more than half of agri-food products accounted for in the total structure of Ukrainian exports to China [2].

By the end of 2020, Ukraine reduced the export of agri-food products to the countries of the European Union by 10.8% - to 6, 53 billion euros, and the import of food from the European Union increased by 13.4% - to 3.5 billion dollars. [3]

Prospects and goals of Ukraine to increase trade supplies to China and expand commodity positions.

China is currently Ukraine's key trading partner. Ukrainian export of agricultural products to China is increasing every year in percentage terms. Due to the increase in exports, there is a huge interest in further expanding commodity positions, as well as increasing the number of trade deliveries.

The press service of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine reports that in January-February 2021, the trade turnover between Ukraine and China amounted to \$ 2.5 (+ 18.4%). Export - \$ 1.1 (+ 43.8%). Import - \$ 1.4 (+ 4.1%). The share of agri-food products in the total structure of Ukrainian exports to China amounted to 53.1% (\$ 579, 8) [5].

The prospects for foreign economic activity and cooperation between Ukraine and China in the agricultural sector depend on the priorities of the transition to a circular model of the economy, in particular, the safety and quality of agri-food products, the development of organic production and reforming the climate policies of both countries.

Overall, China's climate change reform can be assessed positively. With the promise of building a "community that recognizes the collective responsibility for the future of humanity," China has voiced its desire to continue to move along a development path that provides for the reduction of harmful emissions. How well he succeeds depends on the determination of the head of state, which is influenced by the economic consequences of climate protection and global climate protection management. [4] So, at the end of 2021, China plans to ban food establishments from using disposable plastic straws, as well as to limit the use of plastic to 30%. Markets selling fresh produce will be allowed to use plastic bags until 2025. By the same year, single-use plastic should be abandoned in hotels. Also, China will ban the production and sale of bags that are thinner than 0.025 mm.

Ukraine's policy towards China has been and remains focused on filling the bilateral strategic partnership with practical content, based on the basic principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, realism, pragmatism and mutually beneficial cooperation. In recent years, among the

positive achievements are the development and diversity of economic ties, the introduction of promising areas of interaction within the framework of the New Silk Road initiative, the strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation, and the expansion of humanitarian relations [4].

In the sphere of practical cooperation with China, we face two main tasks: liberalization of access to the Chinese market for Ukrainian goods, primarily in the agri-food market, as well as the implementation of joint projects on the territory of Ukraine with the involvement of Chinese capital and Ukrainian natural, technological and expert resources. And powerful additional synergy should be attached to the current agreement between Ukraine and the EU on a free trade zone, on the basis and principles of which - if there are correct tactical approaches - in Ukrainian realities, interesting economic projects can be built using the capabilities of the Chinese initiative "One Belt, One Road". Such projects should become indicators of Ukraine's readiness for such cooperation.

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