- Pay attention of the supplier / sender to the quality of the cargo packaging.

Various risks must be considered: damage to the load, risk of falling or damaging the load during handling, or possible damage to the packaging during transport.

- Carry out photo / video recording during loading and unloading operations.

If it is a product that requires certain temperature conditions for transportation, then you need a car with a refrigerator. If it is fragile, the cargo will need to be packed. Insure cargo. Insurance services compensate the owner of the cargo for losses resulting from an accident, accidental or intentional actions of third parties.

- Make a supply contract.

Transfer logistics to a turnkey operator who will bear all responsibility and all risks. In case of damage, loss of cargo will not need to look for the culprit among several contractors.

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THE EU'S NEW INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE CONDITIONS

The EU is the backbone of global governance on climate change. Although since the Copenhagen Conference in 2009, the EU's voice and leadership in leading international climate negotiations have weakened, and the economic crisis has more or less affected relevant investment, the EU has not given up its consistent political demands, and its internal low-carbon development decisions and actions have not

stagnated, and has achieved considerable results.This is of very positive significance to promoting the global climate change process, especially to reach an effective and fair 2015 agreement as scheduled.

Current status of low carbon development within the EU:

1. The EU and its major member States have basically achieved the absolute decoupling of development from emissions

In 2012, the total greenhouse gas emissions (excluding 28 EU countries (EU-28) and land use changes) were about 4.544 billion tons of CARBON dioxide equivalent (CO2-eq, about 10% of global emissions) at [1], down 18.36% from 1990.EU-28 emissions of Kyoto Protocol commitment 2 (2008-2012)

The volume was 4.709 billion tons of CO2-eq, 16.3% from 1990. Fifteen EU countries (EU-15) emitted 3.76 billion tons of CO2-eq, 11.8% from 1990, exceeding the 8% reduction target in the first commitment period (land use and land use changes and flexibility).In terms of per capita emissions, EU-28 was reduced to 9 tons of CO2-eq in 2012, down about a quarter from 1990; CO2 emissions per capita from energy activity are about 6.91 tons (China has reached nearly 6 tons).In terms of economic development, the EU-28 economic aggregate grew by over 40% from 1990 to 2012.It can be said that at this stage, the EU, as a whole, has steadily achieved an "absolute decoupling" of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.

National and French play an irreplaceable role in the low-carbon development of the EU. From 2008 to 2012, the average annual emissions from Germany, the UK and France decreased by 24.6%, 23.0% and 8.40%, respectively, compared with 1990, all overfulfilling the tasks set out in the EU internal sharing agreement (21.0%, 12.5% and 0%, respectively).

Active response to climate change has become a cross-political social consensus of major EU member states

Germany has long set a target of reducing total greenhouse gases by 40 percent by 2020 from 1990, making it the largest emission reduction country among developed countries. Through the "Energy Concept" and "Accelerating Energy Transformation Decision" released by the German Federal Government in September 2010 and August 2011, Germany has formed a complete "energy transformation strategy" and a roadmap to reduce emissions by at least 80% by 2050

Target, and other medium-term targets of the. In the September 2013 German election, Merkel's coalition won and then formed a grand coalition with the SPD. Both parties once again confirmed the energy transition target and legally confirmed 2025 and 2035

Development as for renewable power (40-45% in 2025,55-60% in 2035, and the SPD for 75%). This cross-party consensus has been deeply rooted in German society.

In 2008, the UK Parliament passed the Climate Change Act (Climate Change Act) (the Bill), making the UK the first country in the world to set legal terms on

medium-and long-term emission reduction targets, namely 34% in 2020 and 80% in 2050 compared with 1990.As a comprehensive bill of the British government on climate change, the bill gives the government more power to formulate corresponding policies and regulations, including requiring a carbon budget plan for a temporary period of five years, establishing a company's greenhouse gas emissions reporting system, accelerating energy conservation, and improving adaptability. In 2009, the UK government released the Low-carbon Transformation Plan (the first to third carbon budgets), setting out specific development goals for the UK to transition to a low-carbon society by 2020.The passage of the fourth phase of the carbon budget, despite some setbacks, has maintained the original target (50% emission reduction by 2030).

France has been keeping a low profile on climate change, but in the 1970s

The superior power structure (75% nuclear power) provides inherent advantages, thanks to France's advanced strategic thinking and technical reserves. Since 2013, France has launched a nationwide "national energy transition debate", hoping to introduce relevant national laws in 2014 based on the national debate. There are two targets for "decarbonization" and "nuclear": first, reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 25% by 1990 by 2050 and second, reducing the proportion of nuclear energy to 50% by 2025.On the basis of energy conservation, the remaining energy supply gap will be mainly provided by renewable energy. Based on the unique "nuclear culture", the French government and companies are now taking the first step in adapting to climate change, guiding major companies to establish "adaptation strategies" to ensure that the operation and security of energy systems are not and less negatively affected by climate change. In addition, the French government and relevant agencies are working hard to mediate for the smooth implementation of the Paris 2015 Climate Change Conference (COP21), demonstrating a more positive stance of the EU and France.

Third, major EU member states have chosen different low-carbon development paths. Germany chose renewable energy as the focus of low-carbon development. Germany's successful feed-in tariff policy (feed-in tariff) has played a decisive role in promoting the development of wind power, solar photovoltaic and other technologies.[2]'s feed-in tariff policy with regulatory mechanism can not only generate appropriate incentive effect, but also promote the innovative spirit of enterprises through flexible and tailored design, promoting more and more cost-competitive renewable energy technology. At present, the long-term cost of wind power in northern Germany does not exceed 6 euro / kWh, and the long-term cost of photovoltaic power in southern Germany does not exceed 8 euro / / kWh, not inferior to new coal-fired power stations. So far, Germany's energy transition has achieved remarkable results, and renewable energy has become an important part of Germany's energy supply system. By the end of 2012, Germany accounted for nearly 23 percent of renewable electricity generation, renewable energy accounted for more than 12

percent of end-energy consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions fell by 25 percent from 1990.While the feed-in tariff eventually delivers cost increases to the consumer end, electricity prices have not exceeded the public's ability to pay. In 2011 and 2012, Renewable Energy Sources Act) cost about 12.1 billion and 10.19 billion and about 3.53 euro cents / kWh, rising to 3.59 euro cents / kWh in 2012, equivalent to a 10.5 increase in monthly electricity bill for households of 3500kWh.[3]

The UK's falling greenhouse gas emissions depend more on natural gas and nuclear power. The rise of the UK switch to gas (gas for dash) movement can be traced back to the liberalization of the UK electricity market in the early 1990s.The liberalization trend has prompted the emergence of private power companies to heavily fund new gas-fired power plants. The main reason is the low price of natural gas and the short construction cycle of natural gas power plants. In addition, the "turn to natural gas" movement has also benefited from the emergence and improved combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) technology in the 1990s.The switch to natural gas campaign has seen significant reductions in carbon emissions and prompted sharp reductions in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (both the main sources of acid rain) emissions. In 1990, the industry emitted 236 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, or 30.3% of the total and emitted CO 2 in 2012

Down nearly 20 percent to 190 million tonnes, equivalent to 32.5 percent of total emissions. Since 2009, supporters have called for a second "switch to gas" campaign to strengthen energy security. The demand stems from the development potential of the UK's large unconventional gas (also known as shale gas) reserves, and campaign supporters hope to replicate the useful experience of the United States and push down energy prices by boosting the domestic shale gas industry. Since 2013, the UK has planned to provide tax incentives to "fracking" technology to support large-scale [4] extraction of shale gas. Britain's attitude towards nuclear power cooled, opened its markets and became a major area of international energy cooperation. The UK started late and had a weak foundation. Only 3.8% of renewable energy consumption in 2011 was well below the EU average (13%) and higher than Malta (0.4%) in the 28 member states and 8.7% of electricity production versus the EU average of 21.8%.This brings hidden worries for the long-term deep emission reduction.

In France, nuclear power accounts for 75% of electricity consumption and 38% of total primary energy consumption; the nuclear industry provides hundreds of thousands of direct and indirect jobs. After the earthquake and nuclear accident in Japan, France has repeatedly reiterated that its energy policy remains unchanged and it will continue to follow the path of nuclear power development. After the latest round of French election, with President Hollande, French nuclear power policy changes, but does not affect the main body of nuclear power: by 2025, France's nuclear power accounted for total power generation will fall to 50%, 2016 will close the two nuclear reactors, the future in Normandy Flemville built European pressurized water nuclear

reactor EPR will be the only nuclear reactor in France in the next five years. Mr Hollande aims to rationalize France's energy mix, boost renewable energy and maintain industrial competitiveness by reducing nuclear power; accelerate residential geothermal heating and reduce France's dependence on nuclear and oil energy."Denation" and "decarbonization" are interdependent, and the reduced nuclear power supply will be provided mainly provided by renewable sources.

Different climate and energy policies are based on different resource endowments, cultural traditions and even ethics, and European countries maintain mutual and ethical understanding. Germany's nuclear abandonment is the result of discussions that began since 2000, and the Japanese nuclear accident only accelerated the original plan. More reasons are national awareness (complete abandonment of nuclear threat and nuclear war), ethical judgment (perception of nuclear accidents and risks) and a strong belief in the development of renewable energy. France took the lead in developing large-scale nuclear power entirely for energy security and independence. Britain is heavily influenced by the free economy and with more emphasis on the role of market mechanisms.

European Union climate and energy policy package design for 2030

In 2008, the European Union proposed a 20-20-20 climate and energy policy package, set the [5] target by 2020, and effectively promoted the negotiations on the Bali Roadmap. In January 2014, the European Commission took the lead in proposing the "post-2020" low-carbon development target, which will reduce emissions by 40% from 1990 and achieve 27% of renewable energy by 2030, awaiting the approval of the [6] by the European Council and the European Parliament. Ban spoke highly of him and hoped that the EU would legalize it as soon as possible to the UN Climate Change Summit in September 2014.

At the same time, the EU has proposed reform measures for the carbon emission trading system and expectations for energy efficiency targets. As a pioneer of carbon emission trading, the EU emission trading system (EU ETS) has encountered serious challenges in recent years. For a long time, carbon prices have been hovering around 4-5 euros per unit of emission permit, which cannot form an effective incentive for enterprises.The surface reason is of course an oversupply, the deep reason is very complex [7].First, although after nearly a decade of exploration, But the design of the system itself is still flawed, Including free distribution of quotas, insufficient tight total emission limits and lax country targets with different levels of efforts; Second, the European economy as a whole is not yet out of the economic crisis, Lower industrial scale, Low production conditions, Emissions are naturally lower, Demand for emission permits and carbon credits also continues to fall; Third, the interplay between carbon emission trading policies and other policies (such as the renewable energy feed-in tariff policy) is still unclear, Some of the effects are negative; Fourth, the EU opened its carbon market, The influx of carbon credits generated by the CDM and the Joint

Performance Mechanism, including the [8], And the EU is almost the only buyer, It became one of the reasons for the oversupply situation. The committee recommends establishing a market stable inventory (Market Stability Reserve) [9] at the beginning of the new trading period in 2021 to address the large surplus of emission permits and improve the robustness of the market.

In view of the importance of improving energy efficiency for energy security, the Committee is open to energy efficiency targets and hopes to propose them carefully after a thorough study. Since the Ukraine crisis, the EU has further recognized the importance of increasing the energy self-sufficiency rate, and on 23 July 2014, it proposed the quantitative energy efficiency target selection of [10] in the "Climate and Energy Policy Package for 2030".The EU studied energy efficiency targets of 25%, 27-30%, 35% and 40% (down from 1990)

In this scenario, the EU's total energy consumption, additional costs, investment demand and gas import demand in 2030, the EU suggests that the energy efficiency target should be raised to 30%, a significant increase from the previous 25%.

Under the medium-and long-term low-carbon development goals, EU per capita emissions will be reduced to 7.55 tons and 6.44 tons of CO2-eq / person by 2020 and 2030, and respectively, CO2 emissions from energy activities will be reduced to about

At 5.8 tons and 4.9 tons of CO2 / person. In 2050, EU per capita emissions will be reduced to 2-3 tons of CO2-eq.

A brief analysis of the EU's position and strategy on the 2015 Agreement

While actively promoting domestic low-carbon development, the EU also actively promotes international climate governance. Although there are various motivations and drivers behind the [11], this positive position is enough to gain the first mover advantage and voice, occupy the moral high ground in international relations, and exert pressure on other countries.

Historically, the EU attaches great importance to resolving the issue of "responsibilities and rights" of various countries through consultation within the framework of international law and multilateral mechanisms, and pursues characteristics that are different from the United States.As a result, the EU has always adhered to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for global climate governance, promoting and led the Kyoto Protocol through proposing a draft text and actively seeking compromise and cooperation with the Kyoto Protocol from the developed and developing Protocol. In 2011, the EU urged "Durban enhanced action platform" (hereinafter referred to as Durban platform), namely from 2012 after 2020 including all parties "protocol", "other legal documents" or "agreed legal results" (hereinafter referred to as "2015 agreement") negotiations, end the negotiations in 2015 at the latest,

In 2020, effective from the year. The EU's leadership can be achieved rise again. At the 2012 Doha meeting, the EU and developing countries worked to reach the

second phase of the Kyoto Protocol and then to the Durban negotiations. The EU has continued its existing position on the 2015 agreement, which is under negotiation, but has to compromise in some ways in its battle with the United States and the Basic Four. As for the basic principles, the EU and other developed countries are basically taken the same position that they should not adhere to the dichotomy of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties to the Convention, but dynamically apply the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" to break the "firewall" between the two. However, in the context of the relevant negotiation strategy, the EU has taken a more conservative attitude due to the strong call of "umbrella" countries such as the United States and Japan to break the dichotomy. As for the agreement model, the EU advocates that the new agreement should be a Kyoto Protocol model strengthened in strength and breadth, which requires all parties to assume the same nature of mitigation responsibility and establishes a target adjustment mechanism to strengthen the mitigation mechanism, which to some extent reflects the "top-down" requirements. The EU has abandoned the ideal model of "top-down" mitigation responsibility of major emission countries under or referring to the 2℃ target, but still wants the agreement in the form of strong legal binding (legally-binding), which is fundamentally different from the United States.

As to the content of the agreement, the EU and developing countries take relatively consistent positions, believing that the new agreement should include various aspects of mitigation, adaptation, funding and technology. However, the EU also puts special emphasis on transparency, accounting and compliance, which are directly related to mitigation and ensure that all parties fulfill their obligations under the mitigation Convention.

In the negotiation process, in addition to strengthening communication with other developed countries within the group, the EU is particularly good at "attracting" the small island states group and the least developed countries and dividing the camps of developing countries. This is particularly evident in the negotiations passed through the Durban platform. In the current negotiations, the EU continues and expands this alliance strategy to exert morally pressure on the emitters, and the unity of the Basic countries is more or less affected.

The EU plays a pivotal role in global climate governance. On the one hand, the EU has made considerable achievements in promoting a new model of green and low-carbon development through domestic actions; on the other hand, the EU has actively guided international climate negotiations and established a good responsible image. In the process of low-carbon development, although rising energy prices, declining industrial competitiveness, emissions trading system and other difficulties, in international negotiations, "marginalized", declining leadership, internal member disputes also make 2030 target is not special "ambitious" [12], and even limited the flexibility of EU external climate policy, but these issues have not fundamentally shake

the strong political will. From the perspective of low-carbon development alone, countries around the world should applaud the EU.

In international cooperation on climate change, the EU values international law and favors multilateral mechanisms in well with China's position; the 2015 Agreement framework promoted by the EU has common and more differences with China's tendencies. For common ground, both parties should expand consensus, and for differences, conduct honest and active communication to promote mutual understanding. This communication will help China build a pragmatic image and gain more space for communication during the critical period of the 2015 Agreement, so that countries around the world can understand China's contributions and better understand China's difficulties and special challenges.

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CHINA'S TRADE COOPERATION WITH UKRAINE

China is a strategic partner in trade and imports of agricultural products with Ukraine. This is confirmed by figures. If we look at the export of agricultural products in Ukraine for the first 9 months (3 quarters of 2021), $ 3 billion was exported to China. China is the №1 agricultural trading partner for Ukraine. In fact, about 15% or ⅙ of all Ukrainian agricultural exports this year go to China. We have a good interaction with classic crops, such as corn, barley or sunflower oil. It is also important to us and we are ready to take the necessary measures so that other crops have constant access to exports to China (wheat, soybeans, soybeans or sunflower meal). Of course, we would be happy to develop value-added cooperation such as livestock. There is already a successful outcome, and we are grateful that we were able to open access to the beef market. We have been successfully exporting beef to China for over a year. We are also ready to resume and increase exports of chicken products to China. And also to develop cooperation in horticulture (for example, supply of apples).

The volume of bilateral trade between China and Ukraine last year alone from January to October reached a record $ 15.76 billion, which is a third more than in the same period of 2020. This was stated by Ambassador of China to Ukraine Fan