

9. *European Commission.2014. Proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the council concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme and amending Directive 2003/87/EC.Available at:http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/reform/docs/com_2014_20_en.pdf [2014-08-27]*
10. *European Commission.2014. Communication from the commission to the European Parliament and the council: Energy Efficiency and its contribution to energy security and the 2030 Framework for climate and energy policy.Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/events/doc/2014_eec_communication_adopted.pdf [2014-08-14]*
11. *Fu Cong, 2012. EU Global Governance on Climate Change: External Decision Modeling and Action Drivers, European Studies, No.1,2012, pp. 66-80.*
12. *PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.2014. Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2030: conditions for an EU target of 40%.Available at: <http://www.pbl.nl/en> [2014-02-13]*

Huang Xiong

Master Student, West Ukrainian National University

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 1/6 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

Xiangong in an article for Ukrinform on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ukraine.

The diplomat noted that in thirty years the volume of bilateral trade has increased more than 60 times: initially it amounted to 230 million dollars, and in 2020 reached 14.66 billion dollars. In the period from January to October 2021 alone, the turnover reached 15.76 billion US dollars, compared to the same period in 2020, the growth was 32.2%. This is a new record in Sino-Ukrainian trade, and China has consistently remained Ukraine's largest trading partner. China has become largest trading partner in the sale of corn and oil.

The Chinese ambassador also reminded that last year an agreement was signed between the governments of the People's Republic of China and Ukraine on deepening cooperation in the field of infrastructure. According to him, this inspires hope that the parties will cooperate in this area in new forms and with greater efficiency.

The pandemic has changed the world's trade landscape, global politics, economy and culture, shut down factories and closed ports. The whole country, business of various scales and, of course, humanity in general have had negative consequences.

Against the background of the general crisis, trade relations between Ukraine and China have significantly strengthened their positions. Following the results of the first half of 2019, China came out on top among Ukraine's trading partners with a turnover of \$ 5.4 billion. According to the results of the "pandemic" 2020, the figure was \$ 15.4 billion: exports of goods from Ukraine to China amounted to \$ 7.1 billion (+ 98.0%), imports of Chinese goods to Ukraine - \$ 8.3 billion (-9.8%).

Ukraine mainly supplied ores, cereals, ferrous metals, boilers, machinery, and wood. Instead, China means land vehicles (except rail), plastics, plastic materials, optical and photographic equipment, footwear, chemicals, toys, furniture, and so on.

In 2021, trade between the countries held its position. In the first 3 months of the year alone, the bilateral trade turnover amounted to \$ 4.2 billion. At the same time, the cost of shipping cargo to Ukraine by sea has increased. If before the pandemic the freight from China to Ukraine was \$ 2-4 thousand, now - more than \$ 15 thousand.

As a result, maritime container exports fell by 14%. Thus, the probability of finding another country-importer of a product or alternative multimodal logistics solutions has increased. This situation is primarily due to the crisis of container traffic. One of the main factors in the growth of their value was the shortage of containers.

For many years, they ensured the smooth operation of supply chains. Every year, ports around the world handle more than 800 million containers, which transported about a quarter of world goods in the shortest possible time.

References:

1. Ma, B., & Soroka, L. (2020). *The Cooperation between China and Ukraine in Space Exploration: Genesis and Development. Advanced Space Law*, 5, 58-70. <https://doi.org/10.29202/asl/2020/5/6>

2. Oleshchuk, P. (2020). *Political Franchising as a Modern Political Technology*. *Ukrainian Policymaker*, 7, 35-42. <https://doi.org/10.29202/up/7/5> 3.
3. Raišienė, A. G., Yatsenko, O., Nitsenko, V., Karasova, N., & Vojtovicova, A. (2019). *Global dominants of Chinese trade policy development: Opportunities and threats for cooperation with Ukraine*. *Journal of International Studies*, 12(1), 193-207. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-8330.2019/12-1/13>
4. Svyrydenko, D., & Stovpets, O. (2020). *Chinese Perspectives in the "Space Race" through the Prism of Global Scientific and Technological Leadership*. *Philosophy and Cosmology*, 25, 57-68. <https://doi.org/10.29202/phil-cosm/25/5>
5. Pavlo Iavorskyi, Svitlana Taran, Maryna Khorunzha, Oleksandr Shepotylo, Oleksiy Hamaniuk *How to increase and diversify Ukrainian exports to China?*
6. <https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Download?id=7cc916d7-4a7f-4555-bc6d-4c1b105eb382>

Zhang Ping

West Ukrainian National University

Scientific Supervisor: Stakhova Nataliia

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART HEALTH AND WELLNESS INDUSTRY IN CHINA

In recent years, China's ageing has become increasingly severe, with the number of elderly people increasing at a rapid rate year by year, showing the typical characteristics of wide distribution and aging before getting rich, which has brought greater pressure on society. With the development of information technology, China's health & wellness industry has gradually emerged as a new form of business - smart health & wellness.

Internationally, the concept of "smart ageing", also known as "intelligent ageing systems", was first developed in the UK, where the elderly can enjoy a high quality of life in their daily lives without the constraints of time and space [1]. However, there are significant differences between countries in terms of their models of wellbeing. For example, Singapore has adopted the "home care" model, Germany and Switzerland have adopted the "mutual care" model, Japan, South Korea and the United States have adopted the "migratory bird care" model, and in the highly developed United States, there is also the "relocation" model. In the United States, where the economy is highly developed, there is also the 'ageing in a different place'.

At present, the international development of smart health & wellness presents two general characteristics. Firstly, in terms of research, the research on smart health & wellness mainly tends to focus on smart home products, especially the research on