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COUNTERMEASURES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES IN CHINA AND UKRAINE

Summary. With the acceleration of bilateral relations between China and Ukraine, the economic and trade cooperation between the two sides gradually increases, mainly due to the strong economic complementarity between the two sides, which is specifically reflected in the close supply and demand relationship in agricultural trade cooperation. Ukraine's slowing economic growth requires economy and trade with China to support its already fragile economic system. In the latest trade statistics, China has become Ukraine's largest trading country in Asia, accounting for a large proportion of Ukraine's annual trade volume. There are still many problems in the economic and trade activities between China and Ukraine. The correct understanding and analysis of the economic and trade relations between Ukraine and China is conducive to promoting the sustainable development of agricultural enterprises in China and Ukraine.

Key words: sustainability development, agrarian enterprises, cooperation development.

Introduction and posing a problem. Ukraine is the most important agricultural land in the CIS countries with very developed agriculture. In 2014, Ukraine exported 30 million tons of grain, becoming the third largest grain exporter in the world and enjoying the reputation of «granary of the world». China imports a lot of grain from Ukraine every year, such as corn and wheat. China and Ukraine have great economic complementarity, and the economic and trade cooperation has always been highly valued by both countries. The development of trade between China and Ukraine is conducive to strengthening the trade ties with the outside world, and plays a great role in the domestic economic development.

In 2013, China proposed the «One Belt and One Road» national strategy. As an EU country and an independent country, Ukraine is highly valued by China's trade. China needs to carry out trade cooperation with Ukraine to better promote the sustainable development of Chinese agricultural trade with Ukraine. As a European granary, Ukraine has rich agricultural resources. China is a country with a large population and has a large demand for food. However, the agricultural trade between the two countries has only achieved rapid development in recent years, and is not closely linked in related trade areas. Ukraine has become China's trade partnership. If the two sides can reach more consensus on economic and trade cooperation, it will greatly enhance the economic status and strategic image of the two countries in the international community and help promote economic and trade exchanges between the two countries.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Current research about Ukraine and China's agricultural enterprises trade is more, but are in 2010 years ago, the latest research results is not very perfect, mainly because both sides of agricultural enterprises trade cooperation development has been more peaceful, although under the influence of the situation in Ukraine agricultural enterprises trade cooperation is not interrupted, can show that Ukraine and China's agricultural enterprises trade development has certain realistic demand signif-

icance. The specific research results on the trade relationship between Ukraine and China are summarized as follows: Li Wei (2010) In the study on economic and trade Cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and Russia, the cooperation between the two countries is divided into many different periods of development, including periods of rise and decline. This paper specifically analyzes that although the trade scale between Heilongjiang and Russia gradually expands, there are many problems such as single commodity structure, low trade level, more use of tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers. Yang Dan (2012) in the China-us trade development research, the author studied the trade development, the author believes that the us trade in China first respect China's economic status in the world, China as the second largest economy and the largest economy trade cooperation for both sides are mutually beneficial things, the two complement each other.

Kirkevich Aksana (2012) In the study of the development status and countermeasures of China and Ukraine economic and trade relations, the author uses the literature analysis method and the empirical analysis method, and the paper analyzes the problems arising in the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia. The author points out that there is a complementarity in the trade development between China and Ukraine, analyzes the reasons for the lack of economic and trade development of both sides, and puts forward corresponding solutions. The economic and trade relations between Russia and China will surely undergo huge changes, which can promote the increase of the economic volume and social welfare of both China and Ukraine. Professor Gennadii Bagliuk (2015), in the model of developing the Ukrainian domestic market under the condition of globalization, pointed out that Ukraine and China currently interact in many aspects, which requires the joint efforts of the two countries to promote the development of bilateral relations. The two sides need to deepen bilateral relations on the basis of mutual understanding, strengthening dialogue and expanding cooperation.

Murova Olga (2015). Analyzes the current land legislation and policies in Ukraine, studies its impact on the technical efficiency of crop production, and concludes that the extent to which agricultural enterprises lease and lease agricultural land is the largest impact on agricultural production efficiency factor.

Lysak O. and Andreeva L. (2017). Researched the current agricultural export situation in Ukraine, analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of agricultural export after the signing of the Union Agreement with the EU, and the need to simplify export procedures with other countries According to the development of Ukrainian agricultural exports, the Asian and European markets are determined as the strategic development direction of Ukrainian agricultural exports.

Kenderine Tristan (2018). Based on the evaluation of the historical development of the three major economic systems of agricultural product prices, insurance, and futures in China's agricultural production, this paper studies the government's transition from centrally planned procurement to provincial variable agricultural production models. The provincial target price mechanism established by China during the year resulted in the establishment of a minimum purchase price mechanism for agricultural products by the country, which provided certain subsidy measures for agricultural production, which could effectively protect agricultural production and promote the development of agricultural trade.

The purpose of the article. The establishment of economic and trade relations between China and Ukraine is not only conducive to the establishment of the trade demand effect between both sides, but also can establish an opportunity for more Ukrainian enterprises to obtain the market and investment, and bring new development opportunities to Ukraine's backward industrial technology. Ukraine has natural advantages, is rich in resources, has fertile land, and is known as the granary of Europe. Ukraine is in a transition period, in which more Chinese investment is needed. For China, the Ukrainian market is also very important. The Ukrainian government also attaches great importance to cooperation with China and strives to improve the investment environment and attract Chinese enterprises to the greatest extent. In recent years, the trade exchanges between Ukraine and China have been continuously strengthened, and the cooperation is getting closer and closer, and the scale and the content of the cooperation are constantly expanding. The Chinese government to implement the policy of opening to the outside world, actively encourage enterprise investment, Ukraine as an important cooperative countries in eastern Europe, Ukraine's industrial and agricultural foundation, market potential, Ukraine is in transition, is strengthening infrastructure construction, the government attaches great importance to the importance of the people's livelihood. China and Ukraine are complementary. The two countries focus on developing mutual relations. They have great potential for cooperation to better promote the sustainable development of the two agricultural enterprises.

The main problem in the trade between Ukraine and China is that the two countries do not make full use of their strengths. Ukraine agriculture is also fully developed, Ukraine has good resources for agricultural development, providing a large amount of food for Europe. China is a large country with a large population, with a very large demand for grain and a large import of grain. Even so, Chinese imports to Ukraine have no produce. Because of this, there is a lot of room for the development of bilateral cooperation in agricultural products. Through this aspect, in-depth research can be carried out, which can provide more practical significance for the cooperation between China and Ukraine.

Research methodology. Through China and Ukraine agriculture related trade data, the use of trade degree and correlation analysis to find out the economic development of Ukraine economic development, so as to find out the problems in the economic development and problems analysis, the method can provide more convincing data relationship, put forward the influence of promote the sustainable development of the two countries trade. secondly, Use statistical analysis method to collect statistics on China and Ukraine's trade and agricultural product trade data to objectively explain the current status of trade exchanges between the two sides; use quantitative and qualitative analysis methods combined with the results of trade data analysis to propose the existence of Sino-Ukraine trade development Problems and factors affecting development.

Results and discussion.

1. China's total import trade with Ukraine and imports of agricultural products

During the statistical period, China's total imports from Ukraine and agricultural products showed an overall growth trend. Since 2014, China's total imports from Ukraine and its agricultural products trade have generally shown a steady increase. From 2014 to 2019, China's total imports from Ukraine reached 1189.54 million U.S. dollars, and the total amount of imported agricultural products was 803.68 million U.S. dollars. Imported agricultural products accounted for 67.05% of the total import trade. In terms of trade scale, agricultural products were imported from Ukraine in China. Trade occupies a very important position. Looking at the vertical dimension, only imported agricultural products accounted for 21.86% of the total import trade in 2014. Since 2015, the proportion has rapidly increased to 48.23%. After that, only 2017 has temporarily fallen to 48.44%, and the rest of 2016 In 2018, 2019 and 2019 each accounted for more than 50%. From the vertical dimension of trade exchanges, agricultural trade has achieved rapid development in China's import trade from Ukraine. To understand from a reverse perspective, as a large agricultural country with rich agricultural resources, Europe's granary exports of its agricultural products have begun to have an important impact on Asia and China, and agricultural products have become the basis of trade between China and Ukraine (Table 1).

China's total trade from Ukraine is mainly agricultural and mineral products. From the perspective of China's import volume from Ukraine during the statistical period, agricultural and mineral products are the main products. From 2014 to 2019, imported agricultural products accounted for 67.05% of the total import trade, and imported mineral products accounted for 21.53% of the total import trade. China's export trade is mainly based on raw material resources. From a reverse perspective, Ukraine's range of Chinese goods is relatively narrow, but the advantages of export goods are obvious.

2. China's total export trade with Ukraine and exports of agricultural products

During the statistical period, China's total exports to Ukraine and its agricultural products showed a trend of first decrease and then increase. China's total exports to Ukraine and its agricultural products declined significantly in 2015 compared to 2014. The total value of China's export trade to Ukraine in 2015 was 35.156 million US dollars, and in 2014 it was 5107.96 million U.S. dollars, a decrease of 31.15% in 2015 compared to 2014. The agricultural products exported by China to Ukraine were 2015. Million US dollars, a 43.63% decrease in 2015 compared to 2014. As we all know, in 2014, the political situation in Ukraine has undergone tremendous changes. The changes in the political situation have had a significant impact on foreign trade policies and directly led to a decline in trade volume.

Table 1

China's agricultural products trade and total trade from Ukraine from 2014 to 2019

Years	Imported agricultural products, thsd. USD	Total imports, thsd. USD	Ratio of imported agricultural products to total imports, %	Imports of agricultural products increased sequentially, %
2014	762045	3486016	21.86	1.00
2015	1060612	2199279	48.23	39.18
2016	1268980	2487605	51.01	19.64
2017	1131278	2335614	48.44	-10.85
2018	1373898	2648477	51.88	21.45
2019	2439980	4513702	54.06	77.60
Total	8036793	11985398	67.05	-

Source: Commodity Trade Statistics Database of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China

Table 2

Classification of China's agricultural imports from Ukraine from 2014 to 2019, thsd. USD

Coding	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Animal products	1748	456	3793	17088	31128	46981
02 Meat and edible offal	-	-	-	130	-	1265
03 Fish, Aquatic animals	59	16	-	-	-	821
04 Milk, eggs, honey, etc.	-	336	2319	12789	20000	31014
05 Other animal products	1689	105	1474	4169	11128	13881
2. Plant products	301987	658918	575192	554855	772268	1160160
01 Living plant	-	-	-	-	-	2
03 Edible fruits and nuts	1552	239	399	1641	2786	10010
04 Coffee and tea	-	9	-	-	13	9
05 Cereals	290672	653099	570256	518263	731964	1085913
06 Malt, starch, etc.	5845	1820	399	22659	34094	52179
07 Oilseeds, kernels, feed	3918	3751	4138	12258	3220	12046
08 Gum, resin, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1
09 Knitting plant material	-	-	-	35	190	-
3. Animal and vegetable oils, edible oils and fats	450863	396445	681154	548749	444402	806588
4. Food, Beverages, wine and tobacco	7447	4793	8840	10586	126100	426251
01 Meat and aquatic products	81	-	-	-	368	2478
02 Sugar confectionery	2250	1438	2853	3523	5127	5373
03 Cocoa products	2504	2012	2077	2106	2059	3560
04 Cereal flour, starch	470	322	1196	1074	2118	3698
05 Vegetable and fruit products	82	158	131	397	283	514
06 Miscellaneous food	10	23	11	80	395	862
07 Drinks, wine and vinegar	2051	840	2573	2067	4457	3807
08 Food industry residues and waste	-	-	-	1340	111293	403748
09 Tobacco and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	2211

Source: Commodity Trade Statistics Database of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. (" - " indicates that no import trade has taken place)

With the stability of Ukraine's political situation in 2015, China's total export trade to Ukraine and agricultural products trade have resumed steady growth year by year. From 2015 to 2019, China's total export trade to Ukraine has reached 73.9984 million USD, an increase of 44.87% over 2015.

With the continuous development of China's trade relations with Ukraine, especially since Ukraine has become China's strategic cooperative partner, Ukraine should make full use of the good cooperative relations with China to deepen economic and trade cooperation with China and bring sustainable and stable development to Ukraine's economy. Economic and trade cooperation with China on the one hand, Ukraine has an important role in promoting economic development, promote the development of Ukrainian domestic industrial institutions, on the other hand, can also establish a relatively stable trade relations with China, through the development of China and Ukraine, further put

forward to promote the sustainable development of China's trade countermeasures:

1. The current situation of economic and trade development cooperation between Ukraine and China.

Starting from the current situation of trade in services, all the way to the general category of goods, the total volume of goods and the structure of commodity trade in trade cooperation between Ukraine and China, the results of the trade development between Ukraine and China are highlighted, with the aim of finding new ways to meet the development of their own trade. China is constantly improving its scientific and technological innovation capabilities, developing its own intellectual property rights, and striving to transform 2000 from a major producer to a major scientific and technological power, a change that cannot be separated from the experience learned in developing relations with Ukraine.

2. The economic impact of Ukraine-China economic and trade on Ukraine.

Analysis of the impact of Ukraine-China economic and trade relations on the economic development of Ukraine, the promotion of Ukraine's GDP, fiscal revenue and so on, according to the correlation analysis and trade integration analysis results, Ukraine-China economic and trade relations have some problems such as low degree of trade integration, Ukraine-China trade deficit increased impact on Ukraine's per capita income and so on, the analysis is mainly due to Ukraine-China economic and trade cooperation in the use of comparative advantage is not enough, Ukraine-China economic and trade deficit on Ukraine's imports adversely caused by the impact on the Ukrainian economy, and finally It is the poor trade environment in Ukraine that leads to the adverse economic and trade development of Ukraine and China, thus affecting the Ukrainian economy. Overall, economic and trade development with China is of great positive significance to Ukraine, especially at present, Ukraine's economy is on the brink of crisis, the total international trade is decreasing, and economic and trade development with China can change the tired economic situation in Ukraine and promote Ukraine's economic development.

3. Ukraine-China economic and trade development strategy recommendations

Ukraine should improve the domestic environment for foreign investment, especially in view of China's related

trade industries to give certain investment management measures, the introduction of preferential tariff measures for China's trade imports, expand all-round cooperation with China's trade products proposals. On the Chinese side, we will actively expand investment in Ukrainian industrial capital and increase support for Ukrainian capital and agricultural technology. In the proposal of Ukraine-China cooperation, optimizing the trade structure of Ukraine and China and promoting the liberalization of trade markets, the development of trade between Ukraine and China can take advantage of Ukraine's geographical and linguistic advantages, increase the development of trade with Ukraine, and promote Ukraine's economic and trade cooperation with China. In view of the above research and analysis of economic and trade cooperation with Ukraine and China, the economic and trade cooperation between Ukraine and China is of greater significance to the development of the Ukrainian country, especially to the economic development of the Ukrainian state, government revenue, adjustment of industrial institutions and other aspects have an important positive impact. Therefore, deepening Ukraine-China economic and trade relations is one of the most important ways that Ukraine should carry out economic reform at present. Due to the shallowness of the talent, the model based on the effect on the Ukrainian state still lacks some in-depth study, and will be further studied in this direction when the study is increased later.

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ЗАХОДИ ЩОДО СПРЯЯННЯ СТАЛОМУ РОЗВИТКУ АГРАРНИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ У КИТАЇ ТА УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. З прискоренням двосторонніх відносин між Китаєм та Україною економічне та торговельне співробітництво між двома сторонами поступово зростає, головним чином за рахунок сильної економічної взаємодоповнюваності між двома сторонами, що особливо відображається у тісних відносинах попиту та пропозиції в сільськогосподарській торговельній співпраці. Уповільнення економічного зростання України вимагає від економіки і торгівлі з Китаєм для підтримки своєї і без того крихкої економічної системи.

Ключові слова: розвиток сталого розвитку, аграрних підприємств, розвиток співробітництва.