

only 22 hours. Additional polls show that 63% of Ukrainian men generally consider taking care of a child only a woman's business [2].

As part of the analysis of progress in combating inequality, progress was assessed in the following areas: gender analysis of policies; availability of anti-discrimination legislation; providing opportunities for women through competitions (for youth); providing opportunities for women to bridge the gender gap in access to finance. Ukraine for the period 2018-2020 has made significant progress in adopting basic documents to strengthen gender equality policy in the country, gender issues have been included in the government's priority action plan. For Ukraine, the task of eliminating gender inequality in access to finance is an urgent task, since it is in Ukraine that gender disparities are strongly pronounced: women own only 22% of businesses, and only 6% of large businesses run. Forward movement is seen in two parallel directions. The first is the strengthening of special gender legislation and special concrete measures for its implementation. The second is the implementation of an integrated gender approach in all strategies, which will ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of public life [3].

Based on the analysis of trends, it can be concluded that Ukraine has made significant progress in the implementation of gender policy in recent years. Much has been done and is beginning to bring results, but it does not allow radically counteracting gender inequality and eradicating existing stereotypes about the role of men and women in society.

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THE MAIN TRENDS AND DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF UKRAINE WITH THE EU

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Foreign economic relations are a complex system of various forms of international cooperation between states and their subjects in all spheres of the economy. This content is expressed in its functions:

- organization and maintenance of international exchange of natural resources and results of work in their material and value form;
- international recognition of the consumer value of the products of the international division of labor;
- organization of international money circulation.

The main component of foreign economic relations is foreign trade. This is a specific sector of the economy of a particular state, the subjects of which are business structures associated with the sale of goods and services in foreign markets, and part of foreign goods in the national market. It is characterized by such concepts as export and import. Foreign trade gives countries the opportunity to specialize in those activities in which they have comparative advantages, discipline domestic producers, lead to higher productivity [2;9-12].

Ukraine's trade and economic ties with European countries are one of the main vectors of the country's foreign trade. Since 2014 Ukraine's trade and economic ties with European countries have been significantly strengthened and increased in quantitative terms [1; 63].

Based on the study for the period 2014 - 2019, it is seen that Ukraine has a foreign trade deficit in trade with the European Union. Germany and Poland are the main EU partner countries of Ukraine.

The development of trade and economic relations between Ukraine and the EU in the near future depends on the balanced policy of the government. Ukraine must stimulate its own production and investment activities through a wide range of financial, economic and organizational and legal mechanisms. Ukraine has chosen the path of integration into the EU, which is one of the greatest associations in the world and at the same time one of the largest markets in the world. However, the requirements set by the EU for product quality for Ukrainian companies will not be easy to meet.

There are following possible ways to intensify trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU: improving the investment climate to attract funding from the EU in high-tech industries; use of capacities of more developed countries in promotion on the European markets and manufacturing of final products; usage of the potential of the market of Ukraine to expand its own production and increase the competitiveness of local producers.

Ukraine has great chances to be a worthy exporter, but without immediate reforms in domestic policy and changes in foreign priorities, it will be impossible to change Ukraine's place in the world trade space.

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MODERN FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF CHINA AND UKRAINE

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In the modern world, where the level of the development of the country's economy depends on its place at the global level, one of the main roles is played by the effective implementation of foreign trade policy. The international economic result will be suitable due to the structure of the foreign trade strategy, the chosen course of the country. China's role in the world economy, its stable growth trend, the prospects of international Ukrainian-Chinese relations in general and trade, in particular, today have a negative impact on Ukraine's economic development.

The purpose of the research is to study the theoretical and practical aspects of the modern foreign trade policy of China and Ukraine, as well as to develop recommendations for the prospects of their cooperation.

According to conducted research for the period 2014-2019 [1], the analysis proves the instability of trade conditions, strong growth of Ukrainian imports and at the same time declining Ukrainian export attractiveness for buyers from China [2]. Unstable dynamics is associated with military actions in the east of the country, instability of the regulatory framework for the protection of foreign investors and excessive corruption of participants in the investment process.

As the SWOT analysis shows, the strengths are the geographical location of Ukraine, a large raw material base, cheap labor and significant competitive advantages in certain industries [2]. An