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**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И РИСКИ ЭКСПОРТА УКРАИНСКОГО ЗЕРНА
НОВЫМИ ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫМИ КОРИДОРАМИ**

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**PROSPECTS AND RISKS EXPORT OF UKRAINIAN GRAIN BY NEW
TRANSBOUNDARY BY CORRIDORS**

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Аннотация. В работе рассматриваются экспортные возможности Украины по трансграничному сотрудничеству в рамках проекта Нового шелкового пути, в частности перспективы торговли зерновыми культурами, что сопряжено с определенными рисками, поиск и устранение которых находятся в компетенции сферы экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экспорт, риски, угрозы, экономическая безопасность, зерновые культуры, трансграничное сотрудничество.

Abstract. In this paper we describe deals with export possibilities of Ukraine on cross-border cooperation in the framework of the project of the New Silk Road, in particular the prospects of grain trade, which involve certain risks and troubleshooting are in economic security remit.

Key words: exports, risks, threats, economic security, crops, cross-border cooperation.

Features agrarian sector of Ukraine, in particular in the field of grain production, provide a basis for the realization of ambitious projects to expand sales markets and increase its competitiveness. However, there are several items to consider when forming strategic orientations of the grain industry and international cooperation. First of all it concerns the issues of economic security, which includes the

development and use of measures to protect Ukrainian producers of threats, dangers and unwarranted risks effectively in the context of socio-economic development of the national economy.

In order to promote the socio-economic, scientific, technical, environmental, cultural and other relations between territorial communities and their representative bodies, local bodies of executive power of Ukraine and similar authorities in other states within its jurisdiction, the laws of Ukraine defined the content and characteristics of the concept of "cross-border cooperation." It refers to a joint action aimed at establishing and deepening economic, social, scientific, technological, environmental, cultural and other relations between territorial communities and their representative bodies, local executive power bodies of Ukraine and Territorial Communities, the relevant authorities of other countries within the competence as defined by their national legislation [1].

There are a number of problems of a conceptual nature, hindering regional development and ensuring the competitiveness of Ukrainian regions. It should be noted imperfection and inefficiency of administrative, financial and institutional instruments [2].

At present, cross-border cooperation in Ukraine can be divided by geography and real cooperation on the Ukrainian-Polish - Slovak - Hungarian - Romanian - Moldavian - Byelorussian border regions. However, a sign of the common border in today's globalized world is gradually losing priority. The increasing relevance acquire joint economic, political, cultural interests, mutual interest which gives rise to the development of bilateral contacts. That type of cooperation is the Ukrainian-Chinese relations, which have recently been gaining momentum. Thus, Ukraine has officially joined the project Trans Caspian international transport route (abbreviated TMTM), which is known as the "New Silk Road" and is a continental transport corridor for the movement of goods to Europe, China, bypassing Russia, in connection with the threatening situation in the east of Ukraine.

A landmark in the study context is an event January 14, 2016, when the "Ukrainian Railways" signed a protocol on joining of Ukraine in the Trans-Caspian

international transport route, which, inter alia, provided for the establishment of competitive feed-in tariffs for freight trans-Caspian international transport route [3]. Prospects for the development of rail transport in Ukraine posts offer opportunities to realize its potential as an exporting country. However, there are risks of negative effects of price fluctuations, political instability, weather conditions. It is therefore necessary to assess the economic risk for the purpose of effective export policy in the sphere of production and sales of grain crops. Optimization of international traffic and the development of cross-border transport infrastructure and logistics, which is planned revival of the project "New Silk Road" will allow Ukrainian producers to diversify production, improve product competitiveness and expand into new markets.

A comprehensive understanding of the concept of interaction between the People's Republic of China with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe takes place, taking into account the format of "16 + 1". The entry of Ukraine into the mechanism of international cooperation is promising in many positions, providing for cooperation in the geo-economic, geopolitical, diplomatic levels, which will increase the financial, trade and investment component of this cooperation in the direction of attracting investments in the Ukrainian economy and its agricultural sector on the basis of participation in the format " 17 + 1 "[4].

One of the fruitful cooperation in the areas of Ukrainian-Chinese trade relations is to export crops. It should be noted that Ukraine exports grain own manufacture mainly in Egypt, China, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South Korea, Iran, Israel, Tunisia, the Netherlands and Italy. In the structure of grain exports the highest share falls upon Egypt (161%), of which wheat (23.3%), maize longer export to China (23.8%), barley to Saudi Arabia (63.1%). Sorghum - Italy (57.3%), the total volume of the corresponding culture. As you can see, the export geography is rather wide and is represented by the EU countries and the countries of the so-called "New Silk Road".

Question successful cooperation provides a mutually beneficial agreement on the terms of trust and partnership. However, you should always take into account the elements of threats and risks in the field of grain flows are related primarily to the need of construction and expansion of the existing transport and logistics

infrastructure, investment in the construction of grain cars and draft elements of elevator capacity. The risks of the export operations with grains can be minimized by export credit insurance that will safeguard national producers of a possible failure to foreign partners commitments. Another area of economic security is the need for matching grain import requirements for China with rational, scientifically sound volumes of its production in Ukraine. At present, the price factor determines the desire to produce crops and in some periods of the possibility of exporting companies receive significant amounts of foreign currency earnings override common sense in conducting agricultural sector. Preferential monomanufacture grain large agricultural producers formed a threat to the development of rural areas and opportunities for social and economic instability in the country. Therefore, economic security in the field of grain economy is one of the key tools to ensure stable and efficient national economy.

Priorities of development of the national economy in the field of agricultural production to determine the direction to improve the quality of products, the development of organic production and to increase the added value due to the increase in the share of realization are not raw materials and products of their processing. Domestic producers should adhere to the phytosanitary requirements of the PRC on the state of grain production as a threat to grain producers is that small and medium-sized enterprises are not able to properly stored products, in addition, the grain is spoiled due to improper transportation. It needs to improve the culture of grain production, including seed production, irrigation systems and innovative developments in the direction of efficient production of fertilizers and plant biosecurity.

Modern development strategy envisages reform in the area of the farm, as the basis for the functioning of rural areas, transparent reform of state-owned enterprises and land turnover in the so-called "3 + 5" concept. Within this framework provides an open land turnover and expansion of markets, which is manifested in the cross-border cooperation and finding new common ground in determining the effects of cross-

border corridors on the socio-economic development of Ukraine as a member of the New Silk Road countries.

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