

participants in “virtual” labor relations [3]. The legal use of remote employment in Ukraine will balance the supply and demand on the labor market, reduce unemployment rate, help the population of poorly developing depressed regions, and, therefore, will bring additional earnings boosting their well-being.

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ANALYSIS OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND CHINA

Introduction. Ukraine is situated on the edge of crucial transformations of economy. The trade balance is negative, and the economy has dependence to imports. Today Ukraine faces great changes that influence not only political and social life of the country, but also economical one. The cooperation with developing countries like China is the most promising international course of economic development but it is also a great challenge for countries with low competitiveness, like Ukraine.

Review of recent publications. Ukrainian-Chinese relations, especially in the field of economics, have been studied by both domestic and foreign scientists, such as V. Chumak, L. Haidukov, A. Honcharuk, O. Ivanchenko [1], V. Kamenskyy, I. Kiptsar, S. Nikishenko and D. Simon. However, the new dimension today's Ukrainian-Chinese economic partnership should be analyzed in the terms of changing economy.

Objectives of the paper. The aim of the paper is to analyse the basic trends in trade and determine the perspectives of Ukrainian-Chinese economic relations.

Results of research. Over the past decade, China and Ukraine have regularly and in good faith demonstrated their readiness to expand cooperation with each other in various fields.

Nowadays, China's economy is of great importance for Ukraine and it will become even more important in future. It is far more difficult to promote the economic value of Ukraine for China, in particular because of the serious imbalance between political and economic connections of the two countries. Ukraine, which is an export-oriented country, must use every opportunity of the perspective Chinese market [1].

China is traditionally among the ten largest foreign trade partners of Ukraine, and it is clear that today Ukraine should do its utmost to gain a stable and effective partnership with China. Being one of the major trade partners of Ukraine, China is Ukraine's the 10th largest exporter and the 3rd largest importer. Among the post-soviet countries, Ukraine's bilateral trade with China is ranked 3rd. Despite this fact, Ukraine's balance of trade is still negative.

China's imports to Ukraine in 2017 increased by 26% (up to 7899.6 USD) and exports fell by 18% (up to 1777.2 USD) and Ukraine's the trade deficit was -6122.4 USD, which is bad for Ukraine's economy. The deficit in trade with China made Ukraine look for ways to increase the volume of Ukrainian exports [2].

The structure of Ukrainian exports and imports is shown in figures 1 and 2. China's interest in the Ukraine's agricultural sector comes from its search for sustainable and long-term food supplies to the Chinese market.

What is more important, Ukraine and China have signed more than 20 strategic agreements on the development of trade and investment collaboration. Ukrainian government has discussed a strategic Ukrainian-Chinese collaboration till 2022. In the nearest 5 years China intends to import products for more than US\$10 trillions [2].

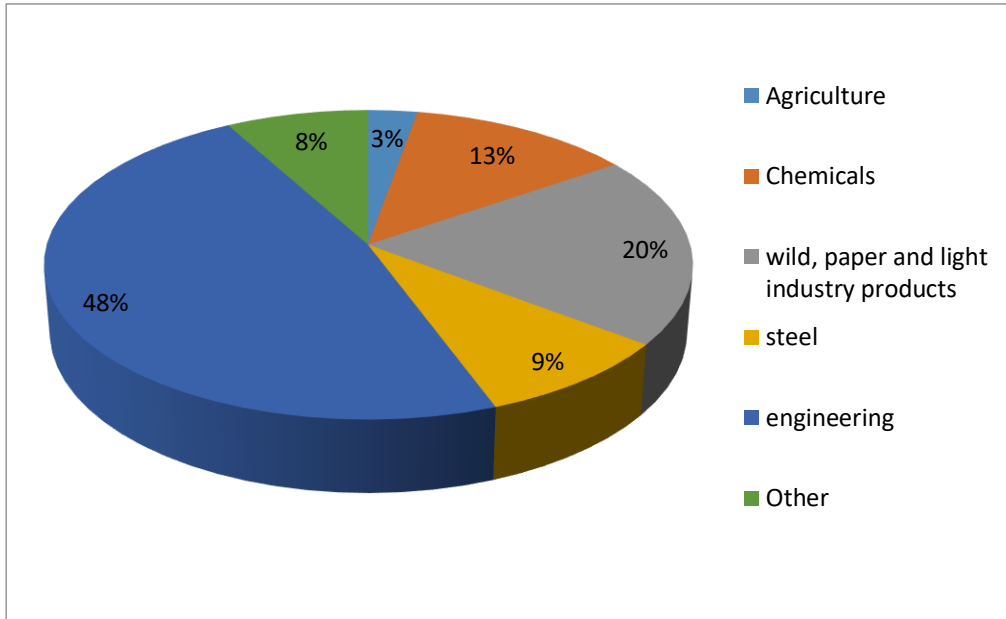


Fig. 1 The share of Ukrainian exports to China in 2017, %
Source: created by the author based on [3]

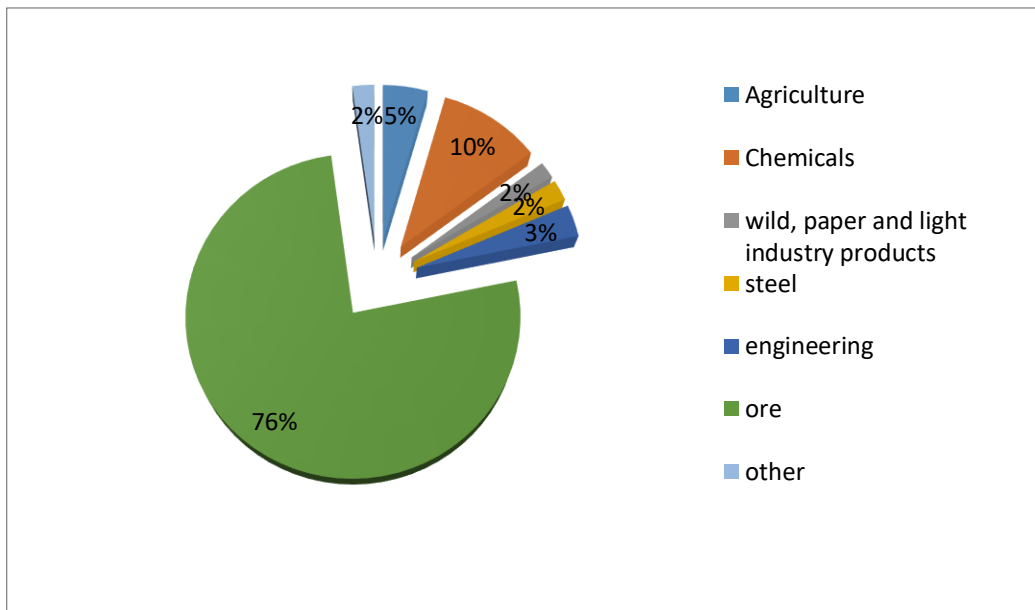


Fig.2 The share of Ukrainian imports to China in 2017, %
Source: created by the author based on [3]

Conclusion. Today China is becoming a strategic partner to Ukraine alongside the EU. This will significantly balance Ukraine's economy and diversify risks if trade relationship with the EU and the WTO deteriorate. The impulse from the joint projects with China will allow increasing the pace of the development in the construction area, in the infrastructure modernization; will lead to the growth in the export of agricultural produce. At the same time, Ukrainian government must realize that China will demand the fulfillment of additional requirements for the

implementation of the projects such as Ukraine's purchase of Chinese equipment and construction materials to build housing. These risks will be compensated by the general positive effect from the growth of the economic cooperation with the People's Republic of China.

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DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN ON THE LABOUR MARKET OF UKRAINE AND EUROPE

Introduction. The role of equal rights of women and men in every sphere of society increases due to globalization. After declaration of independence, Ukraine initiated democratic transformations, such as gender equality. Despite officially fixed equal women's and men's rights at both state and international levels, discrimination against women is still observed. Unequal opportunities for self-realization lead to the ineffective functioning and development of the labor market. That is why it is relevant to study this issue and find the ways to solve it.

Review of recent publications. A lot of scientists – both Ukrainian and foreign – have carried out research into gender inequality on the labor market. Among them are T. Verlen, K. Delfi, D. Khartman, D. Anker, H. Herasymenko, O. Hrishnova, E. Libanova, H. Mamonova and O. Yaroshenko.