

5. Розвиток етичної та професійної корпоративної культури, що сприяє відкритості, взаєморозумінню та відповідальності.

6. Виявлення, оцінка та керування ризиками, пов'язаними з діловою діяльністю компанії, зокрема фінансовими, правовими, репутаційними та стратегічними ризиками.

Отже, сутність корпоративного управління полягає в забезпеченні балансу між потребами різних зацікавлених сторін, збереженням довіри до компанії та досягненням її стратегічних цілей у довгостроковій перспективі.

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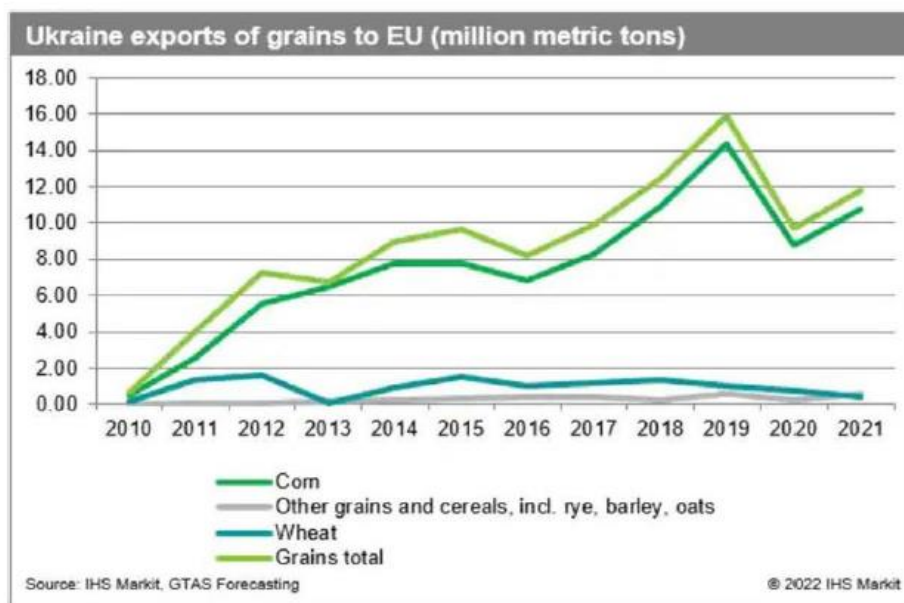
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### **COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

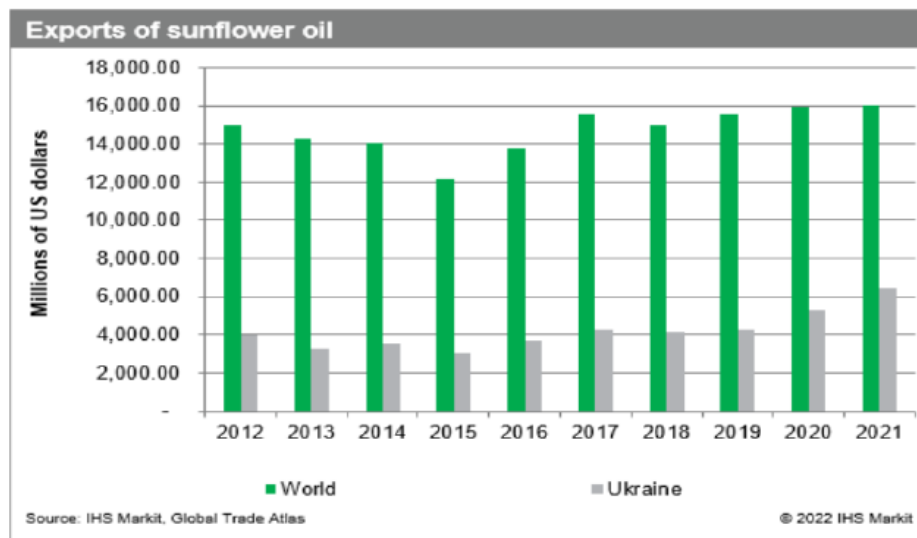
In response to Russia's military aggression, the Ukrainian agricultural sector is facing major challenges that require finding new sales markets and additional sources of investment. Strengthening cooperation with the EU is becoming a key factor for the stable development of the sector. However, there are a number of problems that complicate the process of finding ways to export and cooperate with

the EU. Therefore, the study of the challenges faced by the Ukrainian sector on the path of integration into the global economic space, as well as the determination of prospects for its development through the search for new export opportunities and strengthening cooperation with the EU, is of great importance.

Ukraine is one of the world's largest grain exporters and a leader in the production of sunflower oil, accounting for about 40% of global exports. The main agricultural crops that Ukraine grows and exports include wheat, corn, barley, sunflower, sugar beet, legumes, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. From 2010 to 2021, Ukraine significantly increased the export volumes of grain (from 26.5 million tons to 44.5 million tons) and sunflower oil (from 1.8 million tons to 6.5 million tons) [1].



**Fig. 1. Grain export of Ukraine to the EU [2]**



**Fig. 2. Export of sunflower oil to the EU [2]**

The Russian invasion led to significant losses for Ukrainian agriculture, slowing down its development. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the war cost Ukrainian agriculture from 4 to 6 billion dollars [3].

However, despite this, Ukraine was able to significantly increase the volume of exports of grain crops in March 2023 compared to March 2022. This became possible thanks to the "grain corridor", an agreement concluded between Ukraine and Russia through the mediation of the UN and Turkey. Thanks to this corridor, Ukraine was able to resume the export of agricultural products, which was blocked due to the war [4].

This led to an increase in competitiveness and demand for Ukrainian agricultural products on the world market. In particular, the volume of corn exports increased significantly in March 2023 compared to March 2022.

However, problems appeared in the agricultural sector of the European Union, which led to a temporary ban on the import of Ukrainian agricultural products in several countries, which caused a drop in exports.

The cost of logistics has increased by 2-3 times due to increased railway tariffs, increased delivery distance and inflation, accounting for approximately 2/3 of the price of grain. This led to high costs of grain production for Ukrainian farmers, making it unprofitable.



A fixed exchange rate also creates additional constraints for agricultural producers, as they purchase inputs at the market rate, and their foreign exchange earnings from exports are sold at the interbank rate. This creates a disproportion between expenses and income, complicating the financial condition of agricultural enterprises [5].

Ukraine can improve its relations with the EU in the agricultural sector by focusing on the export of other agricultural products such as oil, meat and dairy products, cooperating with the EU in the field of scientific research and development in agribusiness, and improving cooperation with the EU in the field of marketing and promotion of Ukrainian agricultural products. In addition, Ukraine can take such measures to improve cooperation with the EU in agribusiness, such as increasing the volume of trade transactions with agricultural products, investing in the development of the Ukrainian agricultural sector, and cooperation in the field of agriculture and food. Improving cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in agribusiness will have a number of advantages for both sides [6, 7].

Despite the challenges of the war, Ukraine remains a key supplier of agricultural products to the EU. Cooperation with the EU after the conclusion of the Association Agreement opens up new opportunities for Ukrainian agricultural enterprises. However, in order to achieve the full potential of cooperation with the EU, it is necessary to solve internal problems such as improving infrastructure, fighting corruption and ending the war. Ukraine has the potential to become a strong player on the European agricultural market, which will benefit both the country and consumers in the EU.

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