

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PRC AND ITS PLACE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Trade and environment promote each other and oppose each other. The sustainable development of trade and environment is related to the sustainable development of a region, a country and even the global economy. As a major trading country, China has made remarkable achievements in trade growth in recent years under the promotion of deepening the opening-up trade policy. However, behind the continuous expansion of trade scale, what impact has it had on China's environmental sustainable development, what role does it play, and how can China promote environmental sustainable development while ensuring the growth of international trade? Aiming at these problems, this paper takes the statistical yearbook of China and the statistical annual report of the Ministry of ecology and environment prepared by the Chinese government every year, as well as the relevant documents in Baidu academic papers and CNKI database as the data sources, and studies the data changes affecting the sustainable development of international trade and environment by analyzing the data of China's international trade scale and trade form structure. This paper attempts to find out the key factors of China's international trade on the change of environmental sustainable development, so as to infer China's international trade and its position in environmental sustainable development. It is hoped that through the comprehensive analysis and elaboration of the data, the critical point of sustainable and balanced development of international trade and environment can be found, so as to put forward valuable suggestions for sustainable economic development.

Trade development and environmental sustainability are two important aspects of social survival and economic development. They are closely linked. The rapid growth of trade can promote the development of environmental protection to a certain extent. Strengthening environmental protection will encourage businessmen to choose to produce and sell more products conducive to environmental protection and increase trade opportunities for more environmental protection products; Under certain conditions, trade and environment will also be contradictory. Environmental protection puts forward new standards and requirements for trade development. Environmental laws and regulations restrict or even prohibit the international trade of many products. Foreign trade not based on sustainable development will have a great negative impact on the local ecological environment. With the increasingly prominent problem of ecological environment pollution and the rise of eco centrism, As well as the continuous improvement of the international community's understanding of ecological civilization, a "ecological" thought began to emerge in various industries and fields. This thought attempts to examine all activities of economic and social development from the perspective of ecology. The core issue is to realize the

harmonious and sustainable development of economy and society, population, resources and ecological environment. Since the concept of "sustainable development" was clearly put forward by the World Commission on environment and development in 1987, China has been moving towards the "ecological" level. For example, the "win by quality strategy", "market diversification strategy" and "Prospering trade through science and technology" strategies in the 1990s are directly or indirectly driven by the reduction of resources, the minimization of ecological and environmental damage and the steady state of economic development.

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BENEFITING FROM AIDING OTHER COUNTRIES AND POSSIBILITY OF POLAND'S POLITICAL RISE AFTER HELPING UKRAINE

Foreign aid refers to the international movement of money, services, or goods from governments or international institutions for the benefit of the receiving country or its citizens. In contrary to generous aid companies and countries, who don't want anything in return, there are ones, who do such acts solely to meet their own needs and desires. We will inspect some of the examples.

Countries often provide foreign aid to enhance their own security. Thus, economic assistance may be used to prevent friendly governments from falling under the influence of unfriendly ones or as payment for the right to establish or use military bases on foreign soil. Countries also provide aid to relieve suffering caused by natural or man-made disasters such as famine, disease, and war, to promote economic development, to help establish or strengthen political institutions, and to address a variety of transnational problems including disease, terrorism and other crimes, and destruction of the environment.

Foreign aid also may be used to achieve a country's diplomatic goals, enabling it to gain diplomatic recognition, to garner support for its positions in international organizations, or to increase its diplomats' access to foreign officials. Furthermore, it is often used to clear a country's name. Other purposes of foreign aid include promoting a country's exports and spreading its language, culture or religion.

For example, China has spent \$843 billion on bilateral aid since 2000 [10]. That is around \$39.5 billion per year, similar to the amount provided by the United States,