

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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Yakovenko Martin

West Ukrainian National University
Ternopil

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,

the world's largest donor of foreign aid. But there are several totally different sides of aiding others, especially, when speaking about China. It is because China typically provides development finance in the form of loans, at either highly subsidized or market interest rates, for large infrastructure projects. The contracts generally stipulate that the recipient country must spend a large share of the money with a given Chinese firm, which provides all materials and labor needed to complete the project. Worrying about their growing debt to China than about current crisis is a common thing in such countries.

In addition, in 2012, developing countries received a total of \$1.3tn, including all aid, investment, and income from abroad. But that same year some \$3.3tn flowed out of them. In other words, developing countries sent \$2tn more to the rest of the world than they received, shows a study by The US-based Global Financial Integrity (GFI) and the Centre for Applied Research at the Norwegian School of Economics [11].

On the other hand, aiding countries do not always benefit from giving others astonishing amount of help, they do it simply to help others overcome calamities. It is understandable, why such practice is not common and does not have much examples in modern world.

After 8 years of ongoing war in Ukraine's eastern part, Russia invaded Ukraine fully on 24th February 2022 night. Most countries stay with Ukraine in this war-crisis and send lots of needed aid to help. Poland, as Ukraine's neighboring country saves Ukrainians from the very first day of invasion. Huge numbers of ordinary Poles have responded with astonishing generosity to the more than 500,000 Ukrainian refugees pouring across their eastern border, sending relief aid and opening their homes to thousands of people. As a nation scarred by centuries of Russian aggression, Poland has also become the main staging point for sending a flood of anti-tank and anti-aircraft rockets, rifles, ammunition, weapons, armor and other war supplies to the battling Ukrainians.

Poland may use it's "aiding country's" status to hope for the European Commission to give a pass on Poland's 2021 case, when The Constitutional Court of Poland ruled that parts of EU law were "incompatible" with the Polish constitution, giving national law primacy and undermining a key tenet of EU law in late 2021. It is most likely to happen and there are already talks about such decision in Brussels.

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Zeng Wangming

West Ukrainian National University
Ternopil

THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK ON THE WORLD'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Since the 21st century, members of the coronavirus family alone have ravaged the human world three times. The SARS virus (severe acute respiratory syndrome virus) in 2003, the MERS virus (Middle East respiratory syndrome virus) in 2012, and the new coronavirus (COVID-19) suddenly came to the human world in early 2020.

Although mankind has built an unparalleled human civilization and a highly developed information society, very primitive viruses may still cause hundreds of thousands, millions, and tens of millions of deaths, and may still cause a devastating blow to the human world. All countries should use cooperation to influence the world. In the common process of fighting the epidemic, respect science and cherish life, so that people in all countries and regions can be protected from greater harm. Affected by the new crown pneumonia epidemic, global financial markets have suffered heavy losses and severe turmoil. In March alone, investors have withdrawn about 90 billion US dollars of funds from emerging markets, which is the largest capital outflow in history; the Wall Street stock market fell four times in a row within two weeks, and the capital market experienced a serious liquidity crisis. [1] Some sovereign funds have withdrawn across the board, and investors' risk parity strategy has exposed a large number of risk positions. Banks are restricted by the "Volcker Rule" and have to reduce liquidity supply, which intensifies the "economic epidemic." In particular, some underdeveloped countries, even if there is no new crown pneumonia epidemic, their per capita income is likely to stagnate or decline in 2020. Affected by the global new crown pneumonia epidemic, a new round of debt crisis is likely to occur.

In order to prevent the global economy from falling into recession, many central banks have proposed new quantitative easing policies. The Federal Reserve cut interest rates twice in a row in March, lowered the deposit reserve ratio to 0%, and announced an