

In the past 15 years, China has led global efforts to achieve the Goals Millennium Development, saving about 400 million people out of poverty by lowering child under-five mortality by two-thirds and mortality of pregnant women by three-quarters.

China has also created the largest network welfare and care for the elderly people in the world.

China has incorporated the Development Goals into program in their national plans, trying to get the poor out of the poverty by 2020 - ten years earlier target date to promote deliver people from poverty and hunger, providing care for women and children, and as well as secure housing.

China supports more active role of the UN in the implementation of the Agenda in areas of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 year, in addition to the principal amount of the level of 2015 year promises to allocate an additional 100 million US dollars in aid for institutions United Nations in the field of development by 2020. Also in over the next three years donations China to the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria will reach 18 million US dollars. Even at a glance, looking at position of the PRC in the implementation of the SDGs, it can be noted trend of proactive participation, confident support for every initiative of the global project. Probably, according to foreign policy concept of China, namely through participation in humanitarian programs, soft the presence and influence of the state on all other issues on the international agenda.

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THE OPPORTUNITIES AND COUNTERMEASURES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPING IN THE POST-EPIDEMIC ERA

In 2020, the COVID-19 swept the world, more than 120 million cases were confirmed worldwide, which exert significant impact on the economy of all countries. The innovation and development of the new generation of information technology has played an important role in the control of epidemic situation and the recovery of production. The development of digital economy in the post-epidemic era is an important measure to promote economic recovery, meanwhile it also brings new opportunities for the comprehensive digital transformation of China's economy. This paper analyzes the problems of digital economy in the epidemic situation, and puts for-

ward suggestions for the development of digital economy, in order to assist enterprises in digital transformation and realize high-quality economic development.

The outbreak of the new crown epidemic during the Chinese New Year in 2020 severely affected the development of the Chinese economy. The development of the digital economy has played an important role in stabilizing economic and social operations and has enabled China's economy to improve its overall resilience to risks. At present, the epidemic has brought a huge impact on the Chinese and global economy. Taking advantage of the resilience of the digital economy in driving economic growth, promoting the transformation and upgrading of industrial structure, and driving the re-employment of the labor force unemployed due to the epidemic is an important means to fully restore the norm of economic operation and a major opportunity to promote the development of the digital economy.

In 2017, the Chinese government's work report and the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China both mentioned the "digital economy", and in 2019, at a special conference on the digital economy in Osaka, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out the importance of the digital economy. In the same year, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed in his congratulatory letter to the 4th World Internet Conference that "the development of China's digital economy has entered the fast lane." In March 2020, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a meeting and emphasized the need to provide basic support for the rapid development of the digital economy and to accelerate the construction of new infrastructure such as 5G networks and data centers. The construction of new infrastructure such as 5G networks and data centers should be accelerated. Promoting the development of the digital economy has become an inevitable way to improve the construction of the modernized economic system, enhance national competitiveness, and shift from a quantitative growth model to a qualitative growth model [1, p.57].

Due to the impact of the COVID-19, China's GDP rose 0.7% year-on-year in the first three quarters of 2020, of which the first quarter was the most severely affected by the epidemic, GDP fell 6.8% year-on-year and 10.0% year-on-year, only the digital information technology industry and the financial sector growth, the rest of the offline dependence of the industry are down year-on-year, the most affected by the high concentration of people in the accommodation and catering, down 35.3%. The most affected sectors were accommodation and catering, with a 35.3% decline. China's GDP totaled RMB 101.59 trillion in 2020, up 2.3% year-over-year, the only major economy in the world to maintain economic growth.

So far, the world's economies represented by the U.S., Japan, the U.K. and the EU have been hit hard by the COVID-19. As of Dec. 3, more than 14 million COVID-19 were confirmed in the U.S. GDP contracted 4.8% in the first quarter and fell 31.7% on an annualized basis in the second quarter, the largest quarterly decline in the U.S.

economy on record; Japan's GDP declined 0.9% YoY in the first quarter and 3.4% YoY, while real GDP fell 7.9% YoY in the second quarter and 28.1% YoY, the worst in Japan's 65-year history; according to the UK's second quarter GDP data released in August, GDP fell 20.4% YoY, the worst performance among the G7 countries; the EU's GDP declined 11.8% YoY in the second quarter, the largest decline since records began in 1995. Final EU GDP fell 11.8% in the second quarter of this year, the largest decline since records began in 1995.

The digital economy has entered a period of rapid growth, becoming the main growth pole to drive economic development. In the context of the COVID-19, the digital economy has become an important grasp of China's economic downward pressure, it is of practical significance to study the development opportunities and countermeasures of the digital economy, and provide countermeasure suggestions for China's digital economy to achieve high quality development.

In this epidemic, the digital economy plays an important role in the prevention and control of the epidemic and the resumption of work and production. In recent years, the national and local governments have issued a series of policies to support the development of the digital economy, providing the data support basis for its needs. China's digital economy growth rate has ranked first in the world for three consecutive years, and the contribution rate to GDP reached 67.7% in 2019, and the digital economy has become a new engine of economic growth. China's digital economy growth rate has ranked first in the world for three consecutive years, and its contribution to GDP reached 67.7% in 2019, making the digital economy the new engine of economic growth. In 2020, when the COVID-19 is sweeping the world and the global economy was in recession only the digital economy maintained high growth, and the digital economy played an important role in the global economic recovery.

The real economy will be hit the hardest by the epidemic, especially the restaurant, movie, tourism and other people-intensive contact industries are obviously affected. As of May 2020, China's theater box office losses may reach 30 billion yuan. At the same time, the epidemic has given rise to new forms of consumption, stimulating healthy online consumption, such as online education, online consultation, online office, online medical and other forms of flourishing. As residents develop online habits, there may be some impact on traditional industries, and online consumption forms continue to innovate, which will contribute to the continued growth of the digital economy.

Enterprises need to be at the forefront of scientific and technological innovation, strengthen basic research, accelerate breakthroughs in core technologies in the information field, master the most cutting-edge technologies, enhance the overall industrial foundation capacity, and lay the foundation for the development of the digital economy. After this epidemic, enterprises realize the importance of digital transformation, and they have a strong desire to improve their basic capabilities at this

time. Small and medium-sized enterprises occupy a large proportion of the market economy, and due to the long-term financing difficulties of small and medium-sized enterprises, the transformation and upgrading under the epidemic requires national policy inclination and support. The "Go to the cloud and use the data to empower intelligence" initiative specifically raises the issue of digital transformation of SMEs, provides them with transformation ideas and policy support, encourages large enterprises in the manufacturing industry to cooperate with them, builds a digital industry chain, realizes "production services + business model + financial services", and realizes a cross-border integration of digital ecology. The digital ecology of "production service + business model + financial service" is integrated across borders, and new value is created through the new industrial ecology; the government purchases services, special subsidies, etc. to increase the support and guarantee of digital transformation [4].

As the digital economy continues to penetrate into traditional industries, the digital economy accounts for an increasingly high proportion of GDP, changing the way people live and work, but also brings great challenges to data security. Data is the core issue of digital economy security, and the use of big data to promote and optimize digital infrastructure is an inevitable choice for digital economy governance. Promoting the sharing and opening of data is an inevitable requirement for the development of the digital economy. Improve relevant laws and regulations, and sound legal protection in intellectual property rights, privacy, security, data sharing, etc. We should introduce laws related to data use and information security, clarify rights and responsibilities, standardize data resource sharing, improve the standardization of data sharing, supplement laws and regulations with industry conventions, and optimize the development environment of the digital economy; accelerate the construction of the digital government, realize the openness of government affairs and resource sharing through the websites of government departments and the APP platform of modern propaganda, and improve the internal data sharing mechanism among government departments. We will improve the digitalization of government by improving the mechanism of data resource sharing among government departments. Learn to use modern information technology to improve the effectiveness of governance, widely promote the development and application capabilities of new technologies such as blockchain [5, p. 16-18] and joint learning, and strengthen data protection and cybersecurity. The protective wall of network security needs to be built by everyone, and the whole society needs to work together to strengthen security awareness and security, and use the latest information technology to deal with new network risks.

At present, China's digital economy has an unbalanced regional development, showing a gradual weakening from east to west. To promote the balanced development of digital economy, it is key to radiate from the priority development regions to the backward development regions. First, accelerate the construction of digital economy

infrastructure. Strengthen the construction of 5G base stations, big data centers and other information and communication infrastructure industries in central and western regions, and continuously reduce their use and operation costs to create basic conditions for the development of digital industries. Second, we should improve the construction of the digital economy industry docking platform. Explore regional coordinated development mode of digital economy, strengthen inter-regional industrial docking and transfer, build regionalized digital economy industry chain, create digital economy industry clusters with special features, drive backward regions to enjoy "digital dividend", and contribute to China's economic development.

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DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The “Eastern Partnership Program” between Ukraine and the EU was officially launched in May 2009, and the Declaration on Eastern Partnership signed by both sides