

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

First, the main factors of international trade's impact on the environment are as follows:

(1) The relationship between trade and environment.

The understanding of the relationship between the environment and international trade has gone through a long historical process. Initially, environmental problems were considered to be domestic issues. But as time goes by, the focus of environmental issues has gradually shifted from domestic to global. The reduction of tropical rainforests and the depletion of the ozone layer have aroused more and more public concern about environmental problems.

There are many causes of environmental degradation. From the perspective of society, the rapid population growth accelerates the consumption of natural resources and causes environmental damage to some extent. From the economic level, environmental degradation is the root cause of market failure and market failure is due to the market cannot correctly asset pricing for the environment, leading to excessive development and use of natural resources, environmental deterioration, especially in real life a lot of environmental resources has a strong non-exclusive, such as air, water, fish of the high seas, no need to bear the loss caused by resource depletion. So in the presence of market failure, trade and the environment will affect each other.

(2) The main factors of the impact of international trade on the environment include

1. Structural effect factors

Structural effects arise from the global specialization caused by trade activities. That is, after the launch of trade activities, the formerly self-sufficient country can specialize in the production of its comparative advantage of goods and export while importing goods. A specialized division of labor and production have increased the efficiency and scale of production activities and raised the consumption level of all countries. For a country's environment, the structural effect is positive if the average level of pollution in the productive activities of an expanded export sector is lower than that of a reduced import-competitive sector and negative if not.

2. Scale effect factors

Scale effects mainly reflect changes in the scale of economic activities and are generally considered to exacerbate environmental degradation. If the pollution coefficient of production activities is certain and the industrial structure layout is certain, international trade will not only promote the expansion of economic activities but also increase the pollution to the environment. Therefore, the development of trade has a negative scale effect on the environmental impact, that is, it is harmful to the environment.

3. Technical effect factors

The technological effect reflects the improvement of industrial production technology. As incomes rise, governments enforce stricter environmental standards and regulations to make products that do the least harm to the environment.

Second, China's current ecological and environmental situation

(1) Air quality:

According to China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment's 2019 Bulletin on the State of China's Ecology and Environment, in terms of air quality, among the 337 cities at or above the prefectural level, the air quality in 157 cities reached the standard, accounting for 46.6% of the total city data, and the air quality in 180 cities exceeded the standard, accounting for 53.4%. The average number of good days in 337 cities was 82.0%. Among them, the number of good days in 16 cities was 100%, the number of good days in 199 cities was 80% ~ 100%, the number of good days in 106 cities was 50% ~ 80%, and the number of good days in 16 cities was less than 50%. The average number of days exceeding the standard was 18.0%. The number of days exceeding the standard with PM_{2.5}, O₃, PM₁₀, NO₂ and CO as the primary pollutants accounted for 45.0%, 41.7%, 12.8%, 0.7% and less than 0.1% of the total number of days exceeding the standard, respectively. No exceedance days with SO₂ as the primary pollutant occurred.

(2) Fresh water

In 2019, of 1,931 surface water quality sections (points) monitored nationwide, 74.9% of the water quality sections (points) of the category □ ~ Section (points) accounted for, 3.9% higher than in 2018; The inferior □ category accounted for 3.4%, down 3.3% compared with 2018. The main pollution indicators are chemical oxygen demand, total phosphorus and permanganate index.

(3) The ocean

In 2019, Class I water quality accounted for 97.0% of the area under the jurisdiction, up 0.7% from 2018. The total area of the four categories of poor water quality was 28,340 square kilometers, 4,930 square kilometers less than in 2018. The main pollution indicators are inorganic nitrogen and active phosphate.

(4) Land

Soil environmental quality. The detailed survey of soil pollution on agricultural land shows that the soil environmental condition of agricultural land is generally stable across the country, and the main pollutants affecting the soil environmental quality of agricultural land are heavy metals, among which cadmium is the primary pollutant.

(5) Ecological quality

In 2019, the national ecological environment condition index (EI) value was 51.3, indicating that the ecological quality was average, and there was no significant change compared with 2018. The counties with good ecological quality accounted for 44.7% of the total area, mainly distributed in the east of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the south of the Qinling-Huaihe River, the Great and Small Xing'an Mountains and the Changbai Mountains in the northeast. The average county area accounts for 22.7%, mainly distributed in the North China Plain, Huang-Huai-Hai Plain, the central and western

parts of Northeast Plain and the central part of Inner Mongolia. The poor and poor counties accounted for 32.6% of the total area, mainly distributed in western Inner Mongolia, central and western Gansu, western Xizang and most of Xinjiang.

Third, Environmental sustainability under the growth of China's international trade

(1) Develop environmental policies

China's imports and exports of goods totaled 32.16 trillion yuan in 2020, up 1.9% from 2019, according to data released by the General Administration of Customs on Jan 14. Exports accounted for 17.93 trillion yuan, up by 4%; Imports were 14.23 trillion yuan, down 0.7%; The trade surplus was 3.7 trillion yuan, an increase of 27.4%. As a big Asian country with rapid economic growth, China has experienced serious exploration and practice on the issue of coordinating foreign trade and environmental development. Environmental policy is the first choice. So far, China has formulated and promulgated eight laws on environmental protection, 15 laws on natural resources, and nearly 200 departmental regulations and normative documents. Environmental standards to establish perfect constantly, policies are constantly expanding range of content, according to the needs of economic development, according to the new and high technology in all walks of life, the Chinese in terms of environmental protection industry of new chemical manufacturing way of major pollution may clear stipulation, set up access to further strengthen the quality of access. China's national policy of sustainable development has also enabled China to shift its industrial structure to a green product production system, export more environmental protection products, and become highly competitive in the international market. Therefore, in the process of coordination, China will maintain its basic state policy on environmental protection, adhere to the path of sustainable development, produce environment-friendly products in international trade, resist the import of products harmful to environmental protection, ban the transfer of industrial waste by foreign-invested enterprises, and control pollution-intensive enterprises.

(2) Implementation of supervision

While formulating policies, the implementation of the supervision work of governments at all levels and enterprises is the most important. The state, local governments and even enterprise units should conscientiously fulfill the leadership responsibility of environmental protection. The state should assign the responsibility of pollution discharge to the local governments, and the local governments should carefully supervise the effective control of the amount of pollution discharged by the enterprises. The state and local governments should give priority to legislation, supplemented by supervision by public opinion, and punish enterprises that exceed the emission standards. According to the «environmental cost internalization theory», the government should impose external constraints on the price, tax, insurance and other aspects, and increase the emission tax or the price of natural resources consumed by enterprises with a large amount of pollution. In the modern international environment, China should assume the responsibilities that are in line with its current economic status and supervise the developed countries to fulfill their responsibilities. Since most developed countries are industrially developed regions

with serious environmental pollution, it is reasonable for us to ask developed countries to make greater contributions to environmental protection in accordance with the principle of responsibility distribution.

(3) Implementation of differentiated environmental standards

In international exchanges, China should also ask for differences in environmental protection standards, which are determined by the types and quantities of natural resources in different regions and countries and their current national conditions. Take Africa and the United States for example. Most countries in Africa produce primary products, but their current national conditions are to meet the basic needs of their people, while the United States produces advanced industrial products and electronic products and enjoys a relatively high standard of living. And it is clearly not in Africa's interest for the US to share a set of standards. Therefore, China should also choose to implement the corresponding environmental standards according to its national conditions.

To sum up, China still has a long way to go in the coordination of environmental development and trade. At the present stage, only by ensuring both «legislation» and «supervision» and mastering the discourse initiative of environmental development in international conferences, can the balanced relationship between foreign trade and environmental development be well maintained.

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SHADOW ECONOMY IN UKRAINE

For decades, the shadow economy has been present in most states of the world. The shadow economy is largely interpreted as the economic activity of citizens hidden from the state. It is also defined as a complex socio-economic phenomenon, represented by a set of uncontrolled and unregulated both illegal and legal, but immoral, economic relations between economic entities to make a profit by concealing income and tax evasion. Among the works of foreign researchers, like F. Schneider, P. Gutmann, E. de Soto, E. Feig and others, who considered the essence, described methods and scales of assessing the shadow economy, as well as the reasons for the transition to shadow, ways of de-shadowing. Well-known economist F. Schneider believes that the shadow sector of the economy should include the share of gross national product that is not reflected in official reports. Another economist and researcher of the shadow economy, E. de Soto, believes that the «shadow economy is a «refuge for those for whom the cost of complying with the relevant legislation in carrying out economic activities exceeds the benefits of achieving its goal». By the way, Ukrainian researchers of economics also described all aspects of the shadow economy, in particular: V. Bazylevych, Z. Varnaliy, O. Zasanska, V. Mandibura, S. Ogreba, M. Fleichuk, O. Khalkovsky, Y. Kharazishvili and others.