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ВЛИЯНИЕ COVID-19 НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается влияние COVID-19 на
международные экономические отношения

Ключевые слова: экономические отношения, торговля, глобализация

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Abstract: the article examines the impact of COVID-19 on the international
economic relations

Keywords: economic relations, trade, globalisation

The ever-changing structure of international relations (IR) and the change of the policies of the actors in the international system cause many deficiencies in the IR literature. This situation leads to the loss of the validity and creates necessities of the IR studies because this is not a static field. Due to this reason, a big gap occurs in time and this discipline requires new analyses of the most current developments in the world. On the other hand, risks and uncertainties associated with the post-Cold War

threats have led to the emergence of new concepts in the IR literature. This situation demonstrated the importance of the security policies of both states and international organizations while the international structure was changing. The collapse of the Soviet Union, September 11 terrorist attacks, the protests and political crises in the Middle East and African countries, which started in 2010 and called the Arab Spring dramatically affected the international politics differently than in the Cold War period. Additionally, terrorism's spreading global threat shook the international system in which IR discipline faced a new era. Furthermore, the inability of international organizations to play an effective role in these crises and the increasing number of human rights violations both on regional and global basis led to questioning the structure of international organizations [2]. The regional and global crises have also displayed weaknesses in the IR discipline and led to the requirement for a new study in the literature. Both the abovementioned recent events and the newly emerging threats, risks, and uncertainties need to be clarified and reviewed in detail. The main purpose of this book is to eliminate these deficiencies and to create a new perspective on the literature. We can say that this is an essential source for everyone, especially students, academics and followers of the IR. There is an increasing interest in international events nowadays, both students and other people want to learn something and see all developments from a new perspective. The lack of such information from credible sources motivates students to follow and interpret the agenda from the newspaper. Naturally, this situation prevents their academic and analytical abilities. Additionally, the current problems in international relations are included in the curriculum of almost every university in the International Relations course. Relying on newspaper articles or columns negatively affect the world of science and make all people interpret events like journalists [3].

The COVID-19 pandemic devastated the world, killed millions of people, and paralyzed almost everything. It affected economy, education, and cultural life of people. Almost every human interaction became technology dependent due to the pandemic. World leaders continued diplomacy online. Some of the important meetings including

the meeting between US President Joe Biden and Chinese leader Xi Jinping and between Biden and Russian President Vladimir Putin took place online.

The inauguration of Biden as President of the United States signalled a change in America's foreign policy. The new administration aimed at positioning the US on the international stage as a peace maker and democratic nation builder. This positioning was a double-edged sword – while it meant promoting democracy and human rights in the authoritarian parts of the world, thus risking intervention, it also meant exploring peaceful solutions to international conflicts. This trend in the US foreign policy will likely continue in 2022 with uncertain results. The US policies in restive areas of China and Taiwan or Ukraine will be resisted by China and Russia respectively as they perceive the US as a threat to their national interests.

The withdrawal of the US forces from Afghanistan, a plan initiated by the Trump administration but implemented by the Biden administration, is certainly a major development in 2021. Its aftereffects will continue in 2022. The US forces were present in Afghanistan for almost twenty years with the goal to root out terrorism and build democracy. The US spent trillions of dollars, but Afghanistan did not change much. It is as volatile as it was 20 years ago. A humanitarian disaster is happening right now. Hunger, malnutrition, disease, and deaths are underreported. Afghanistan's immediate neighbours are interested in using the volatile situation to their advantage. The year 2022 will not be different from this year, but the degree of volatility and oppression will likely be more grievous. And the regrouping of terrorist groups in the disgruntled region is almost a forgone conclusion.

The world leaders gathered in Glasgow, UK, to deliberate on issues such as reduction of fossil fuel, use of technology and aid to develop sustainable climate, but nothing concrete happened as the developed and developing countries disagreed on major issues. The climate change activist, Greta Thunberg, called the deliberations 'blah, blah, blah'. Queen Elizabeth II in her speech to the conference appealed to the world leaders to shun narrow politicking and behave like statesmen to develop a common position to save humanity from climate disaster. Her words had a moral component as she said, "none of us will live forever. But we are doing this not for ourselves but for our children

and our children's children, and those who will follow in their footsteps." The foreign minister of Tuvalu gave his speech to the conference while standing in the Pacific Ocean, signalling the world the likely future of his island nation. Climate change pessimism will continue in 2022 as the world leaders fail to find a common ground. They appeared to prioritize narrow national goals over global concerns for sustainable climate.

The Indo-Pacific region remained one of the centre stages in 2021. Chinese aggressive posture in Taiwan, Xinjiang, and immediate neighbourhood was covered well in the international media. The US-China trade issue remained unresolved. The media also covered stories about a possible war between the US and China, and even explored possibilities of a third world war. Those fears will continue to persist in 2022. The tense climate around Taiwan continued for long, and it will likely continue in the next year. India-China border conflict and contentious dialogues between the two countries without much success were highlighted. There is a possibility that the border standoff may flare up, though both countries appear to realize a violent confrontation will not help much. But the border dispute will continue to remain a thorny issue between the two countries in the New Year.

The clash of values of democracy and authoritarianism continued this year, and it will likely continue or even intensify next year. The US, Australia and Canada decided to make a diplomatic boycott of the Winter Olympics in China this year. The US recently organized a virtual Summit for Democracy in which many countries including India participated. In his remarks at the opening session, Biden said, "In the face of sustained and alarming challenges to democracy, universal human rights, and — all around the world, democracy needs champions." Earlier, the US, India, Japan and Australia, also known as Quad, had a meeting in the Washington, DC to counter aggressive posturing of China in the Indo-Pacific region and to promote democratic ideals.

Though it is difficult to predict the course of international relations in 2022, it is certain that the New Year will present challenges before the leaders of the world. Two counter trends will continue to prevail. In increasingly interconnected world, there will be attempts to promote international peace and concord. At the same time, as we live in an increasingly polarized world, there will be attempts to resolve conflicts through

violence and war. While faster means of communication and technology present opportunities before statement and conscientious citizens to work in the direction of peace and belonging, the same instruments also empower the cyber hackers, terrorists, demagogues, and war mongers to turn the clock in the reverse direction and make the world unstable and violent. The clash between the forces of unity and the forces of disunity will likely be intense in the New Year. It is not naïve to hope for a better and peaceful world, but that hope must be guarded [4].

Dutch Tech Company ASML makes the complex machines required to construct advanced microchips, and it sells many of these machines to China. Harmonization of export controls between the United States and the Netherlands could limit China's development of military technologies and its human rights abuses, Nov 28, 2022

In 2022, the Biden administration stepped up its game in Southeast Asia by showing up in person, clarifying its approach in key strategy documents, and boosting cooperation. But one obvious problem that remains is that it still has no real economic strategy to counter China in the region, Jan 10, 2023

China has become a player in the Arctic region, engaging in economic, scientific, cultural, diplomatic, and military activities. What security risks do China's investments pose, and what could the United States and its partners do to mitigate undesirable Chinese involvement in the region, Dec 23, 2022

Over two days in March 2022, experts from the United States and Japan presented their vision for the future of space science and exploration, cooperation between the U.S. and Japan, and the future space economy, Dec 7, 2022[5].

Key concepts of international trade theories. Interdependence of international trade and other key forms of international economic relations. The main factors of trade development. Structural and geographical changes in development of international trade and trade in services [6].

Key forms and trends in international technology transfer. Analysis of key factors influencing international technology transfer. Developed and developing countries' positions in international technology transfer. Role of the WTO in fostering technology transfer [7].

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