

сторони підписали часткову угоду (фаза 1). Сторони погодилися скасувати тарифи та розширити торгівлю. У статті визначено три майбутні сценарії розвитку відносин між США й Китаєм: 1 – США та Китай досягнуть фази 2 угоди й усебічного врегулювання; 2 – США та Китай продовжують переговори щодо фази 2 угоди, проте згоди досягти важко; 3 – США й Китай припиняють обговорення остаточного врегулювання торговельної війни, держави продовжують здійснювати ворожу торговельну політику один до одного.

**Ключові слова:** торгова війна, торговельні протиріччя, протекціоністська торгова політика, право інтелектуальної власності (ПІВ), глобальне економічне домінування, недобросовісна торговельна практика, дефіцит торгівлі.

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## THE WORLD SITUATION AFTER COVID-19

*The article represents the peculiarities of the COVID-19's impact on the economy and international relations within COVID-19. The international crisis caused by the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and perspectives of the future world situation after pandemic are analyzed.*

*The COVID-19 pandemic has affected international relations and caused diplomatic tensions. The diplomatic relations have been affected due to the tensions around trade and transport of medicines, diagnostic tests and hospital equipment for coronavirus disease 2019. Leaders of some countries have accused other countries for not containing the disease effectively and resulting in the uncontrolled spread of the virus. Developing nations in Latin America and Africa cannot find enough materials for testing for coronavirus disease, partly because other countries in Europe and the United States and outspending the resources.*

*There is no doubt that the time of the pandemic from the end of January to the present has witnessed a number of unparalleled realities that the world has not experienced since World War II. The pandemic will have different effects on the very pulse of the economy, sociology and mental health, as well as on policy, patterns of political interaction as well as international relations. But it is an exaggeration to say that the post pandemic world will be completely different from the world before it. Certainly, there have been political, economic and international trends that have been emerging for years and were accelerated by the pandemic; other new variables were certainly introduced by the pandemic, while some systems, relationships, and trends will not witness any change. The world is facing a severe economic crisis, and one that will impact countries to different degrees (in proportion with the capabilities of the former state, and not the virulence of the pandemic).*

**Key words:** pandemic; COVID-19; international relations; global challenge.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In general, the pandemic that begins in one country and quickly spreads around the world forms the definition of a global challenge. Every global crisis has a great impact on the international system, its structures, norms and institutions. The COVID-19 pandemic originated in China began to fall off in mid-February. The pandemic impacted open and closed countries, rich and poor, East and West. The pandemic is the greatest global crisis of the present century. Its depth and scale are really enormous. The pandemic caused the public health crisis which threatens each of the 7,8 billion people on Earth. COVID-19 put the global economy into the tailspin. The estimates predicated that most major economies will lose about 2,4 % of the

value their gross domestic product (GDP) over 2020. The leading economists proposed to reduce their 2020 forecasts of the global economic growth down from around 3,0 % to 2,4 %. In order to put this number in perspective, the global GDP was estimated at around 86,6 trillion U.S. dollars in 2019. The effects of the prolonged restrictions on the economic activities in the developed economies will spill over to the developing countries via trade and investment channels. In addition, the sharp decline in the consumer spending in the European Union and the United States will reduce imports of the consumer goods from the developing countries. Besides, the global manufacturing production can contract significantly, amid the possibility of the extended disruptions to the global supply chains. In the worst-case scenario, global GDP can shrink by 0,9 % in 2020 instead of the growing a projected 2,5 %. World output can contract further if the imposed restrictions on the economic activities extend to the third quarter of the year. We can compare with the world economy contracted by 1,7 % during the global financial crisis in 2009. Many countries head for very sudden and unprecedented recession. No doubt that this crisis will catalyze some huge changes.

The subject of the study includes the international relations within COVID-19 and changes after pandemic. The purpose of the study is to determine the peculiarities of the international relations within COVID-19 and what will come after pandemic.

## 2. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The rapid spread of COVID-19 compromised the circulatory system of the global economy. The port traffic declined significantly and the airline travel has come to a standstill. The stock market went from bull to bear in record time. Although the coronavirus causes mild to moderate symptoms in the vast majority of those infected, it is fatal for people with underlying conditions and compromised immune systems. The 2019–2020 coronavirus pandemic greatly affected the international relations and caused some diplomatic tensions. The diplomatic relations were affected by the tensions around trade and transport of medicines, diagnostic tests and hospital equipment for coronavirus disease. The leaders of some countries accused other countries for not containing the disease effectively and resulting in the uncontrolled spread of the virus. We expect a return to normal, albeit in the context of the economic crisis after the pandemic is over. Besides, the international community can mitigate the consequences of COVID-19 only with the help of the cooperation and by strengthening the institutions of multilateralism [1].

The international crisis caused by the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic formed the predictions about a new world order. Many great politicians and scholars suppose that the pandemic will cause the global economic downturn (it may be the worst since the Great Depression) which will affect the system of the international relations that developed after the end of the Cold War. In its own turn the systemic changes in the current global world order should not be expected. There are some reasons of the «liberal world order» [2]. Two camps were formed in the world – a capitalist one and a socialist one after the Second World War. The centralized non-alternative power, a command economy and closed borders were the foundation of the latter. The following components: collapse of the Soviet Union and the reforms in China (the symbol of the end of the Cold War and so-called «the end of history») demonstrate the bankruptcy of the command economy and closed borders. The capitalist world was not developed according to a single model. It represented two models: a classical liberal or «neo-liberal» one and another based on the ideas of the social democracy, which prevailed in most European countries. The world has faced two serious economic crises: in 1997–1998 and in 2008–2009 in the period after the end of the Cold War. Majority of the experts consider that extreme liberalism negatively affects the economic well-being of the citizens, the power of the large industrial and financial corporations should be limited and the market should be periodically regulated by the state [1].

Over the past thirty years the situation in the international arena deteriorated with the help of the intensification of manifestations of nationalism and ethnic and territorial conflicts. The threat to the values of the liberalism and globalization also came from the search for identity and it included religion which was reflected (in its extreme form) in the activation of ISIS in the Middle East. As a result the problems with the value system of the liberalism and globalization appeared before the COVID-19 pandemic. The so-called «coronavirus crisis» greatly exacerbated the political and economic situation, which was under stress because of the conflicts, defaults, trade wars, etc. Undoubtedly, the world expects an economic crisis and its depth will influence the «behavior» of the masses, governments and states [3].

In addition to the exacerbating existing problems in the world, the pandemic also exposed the weaknesses of the nation-states (for instance, in the field of healthcare). There are some opinions which express that centralized authorities are able to more effectively respond to a large-scale challenge. So it is possible to compare the reaction of China and Singapore, on the one hand, and the reaction of the United States and Italy, on the other. Historically the pandemics occurred (for example the «Spanish flu» in 1918–1919) and they spread all over the world without anything remotely resembling the current degree of the globalization. We can not blame the spread of the virus on open borders. Undoubtedly the speed of the distribution of the virus is the result of modern technology.

Some experts believe that the outbreak of COVID-19 may become the beginning of the new system where citizens will be totally monitored by the state, forming a threat to human rights. Yuval Harari, the Israeli historian, wrote about it in the apocalyptic tones. But the problem of the «superstate spy» existed regardless of outbreaks of coronavirus or other infections. Besides, Michel Foucault, the French philosopher, wrote about the threat of the general surveillance back in the middle of the last century. He used the concept of «panoptism», the roots of which go into the history (the famous project of an ideal prison – the panopticon of Jeremiah Bentham, an English lawyer of the 18th–19th century). The supervision is a main feature of every modern state (democratic and authoritarian) which use some constantly-evolving technologies. These technologies include market economy with its credit cards, mobile phones, applications and social networks. Majority of the systemic changes in the world arose with the help of the transformation of the economic relations and related political values. The wars were often the result of the systemic crisis. After two world wars, in the 20th century, mankind came to the realization which was necessary to regulate the international relations. So the modern «international community» with the UN and international structures appeared [4].

We should not exaggerate the influence of COVID-19 on the architecture of the prevailing world order. It is possible to forecast some demographic problems, ecology and regional conflicts. At present there are many discussions about how best to respond to these and other global challenges. Majority of the countries of the world which enjoy a high standard of living adopted the liberal model. But it attempts to replicate it, especially in such regions as the Middle East. It can also lead to the devastating consequences, as it happened in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Afghanistan. The migration flows caused by these conflicts and the intensification of the radical movements threaten the same liberal countries which promote these values.

During the Cold War the word «coexistence» was commonly used among politicians. This concept can be introduced into modern international relations. We hope that after the current pandemic the international community will mitigate the consequences of COVID-19 only through cooperation and a strengthening of the institutions of multilateralism. But it is necessary to remember that our world is completely different from the times of the First World War, the «Spanish flu» pandemic, the Great Depression, etc.

The experts notice that Chinese government used COVID-19 as an opportunity to begin the positioning itself as an alternative to U.S. leadership, even trying to replace U.S. leadership. These two countries were competitors during long time. They can stay competitors during this crisis also. The COVID-19 crisis highlighted the centrality of the Fed and the U.S. dollar to the international system in general and in the global economy in particular. We should remember what happened back in 2008, during the international global financial crisis. The Federal Reserve played a great role as a lender of last resort, not just for U.S. funds, but globally. Some observers said the Federal Reserve became the world's central bank, not just the U.S.'s central bank. COVID-19 can cause a long-term impact on the world. This virus will hit the developing world at the same rate, scale that it's hit the developed world and cause the long-term damage to the various nations in Africa. The outcome which should be as a result of COVID-19 can be a way of the realization of the fragility of the international system. The main problem lies in the time when the pandemic will finish, but it may finish in five years [5].

There is a great chaos caused by the global public health and the international economic system. All changes in American commerce, Chinese manufacturing and energy producing countries, including the Middle East impact the coronavirus pandemic. It will destroy power structures of the international system. The reduction in Chinese supply of the intermediate inputs can greatly affect the productive capacity and the exports of any country. So some European auto manufacturers will face the shortage of the critical components for their operations, companies in Japan may find difficult to obtain parts necessary for the assembly of digital cameras, etc. The most impacted economies will be the European Union (machinery, automotive and chemicals), the United States (machinery, automotive and precision instruments), Japan (machinery and

automotive), the Republic of Korea (machinery and communication equipment), Taiwan Province of China (communication equipment and office machinery) and Vietnam (communication equipment).

So COVID-19 can affect the global economy through the following channels:

1. direct impact on production. Chinese production was greatly affected by the shutdown in Hubei province and other areas. Some other countries also began to feel the direct impact as their authorities put in place similar measures. According to the World Bank Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries are China's largest sources of imports. As a result these areas will likely experience slow growth in the first half of 2020 without new outbreaks of the disease;

2. supply chain and market disruption. Many manufacturing firms rely on the imported intermediate inputs from China and other countries affected by the disease. Besides, many companies also rely on sales in China in order to meet financial goals. The slowdown in economic activity (and transportation restrictions) in affected countries will have an impact on the production and profitability of the specific global companies, particularly in manufacturing and in raw materials used in manufacturing. For the companies that rely on the intermediate goods from the affected regions and that can not switch sourcing, the size of the impact may depend on how quickly the outbreak fades. Small and medium-sized firms can have greater difficulty surviving the disruption;

3) financial impact on firms and financial markets. The temporary disruptions of the inputs and/or production can stress some firms, particularly those with the inadequate liquidity. The traders in financial markets can or can not correctly anticipate or understand which firms can be vulnerable. The resulting rise in risk can reveal that one or more key financial market players took the investment positions which are unprofitable under the current conditions, further weakening trust in the financial instruments and markets.

The global political events are not dictated by one or two superpowers, but governments of every country are racing to face the same challenge, adopting different methods from total quarantine and lockdowns to herd immunization. All are at great risk, and as economies shut down and resources are stretched, dynamics of the international power may see a shift. Besides, the globalization is under strain and the crisis will redraw the borders between the state and market, probably pushing us towards a certain level of the industrial relocation to protect supply and production lines. The international relations theorists measure the distribution of power primarily with the help of the combination of the domestic economic and military assets and international alignment. While the U.S. economy will take a major hit from the pandemic at present, China is not about to throttle through the economic carnage hitting the rest of the world [6].

There are different forecasts: some experts suppose that the virus will be over in a few months, but other experts suppose that the virus could be plaguing us until 2021. Kristalina Georgieva, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) managing director, stated that the human cost of the pandemic was «immeasurable» and the global economic outlook was negative. She noticed that «a recession at least as bad as during the global financial crisis or worse» [7]. Besides, Donald Trump announced that the United States took the measures in the terms of the social distancing that had an impact on the trade. Donald Trump mainly based his entire political manifesto on the economic prosperity and strength with the help of the isolation.

We can propose the following extreme combinations that respond to the coronavirus:

1. state capitalism: centralized response, prioritizing exchange value;
2. barbarism: decentralized response prioritizing exchange value;
3. state socialism: centralized response, prioritizing the protection of life;
4. mutual aid: decentralized response prioritizing the protection of life.

The state capitalism is the dominant response in the world right at present. The typical examples of the state capitalism are represented in the UK, Spain and Denmark. The state with capitalism continues to pursue exchange value as the guiding light of the economy. In the UK non-essential construction is still continuing, leaving workers mixing on the building sites. The barbarism may be the future if it will be continued to rely on exchange value as our guiding principle. It will be a mistake if the government fails to step in a big enough way during the worst of the pandemic. The support should be proposed to businesses and households. The state socialism includes is represented in the UK, Spain and Denmark. The key consists of the measures like nationalization of hospitals and payments to workers are seen not as tools to protect markets, but a way to protect life itself. The state nationalizes hospitals and makes housing freely available. Besides, it provides all citizens with a means of various goods – both basics and any consumer goods we can produce with a reduced workforce. The mutual aid is the second future in which the protection of life as the guiding principle of the

economy takes place. In this case the state does not play a great role. Both individuals and small groups begin to organize support and care within their communities.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 will undoubtedly be a defining moment in the contemporary history. The COVID-19 pandemic is mainly a public health, but the response to that crisis in China and the rest of the world raise the questions of the world order. The pandemic will develop the state and reinforce nationalism. The governments of all types will adopt emergency measures to manage the crisis. Besides, COVID-19 will accelerate the shift in power and influence from West to East. The virus will form a world which is less open, less prosperous and less free.

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### СИТУАЦІЯ У СВІТІ ПІСЛЯ COVID-19

У статті представлено особливості впливу COVID-19 на економіку й міжнародні відносини в рамках COVID-19. Представлено також міжнародну кризу, спричинену пандемією коронавірусу COVID-19, та перспективи майбутньої ситуації в світі після пандемії.

Пандемія COVID-19 вплинула на міжнародні відносини й викликала дипломатичну напругу. На дипломатичні відносини вплинула напруженість навколо торгівлі та транспортування ліків, діагностичних тестів і лікарняного обладнання для лікування коронавірусної хвороби 2019. Лідери деяких країн звинуватили інші держави в тому, що вони неефективно стримували хворобу, що призвело до неконтрольованого поширення вірусу. Країни, що розвиваються, у Латинській Америці й Африці не можуть знайти достатньо матеріалів для тестування на коронавірусну хворобу, частково через те, що інші держави Європи та США витрачають ресурси.

Безсумнівно, що час пандемії з кінця січня по сьогодні був свідком низки неперевершених реалій, яких світ не переживав після Другої світової війни. Пандемія матиме різний вплив на кожну зі сфер економіки, соціології та психічного здоров'я, а також на політику, структуру політичної взаємодії, міжнародні відносини. Але без перебільшення можна сказати, що світ після пандемії буде зовсім іншим від світу до неї. Звичайно, існували політичні, економічні й міжнародні тенденції, які формувалися роками та прискорюються з пандемією; інші нові змінні, безумовно, уведені пандемією, тоді як інші системи, відносини й тенденції не будуть свідками жодних змін. Світ стикається із серйозною економічною кризою, яка вплине на країни різною мірою (пропорційно до можливостей кожної держави, а не бурхливості пандемії).

**Ключові слова:** пандемія; COVID-19; міжнародні зв'язки; глобальний виклик.

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## RUDIMENTS OF COLONIAL PAST IN ENGLISH VERSIONS OF NAMES OF THE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THEIR CAPITAL CITIES

*The article analyses the most common versions of the names of the three Eastern European countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus) and their capitals in the English-speaking world, and their historical characteristics were presented. The authors studied frequency of usage of different forms of the states's names and capitals in English sources over the past two hundred years. The authors' approach is to analyse the frequency of use of different forms of names of countries and capitals of Eastern Europe in English-language sources, and to identify trends in their spread or decrease, and to explain these trends. The authors used an interdisciplinary approach to the study of political actors in Eastern Europe combining theoretical elements of political theory, history, and sociology. A document analysing method was selected due to the need to consider the legal and regulatory of transliteration tradition. In addition, the study also used the method of statistical analysis, which helps to systematise data collection to determine the frequency of usage of the form of proper names of states and capital cities in English language corpus. It is argued that most English-language versions are based on Russian versions of the names of countries and capitals, which underscores the past ties of these countries with the Russian Federation in the form of a dominion colony. The tendency to increase the use of official names of these countries and their capitals in English sources has been revealed. The only and clearly distinguished exception is the name of the capital of Ukraine, when the overwhelming majority of sources continue to use the Russian version of «Kiev».*

**Key words:** Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, decolonisation, English.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

After almost three decades after collapse of the Soviet Union, many toponymical terms of three countries contain remnants of their colonial/communism past. As to the English-speaking world, loads of those terms have their origin dated to several hundreds of years when Eastern Europe was enslaved and colonised by Russia in various forms – Muscovy, Russian Empire, Soviet Union, etc. The article focuses on studying most of variants of names of states and their capitals of three post-Soviet Eastern European countries (Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova) in English. The authors aim to differ ways of use of the terms and study their connotation.

**The paper is based upon theoretical concepts** of J. Fishman & O. García [11] who analysed the linguistic aspects of ethnic identity of Eastern European peoples, and G. White [33] who considered the problems of constructing ethnic identity in South-Eastern Europe. A number of scholars studied particular aspects of the use of English versions of the names of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus or their capitals [10; 12; 31] or chapters of their history that have influenced the evolution of their names [17; 22; 31]. Much attention has been paid in the scientific literature to the analysis of Russia's influence on the post-Soviet space [13; 24].

**The authors' approach is** to analyse the frequency of use of different forms of names of countries and capitals of Eastern Europe in English-language sources, and to identify trends in their spread or decrease, and to explain these trends.