or oil; strategic location; big marketplace or cheap labor. So, aid-givers make different requirements.

Once the recipients are identified, huge loans are arranged to them, but actually the money would never go to these countries. Instead it would go to aid-givers' corporations to build infrastructure projects, things like power plants and highways.

The problem is that the recipient countries simply cannot handle the burden of these loans and their poorest citizens are deprived of health, education and other social services for several decades as these countries struggle economically to overcome their huge debts.

Nowadays the USA is one of the most influential countries all over the world. This superpower resorts to various financial strategies in order to keep leading positions. The financial strategy of applying tied aids by the USA is described in the book of John Perkins "Confessions of an Economic Hit Man". According to the book, more and more developing economies, for instance, Indonesia, Panama, Iran, Colombia and Ecuador, become dependent on the good will of the United States because of tied aids.

Nowadays this financial strategy is an extremely topical issue for Belarusian economy. Belarus is provided with tied loans by China – one of its major trade partners. Their influence on the national economy is questionable.

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SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTING

The times are changing and gradually business representatives are starting to be guided not only by their shareholders and founders interests. Nowadays it is necessary to take into consideration Social and Economic interests and needs of the country where the company is working. The task of business and investments has changed cardinally.

When companies seek to consider both financial return and social good they apply to the so-called Socially Responsible Investing (also known as sustainable, socially conscious, "green" or ethical investing). The main target of SRI is to encourage corporate practices that promote environmental stewardship, consumer protection, human rights, and diversity.

You can't but agree that globalization is such an insidious concept which has both positive and negative effects. We want you to be pessimists for a moment and deep you into negative side of this process. Here you will find such problems as environmental ones, racism, xenophobia, unemployment, restriction of human rights, slavery, economic crises and billions of others. When people started to realize all the aforementioned aftermaths of their irresponsible behaviour they tried to find an exit from a horrible situation. The exit was easy – SRI. First successful steps were the prohibition of slave trade, avoiding of chemical production, struggle for women civil rights and labor issues, investment in medical facilities and pension investments.

By degree a field of SRI became more concrete and relied on a theory background. Nowadays SRI includes 2 types of Investing Strategies:

- Investing in capital markets (Negative Screening, Divestment, Shareholder activism, Shareholder engagement, Positive investing)
- Community investment

Another theory aspect is connected with Shareholder Advocacy. Shareholder Advocacy is exactly what it would seem; socially responsible investors proactively influencing corporate decisions that could otherwise have a large detrimental impact on society. The various goals of shareholder advocacy is to pressure those entities into improving practices and policies and acting as a good corporate citizen, while at the same time promoting long-term value and financial performance. The goals are accomplished through various means including dialogue, filing resolutions for shareholders' vote, educating the public and attracting media attention to the issue, which generally garners support and puts additional pressure on the corporation to do the socially responsible thing.

Assets in socially screened portfolios climbed to $5.67 trillion at the start of 2014, a 76% increase since 2012, according to the US SIF's 2014 Report on US Sustainable, Responsible and Impact Investing Trends. One of six dollars under professional management in the US is involved in socially responsible investing—nearly 18% of the $36.8 trillion in total assets under management tracked by Cerulli Associates.

It goes without saying that the main aim of any firm, corporation, enterprise, regardless of their size, is profit. And it isn't connected with egoistic nature of every homo sapiens but it's just a question of business evolution and capitalistic market system functioning. That's why every sensible businessmen asks himself a question :

Is it profitable for my company to deal with SRI?

The answer is obvious. More and more investors make sure that a triple bottom line concept which includes a combination of Financial, Social and Ecological parameters during the evaluation of investment project isn't connected with additional expenses (That means that SRI doesn't mean the investment to the detriment of their potential profits). The latest research shows that ethical investment doesn't lead to negative financial results. Besides, some analytics are sure that companies that pay their attention to the solutions of social/ecological problems will have a huge competitiveness and investment attractiveness in the long term.

"Put your money where your heart is!"

Amy Domini, the SRI pioneer

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SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Now everyone seems to be an admirer of "special economic zones" (SEZs) that offer a combination of tax-and-tariff incentives, streamlined customs procedures and less regulation. Three out of every four countries have at least one. SEZs—enclaves in which exporters and other investors receive tax, tariff and regulatory incentives—create distortions within economies. Other costs include required infrastructure investment and