

Among them there are children on antiretroviral therapy who have normal immune system and no virus in blood.

Sports should not be underestimated and team sports and wrestling dominate the list of banned sports. While wrestling is one of the more traumatic sports, team sports help the child to socialize, as well as acquiring skills like discipline, self-control, endurance and responsibility. The health benefits of sports are reflected in the increased resistance to viruses and infections, formed the correct posture, improves emotional well-being.

However, legislation is moving in the right direction. For example, the ban on the adoption of children by people living with HIV, including the adoption of an HIV-positive child, has been lifted. The Ministry of Health of Belarus adopted a decree in December 2017. The document sets out an updated list of conditions for which children cannot be adopted. Previously, it included "asymptomatic infectious status and disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/AIDS)". Now it is no longer there, only "diseases in clinical stage 3, 4 caused by HIV". In 2017, a similar decision was made in Russia.

Babies with HIV infection who are being raised in residential institutions have little chance of finding a new family precisely because of the huge number of myths about the infection. But all of these myths have scientific refutations. This is evidenced by the new regulations of the Ministry of Health, scientific research and the lifting of bans on HIV-infected people. With which adoptive parents should be made aware.

The rights and obligations of HIV-positive patients are written down in the following documents: Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. Legislation should combat all forms of discrimination and do everything possible to improve the lives and well-being of citizens.

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**CHINESE ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT IN AFRICA:  
RETURN OF COLONIALISM OR A CHANCE TO CREATE  
PROSPEROUS FUTURE?**

**Экономическое взаимодействие Китая и Африки: возвращение колониализма  
или шанс на создание благополучного будущего?**

China has become Africa's most important economic partner. Although Africa still makes up a small part of the world economy, population forecasts by the International Monetary Fund show that in 20 years, sub-Saharan Africa will have more people of working

age than the rest of the world. Over the next 40 years, one billion potential consumers and producers will be brought to the region, so it is important to know how this region is developing.

Based on the review of a number of recent academic and analytical publications, this paper seeks to examine the trend in China's financial involvement in Africa over the recent decades, as well as its implications for the continent.

The modern history of the Chinese-African relationship has been divided into two parts. During the Cold War, the main thrust of its relationship was political. China saw the newly independent African countries as potential allies. The second phase, from the 1990s, was defined by economics. For the booming Chinese economy, Africa mattered. Oil and metals were imported from the continent; surpluses of money and manufacturing went the other way. To African countries that had just thrown off one-party rule and ended years of stagnation, China gave useful infrastructure. More than half of China's development projects were in Africa.

According to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, Chinese foreign direct investment in Africa increased at a compound annual rate of 18 % from 2004 to 2016. Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to business investments made by entities from one country into another. Lending activities by China in Africa dwarf their FDI investment. Chinese investment in projects in Africa has also been growing, reaching a peak in 2015 of US \$55 billion, or about twenty times the amount of FDI. In a similar vein, China accounted for 17.5 % of African imports in 2016 and was the continent's top exporter. More than 10,000 Chinese-owned businesses were active in Africa by the middle of 2017. State-owned businesses that dominate the energy, transportation, and resource sectors are the biggest businesses by value.

It is estimated that 62 percent of African bilateral debt is owed to Chinese creditors. China has contributed 13 % of bilateral loans to Africa since 2015, according to data. In 2019, Chinese loans to Africa totaled US \$148 billion. Of this, US \$44 billion will go toward infrastructure projects, followed by US \$36 billion for energy and US \$18 billion for mining and resource exploitation. Large-scale initiatives in Africa that could have a big positive impact on growth have been financed in part by loans from China. Large loan flows have also led to an increase in debt servicing obligations.

Overall, we think China's expanding involvement is very good for the economies, governments, and workers of Africa. There is room for substantial improvement, though. Only 47 % of the Chinese company's sourcing came from African companies with a local presence, which represents a missed chance for local businesses to benefit from Chinese investment. Despite the fact that some Chinese businesses have increased local managerial employment to surpass 80 %, just 44 % of local managers in Chinese-owned firms were African. Other companies could follow suit. There have been instances of labor and environmental violations by Chinese-owned businesses. These range from inhumane working conditions to illegal extraction of natural resources, including wood and fish.

Chinese economic investment in Africa is likely to increase in the future, but it already has an impact on the entire continent's economy. New technologies, cheap money, the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and other factors contribute to the development of Sino-African economic relations and the resolution of issues such as corruption in some countries, concerns about personal safety, and language and cultural barriers. Chinese economic engagement in Africa is a complicated event now, but it will benefit both sides in the future.

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## **THE FUTURE OF CARSHARING MARKET IN BELARUS**

### **Будущее каршеринга в Беларуси**

The main aim of the research is to analyze the current state of the carsharing in Belarus and make trend predictions of its development.

One of the trends of the modern world is the sharing economy development, which is rapidly gaining popularity. According to the consulting company PwC, the size of the economy of the collaborative consumption by 2025 will have reached \$335 billion, that is more than 20 times higher than in 2015 (\$15 billion).

In the Republic of Belarus, the creation of opportunities to the co-consumption model is provided by the Plan of the development of the «green» economy until 2025. The popular sectors of the sharing economy in the country are carsharing, bikesharing, kicksharing, co-working, and crowdfunding.

One of the rapidly growing sectors of the collaborative economy is carsharing. Carsharing means the service of a temporary car rental without the responsibilities of ownership. The service offers occasional use of a vehicle affordable, even for low-income households, and allows households to reduce their car ownership. Moreover, carsharing assumes more people utilize one vehicle many times that results in fewer cars on the road and therefore fewer emissions.

As for carsharing market in Belarus, at the beginning of 2022 the total fleet was about 1600 cars, which were provided by 3 companies in Minsk. «Anytime» and «Hello» had equal market shares, 37,5 % each of the total car fleet ( $\approx 600$  cars), the third place was occupied by «Multimotors» with 25 % of the market ( $\approx 400$  cars). The number of carsharing cars from 2019 has increased more than 3 times.