

GLOBAL ECONOMY AND COVID-19 EFFECT

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The paper is devoted to the consideration of the economic situation in most world countries in connection with the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, as well as to the analysis of the factors of economic decline in various sectors of the economy, industry and service provision. The outbreak of coronavirus has already caused suffering to humanity and led to significant economic shock. The decline in output in China is felt worldwide, reflecting China's key and growing role in global supply chains, as well as in financial and tourism markets. Outbreaks elsewhere in the world have similar effects, albeit on a smaller scale. Today, the prospects for economic growth remain uncertain, in particular, according to the forecast, the annual growth of global GDP as a whole until 2020 will fall to 2.4% compared to 2.9% predicted in 2019. The longer and more intense phase of the coronavirus outbreak, which is spreading widely in Asian region, Europe and North America, will significantly weaken economic expectations. In this case, global growth may drop to 1.5% in 2020, which is twice the projected rate of COVID-19 outbreak.

There are also serious concerns that the continued spread of COVID-19 could jeopardize food security. Those are issues that make the work relevant. The theoretical and practical importance of the work is the need to consider as soon as possible the impact of negative risks on the economies of the world, the development of the most effective and proactive measures to prevent the infection of the virus, as well as the introduction of clearly targeted policies to support health systems and its workers, to protect the income of vulnerable social groups and enterprises during the pandemic. Activities aimed at maintaining macroeconomic policies can help restore confidence and encourage renewed demand and help to implement coordinated multilateral actions to ensure better health policies, deter and mitigate business controls, support businesses and ordinary low-income citizens. The conclusion was made that assessing the economic consequences of the virus outbreak is not an easy task due to uncertainty. However, it is possible to try to model scenarios for further restructuring of the world economy and its recovery. Global coordination and cooperation—of the measures needed to slow the spread of the pandemic, and of the economic actions needed to alleviate the economic damage, including international support—provide the greatest chance of achieving public health goals and enabling a robust global recovery.