

separate modeling of interaction inside each element and outside the network may become expedient.

The dynamic of network development is based on progressiveness and innovation of both the parent (management) company and other participants, actors of the network. As a rule, the level of innovation of a network affects its structure, and therefore the volume exchange relationships. Flexibility is the ability of the network management system to promptly respond to changes in business conditions while maintaining the stability of the network and the interaction process of network actors. The flexibility of network management can be manifested in the formation of new subjects, management links, and changes in their structure, in the redistribution of functions, in the elimination of unnecessary subjects or links. Flexibility is at one with structural stability network, its control system. In this context, it is more appropriate to consider the combination of stability with flexibility.

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THE WORLD IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GENERAL AND ITS IMPACT ON LIFE (СВІТ В УМОВАХ ПАНДЕМІЇ COVID-19 ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ ЖИТТЯ В ЦІЛОМУ)

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The article deals with the impact of the pandemic on people's lives and the economy of the countries, in general, and peoples' lives in particular. It is sated that the quarantine measures imposed by most countries of the world have significantly limited the possibilities of the international economy.

Key words: *pandemic, COVID-19, coronavirus, national economy, international economy.*

Introduction. The entire world community starting in mid-December 2019, has come under the enormous influence of the World Coronavirus Epidemic, called COVID-19. Today, it is difficult to predict what final human casualties and economic losses will be suffered by states in the short, medium and long term.

Purpose is to reveal the scale of the COVID-19 pandemic in the world and analyze the effects of this virus on all spheres of life in modern world.

According to the research on COVID-19 having been performed by the group of scientists from Imperial College London “ the COVID-19 coronavirus would have infected seven billion people and killed another 40 million worldwide the following year” [1].

The opinions of all people in Europe and the world are now focused on combating the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus and eliminating the consequences of the crisis caused by it. The European Union is working in all directions to support these efforts. The COVID-19 pandemic will bring about changes that will make the world "before" and "after" - researchers of economics, society and politics predict, comparing the epidemic with the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 and the global financial crisis of 2008. It will be possible to learn about certain consequences only later, some phenomena are already an obvious reality.

Main Material. To sum up, we should state that the development of events with the spread of the epidemic and the consequences of these processes affected almost all states, business areas, territories. The pandemic has significantly affected the development trends of the world economy, leaving no country aside. First of all, this is due to strict quarantine measures imposed by the governments of many countries: the closure of shopping and entertainment centers, a ban on all public events, restrictions on movement both within the country and when crossing its borders, reduced production (due to setting limits for the simultaneous stay of employees in one room), etc. Some companies have transferred their employees to work at home, while others are forced to send their employees on vacation. At the same time, there are cases of abuse and violation by some employers of the terms of the employment contract, which require employees to write applications for dismissal of their own volition or take leave at their own expense. All this has a negative impact on the welfare of the population, their financial situation and in the near future will reduce their demand for a number of goods and services. World-renowned companies such as Apple, Toyota, Starbucks, McDonald's and Volkswagen have suspended production or sales in China as a result of the spread of coronavirus disease. The world's production chains, from electronics and cars to chicken, are under threat. The world's leading airlines have temporarily canceled flights to China [2].

Analysts predict that the damage to the world economy due to the coronavirus pandemic in the worst case scenario could reach \$ 2.7 trillion [2].

COVID-19 has been a strong impetus for the development of digital commerce, telemedicine and automation.

Large-scale automation began before COVID-19. At the end of 2017, the McKinsey Global Institute estimated that more than 30% of all key tasks were automated in 60% of all jobs. By 2030, this will affect between 400 and 800 million jobs worldwide. According to the Brookings Institution, the pace of automation has been steadily increasing over the past 30 years [3].

In fact, it is already possible to imagine the world of business - from the production plant to the individual consumer - in which human participation is minimized. But it is possible that many people, returning to normal life, will start visiting shops and supermarkets again. Patients with serious health problems may want to see their doctors in person. Thus, many types of work will remain non-automated. However, the general trends are obvious and most likely irreversible [1].

Conclusions. Undoubtedly, the coronavirus pandemic has changed each of us. Some began to value family more, others took their own health more seriously, and some changed their jobs and lifestyles. It is obvious that COVID-19 is with us for a long time, and what a unique ability people have to adapt to learn to live with this dangerous disease, and even find the strength to become a better version of themselves than they were before the pandemic.

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