Japan, Germany to developed countries with stable economies. The knowledge industry is very developed and is a national treasure in these countries. The scientific industry and medicine are actively growing, which leads to the development of high technologies and the quality of life in the countries is growing rapidly.

Therefore, in the modern world, you should actively promote your ideas that contribute to the development of science in your country. Development is the goal not only of our life, but also of the future.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Критический анализ влияния пандемии COVID-19 на глобальную экономику и экосистемы

On March 11, 2020, the Globe Health Organization (WHO) declared the new coronavirus (COVID-19) to be a pandemic (Vaishya et al., 2020). At the time of writing, the virus has killed more than 800,000 people worldwide, disrupted livelihoods, and cost trillions of dollars as the global recession looms (Klemeš et al., 2021).

Countries throughout the world took stringent measures, including national lockdowns and border restrictions. The economic impact of this pandemic is now under consideration. Data remains in flux, government policies fluctuate, and the deadly virus infects nations, harming productivity, disrupting supply chains, and unsettled financial markets (Hanafi, 2021; Basu et al., 2022). Considered as a whole, the accumulating evidence demonstrates that we have reached a pivotal historical juncture when a rethinking of sustainable pathways for the world has become imperative. Despite this, there have been some "accidental" positive effects on the environment and natural ecosystems as a result of government policies. However, as (Miao et al., 2021) note, we can no longer expect globalisation and economic growth to be the driving factors behind green investment and sustainable development. A circular economy (CE) is an industrial economic model that decouples economic growth from resource use, waste management, and wealth generation.

Not only do pandemics pose a threat to economies, but every outbreak of a communicable disease may as well, depending on factors such as latency, transmission rate, and geographic spread. During the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, it became obvious that any biological threat or breakout in any country constituted an incalculable risk

to global health and the global economy (Bretscher et al., 2020). Consequently, numerous retrospective assessments have proven divergent economic effects.

Even if our modern civilization is vastly different from that of the past, some historical lessons from past pandemics remain applicable as the world approaches the current inflection point (Hiscott et al., 2020). (Guessoum et al., 2020) COVID-19 is a worldwide pandemic that is producing rippling effects throughout supply chains as the globe has become more integrated due to globalisation and technological improvements. The limited number of air travellers inhibited prior pandemics, but in recent years, global travel has expanded substantially. In terms of their effect on the economy, interest rates are at an all-time low, and there is a large imbalance between the demand for and supply of commodities. (Guessoum et al., 2020) Moreover, many of the nations hardest hit by the current pandemic are not the conventional low- to middle-income nations, but rather the industrial and global supply chain leaders.

In light of the fluctuating intensity and prolonged duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous governmental initiatives have focused on securing healthcare equipment like PPE and ventilators in light of worldwide shortages (Chou et al., 2020), which is concerning given the level of unreadiness and lack of resilience of hospitals. Systems for allocating ventilators and bed spaces have required to be established to maximise their effectiveness (Lithander et al., 2020). There have been shocks to the existence, productivity, and profitability of other sectors as well. Panic purchasing is a psychological effect of COVID-19 (Singh et al., 2020), caused by both national (e.g., for limited equipment) and personal levels of uncertainty.

Negative repercussions have permeated all levels of society, ranging from a catastrophic decline in GDP in many nations to complex environmental and social problems. Millions were quarantined, borders were closed, schools were shuttered, the auto, airline, manufacturing, and travel industries were crippled, trade shows, sporting events, and entertainment venues were cancelled, and millions of people filed for unemployment as international tourist destinations were deserted. Meanwhile, nationalism and protectionism reemerged (Pokhrel & Chhetri, 2021).

The global operational assumptions have been skewed by the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the complete fragility of the prevailing economic paradigm in the face of unanticipated shocks and catastrophes (Pantano et al., 2020). It has shown how fragile global economies are and how over-centralized supply and manufacturing chains are, while also revealing where weak links exist across different sectors (Dwivedi et al., 2020). As a result, millions more people are at danger of being hungry owing to the current state of emergency and border restrictions (Brodeur et al., 2021). According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in 2020, all economies — developed, emerging, and even developing — are likely to face recession. This has never happened before, save perhaps during the Great Depression. IMF (2020) revised its early projection for global economic growth from 3.3 % to –3 % in its April World Economic Outlook, a significant drop of 6.3 % within three months.

Without appropriate policy responses, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs predicts that the COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate social isolation, inequality, discrimination, and worldwide unemployment over the medium to long term.

The supply chain is fragmented and spread out over several locations, which is an inevitable problem. Nonetheless, globalisation has made them more complicated and interconnected, making them more susceptible to upheavals. 75 % of businesses, according to the U.S. Institute for Supply Management's analysis (Wang & Su, 2020), have experienced supply chain disruptions due to a lack of familiarity with and adaptability to the various tiers of their global supply chains and a lack of diversity in their sourcing strategies (Xu et al., 2020). Both exporting and importing nations will feel the effects of these disturbances, since both will see a decrease in output at home.

Due to COVID-19, the WTO predicted a 32 % drop in international commerce (Martin et al., 2020). For example, China's reduced imports have had a significant chilling effect on international commerce and subsequently on economic activity throughout the world.

The United Nations set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to better people's lives and the planet by 2030. The SDGs were built on the backs of two enormous assumptions: that the world will continue to become more interconnected and that economic development would be steady. However, these assumptions have been severely undermined by COVID-19 for the reasons that have previously been mentioned. In fact, the recent COVID-19 outbreak has highlighted the reality that the SDGs, in their current form, are not robust enough to withstand the stresses created by pandemics. Two-thirds of the 169 goals, as indicated by (Naidoo & Fisher,2020), will not be met by 2030, and some may even become counterproductive as a result of being threatened by this pandemic or unable to prevent associated repercussions.

The environmental damage done by the "extract-produce-use-dump" economic paradigm of energy and material flows has been brought to light by COVID-19. Policies implemented quickly to address the pandemic's immediate threat are not likely to be effective long-term solutions. Nonetheless, they illuminate vital concerns that need to be emphasised, such as the obvious connection between transportation and industrialisation and environmental damage. The role of unrestrained air travel in trying to spread pandemics particularly the highly contagious influenza kinds (of which COVID-19 is one) is not in doubt, with areas like tourist industry and aviation being clobbered due to decreased passenger volumes. Due to a decrease in manufacturing and other economic activity, primary energy consumption fell, and the legitimacy of distance education is no longer in issue. The potential of automation, IoT, and robots in enhancing manufacturing techniques, along with the use of cloud computing and big data analytics in expediting supplier selection procedures and handling of supplier relationships and logistics are now widely acknowledged.

Abstract. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global epidemic, but the world is still reeling from its effects. Cases soon spread from China

to the rest of the world, compelling international governments to implement stringent steps to isolating cases and reducing the virus' transmission rate. Unfortunately, these policies have shattered the fundamental supporting pillars of contemporary international economies, as global trade and collaboration have fallen to nationalist concentration and competition for limiting resources. In light of this context, this essay provides a critical analysis of the pandemic's list of negative and good ramifications, as well as ideas into how it might be used to steer toward a stronger, more resilient low-carbon economy. The report identifies the danger of depending on pandemic-driven benefits to meet sustainable development goals and emphasizes the need for a radical, fundamental structural adjustment in the dynamics of our way of life.

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INCREASING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Повышение экономической эффективности предприятия

In the modern world, the basis of the economic policy of the organization is the growth of the efficiency and quality of work of the interrelated components of production. Thanks to the progress in the field of market relations, organizations with various forms of ownership are becoming more autonomous in developing managerial decisions on the issue that ensures the efficiency of the enterprise's production activities. The correctness of the decisions made is due to various reasons that are interconnected with each other and the final result of production.

Increasing the efficiency of the production activity of an enterprise is one of the central problems of the economy,

There are a number of tools that will help the company to improve the economic efficiency of the enterprise:

1. Cost reduction. However, do not forget that cost reduction should not affect the quality of products. For example, you can reduce the staff or buy raw materials at a lower price.

2. Automation of production processes and modernization of production. However, before these activities, a detailed analysis of the performance of the enterprise should be carried out.