

THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS OUTBREAK AND THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

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СПАЛЯХ КОРОНАВІРУСНОЇ КРИЗИ ТА ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

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ВСПЫШКА КОРОНАВИРУСНОГО КРИЗИСА И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

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Introduction. The COVID-19 pandemic has been the most severe global health crisis since the Spanish flu that hit people after the World War 1 in 1918. As many other negative events that impact human lives, this one has influenced the individual well-being of the men and the prosperity of the states worldwide as well. The characteristic feature of this pandemic is its rapid global spread, that has been supported by the modern lifestyle of the mankind in which people have been transporting themselves worldwide. Its fast transmission has also been caused by carriers without symptoms. This state has affected the creation of the containment policy of the states with the aim to protect the health of citizens. These restrictions from the economic point of view has led to the slow-down or even stop of the economic activities.

The spread of the coronavirus from China in winter 2019 to Europe finally reached Slovakia on 6th March 2020 confirming here the zero case of this disease. Its rapid and widespread effect led to the slow-down of the economy worldwide. Nowadays the so-called coronacrisis affirms the cyclic nature of the economy.

In connection with the coronacrisis the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has published the World Uncertainty Index (WUI) demonstrating the relevant feature of the current situation – the uncertainty in the economic context. The index is constructed by counting the number of times the term ‘uncertainty’ is mentioned in connection with the terms ‘pandemic’ or ‘epidemic’ in the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports (Fig. 1). (<https://www.unido.org/stories/coronavirus-economic-impact>)

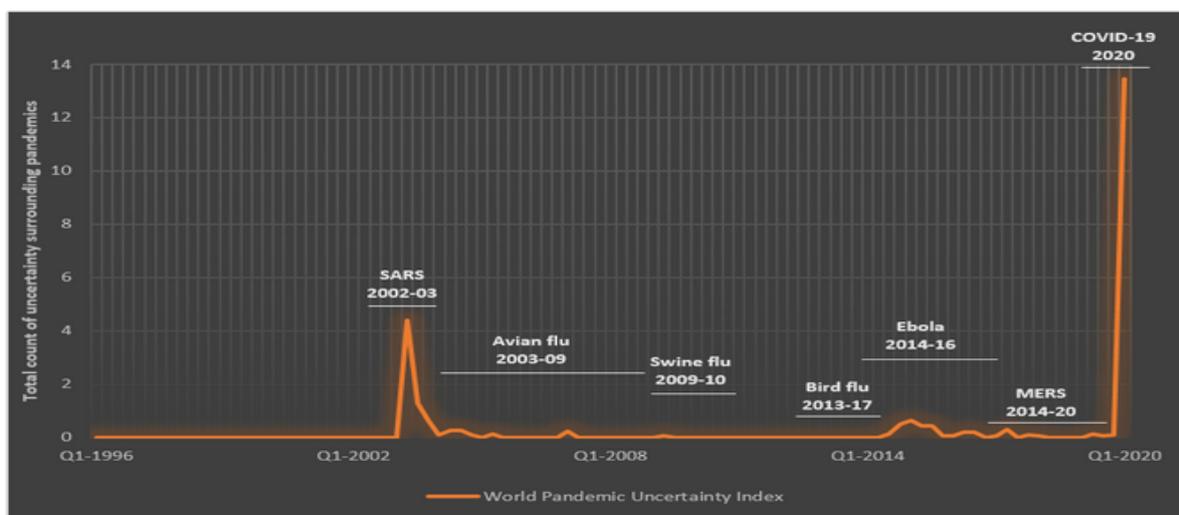


Figure 1 – The World Pandemic Uncertainty Index, in: <https://www.unido.org/stories/coronavirus-economic-impact>, 5. 5. 2020

The WUI is computed by counting the percent of word “uncertain” (or its variant) in the Economist Intelligence Unit country reports. The WUI is then rescaled by multiplying by 1,000,000. A higher number means higher uncertainty and vice versa. For example, an index of 200 corresponds to the word uncertainty accounting for 0.02 percent of all words, which-given the EIU reports are on average about 10,000 words long-means about 2 words per report. (<https://worlduncertaintyindex.com/>)

As already have been mentioned, the COVID-19 spread rapidly throughout the whole world. The table 1 specifies the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in detail in the chosen countries. The sharp increase of cases can be observed in the period from February 29, 2020 to March 29, 2020 (Fig. 2, 3). This tendency continued in the further periods, too.

Table 1 – The total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the chosen countries and the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4_29_5_2020, own work

	Total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of February 29, 2020	Total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of March 29, 2020	Total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of April 29, 2020	Total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of May 29, 2020
World	85,403	634,813	3,018,681	5,701,337
USA	62	103,321	983,457	1,675,258
Germany	57	52,547	157,641	180,458
Slovakia	0	295	1,384	1,520
Italy	888	92,472	201,505	231,732
Spain	32	72,248	210,773	238,278
United Kingdom	20	17,093	161,149	269,131
Canada	14	4,757	49,014	87,902
Russia	2	1,534	99,399	387,623
China	79,394	82,341	84,369	84,547

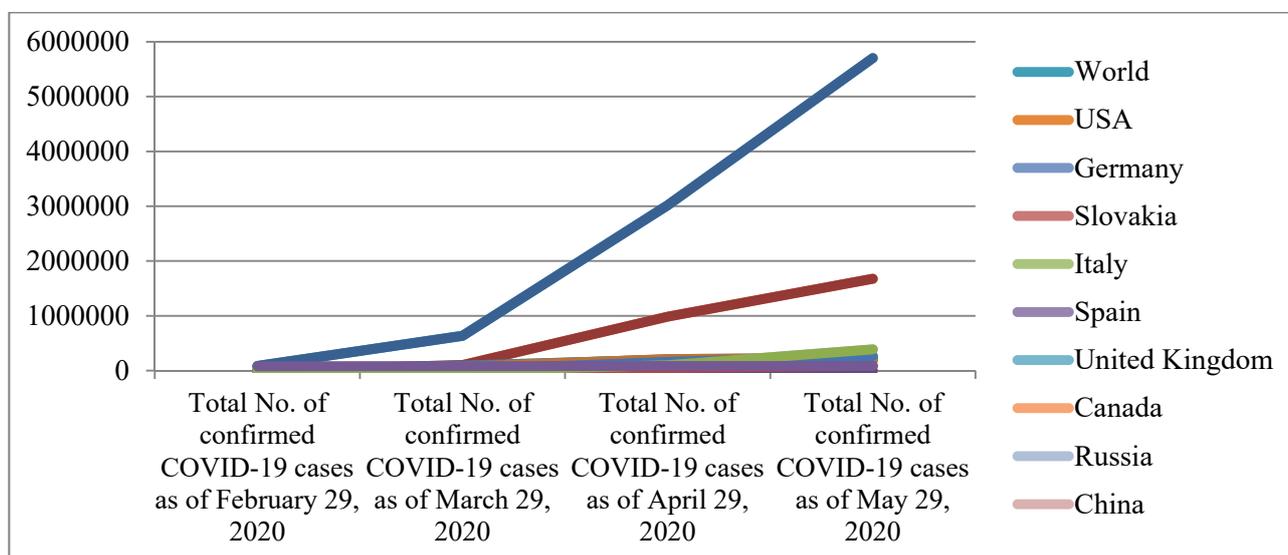


Figure 2 – The total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the chosen countries and the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4_29_5_2020, own work

Unfortunately, as many other diseases this one has its victims, too. As the number of confirmed cases risen, the total number of deaths increased (table 2), too. The situation has been calming in Europe since June, reporting no new confirmed cases in some countries, e. g. Slovakia (Fig. 4, 5).

Purpose and Methods. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has changed the usual stereotypes of state institutions, businesses, hospitals, schools and all other structures where people have been existing. Containment measures affected lives of the people and the professional performance of both

public and private sectors of individual states as well. It hit the world trade. The slow-down of economic activities has evoked new challenges nations have to cope with. The paper intends to zoom in the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic worldwide and in Slovakia.

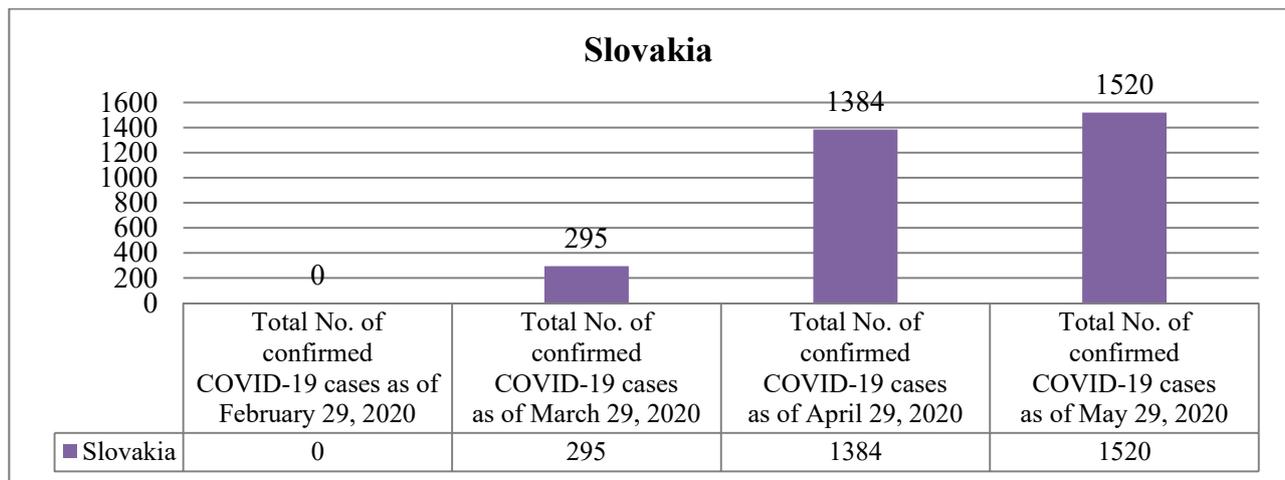


Figure 3 – The total No. of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Slovakia in the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4, 29. 5. 2020, own work

Table 2 – The total No. of deaths caused by COVID-19 in the chosen countries and the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4, 29. 5. 2020, own work

	Total No. of deaths as of February 29, 2020	Total No. of deaths as of March 29, 2020	Total No. of deaths as of April 29, 2020	Total No. of deaths as of May 29, 2020
World	2,924	29,891	207,973	357,688
USA	0	1,668	50,492	98,889
Germany	0	389	6,115	8,45
Slovakia	0	0	20	28
Italy	21	10,023	27,359	33,142
Spain	0	5,69	23,822	29,037
United Kingdom	0	1,019	21,678	37,837
Canada	0	55	2,766	6,799
Russia	0	8	972	4,374
China	2,838	3,306	4,643	4,645

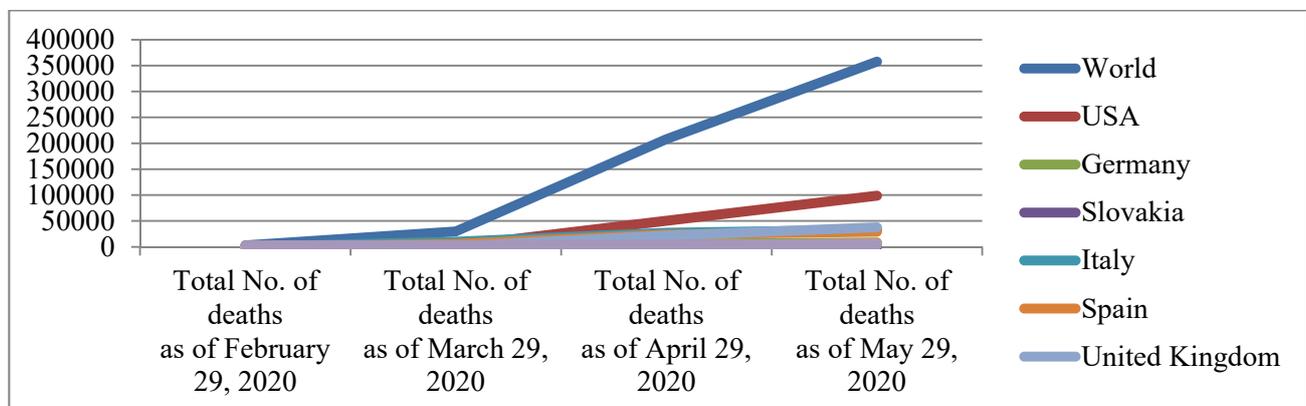


Figure 4 – The total No. of deaths caused by COVID-19 in the chosen countries and the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4, 29. 5. 2020, own work

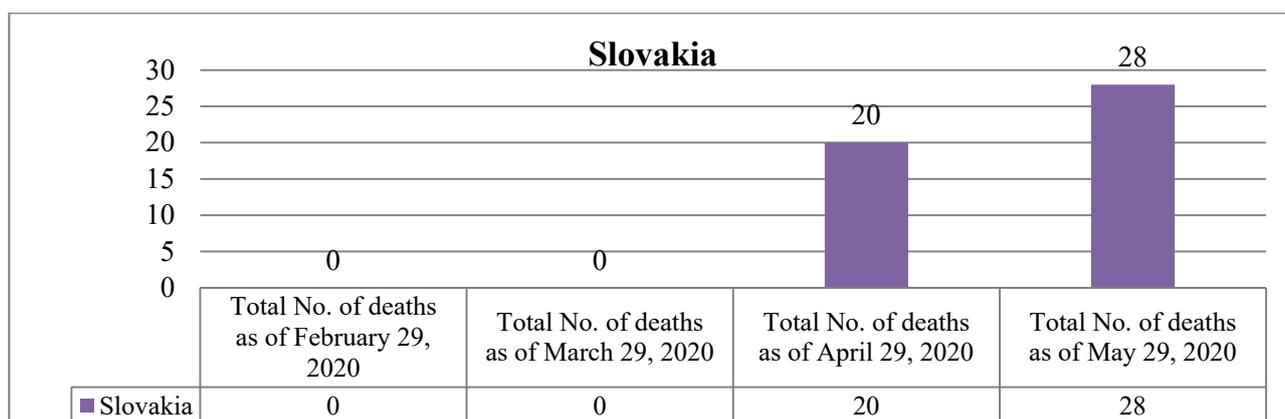


Figure 5 – The total No. of deaths caused by COVID-19 in Slovakia in the chosen period, in: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200529-covid-19-sitrep-130.pdf?sfvrsn=bf7e7f0c_4, 29. 5. 2020, own work

Results and Discussion. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the economic activity worldwide has been slowing down. The World Economic Outlook projects the global economy to contract sharply by –3 percent in 2020, much worse than during the 2008–09 financial crisis. (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/04/14/weo-april-2020>) The assumptions for the improvement of the economy have been focusing on the year 2021 and the growth by 5.8 % has been expected in the mentioned year with the help of state institutions. Specific fiscal and monetary measures have to be adopted to support affected households and businesses.

The table 3 shows the data concerning the real GDP in the chosen advanced and developing economies as well as emerging markets in 2019 and the projections for the years 2020 and 2021.

Table 3 – The real GDP, annual percent rate, in: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/04/14/weo-april-2020>

Real GDP, annual percent change	2019	2020	2021
World Output	2.9	-3.0	5.8
Advanced Economies	1.7	-6.1	4.5
United States	2.3	-5.9	4.7
Euro Area	1.2	-7.5	4.7
Germany	0.6	-7.0	5.2
Italy	0.3	-9.1	4.8
Spain	2.0	-8.0	4.3
United Kingdom	1.4	-6.5	4.0
Canada	1.6	-6.2	4.2
Other Advanced Economies	1.7	-4.6	4.5
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	3.7	-1.0	6.6
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.5	1.0	8.5
China	6.1	1.2	9.2
India	4.2	1.9	7.4
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.1	-5.2	4.2
Russia	1.3	-5.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	-5.2	3.4
Brazil	1.1	-5.3	2.9
Mexico	-0.1	-6.6	3.0
Middle East and Central Asia	1.2	-2.8	4.0
Saudi Arabia	0.3	-2.3	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	-1.6	4.1
Nigeria	2.2	-3.4	2.4
South Africa	0.2	-5.8	4.0
Low-Income Developing Countries	5.1	0.4	5.6

The data concerning the GDP in constant prices in Slovakia, calculated according to the procedure of data volume chaining to the reference year 2015, was EUR 89,295.3 millions as of 2019 and EUR 87,203.7 millions as of 2018. It represents the annual percent change 2.3 %. The prognosis for Slovakia for the year 2020 is the decline up to 8%. At present the data have been available only till May 2020. According to the Infostat statistics the concrete value is – 8.3 % as of May 2020. http://www.infostat.sk/web2015/sk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=504&Itemid=234 The Slovak Statistical Office stated the decline of the efficiency of the economic activities in Slovakia within the 1st quarter of the year on -3.7 %, the decrease of export and the increase of the unemployment that has been on the level of 6 % as of May 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the tough times to many businesses pushing the pressure on state institutions and reflecting their ability to cope with the current situation. Suddenly the life of common people has changed in many aspects. The schools have been closed. Teachers, students and pupils have started their experimental online form of the education that has not been able to fully cover all the requirements on the quality education, not mentioning the social aspects of such a situation. Hospitals, offices, shops have launched containments measures giving emphasis on the fulfillment of the health criteria. Restaurants have been closed. State borders have been closed in some countries as well, making problems to cross-border workers commuting to work to the neighbouring state or those people who have been living in the neighbouring country but still having the citizenship and the nationality of their native land. Many employees could stay at home to do their working duties via the home office. The next table 4 shows the containment measures in the chosen European countries.

Table 4 – Containment measures in the chosen European states and the United States, in: <https://economics.rabobank.com/publications/2020/april/covid-19-economic-dashboard/>, 29. 5. 2020, own work

Country	Schools	Hospitality	Non-essential shops	Factories	Borders
USA	closed in some states	closed in some states	closed in some states	open	closed for Europe, China, Iran
Germany	closed	closed	closed	open	closed
Slovakia	closed	closed	closed	open	closed
Italy	closed	closed	closed	closed	open
Spain	closed	closed	closed	open	closed
Unites Kingdom	closed	closed	closed	open	open

The economic activities have been declined worldwide in many fields of industry. This state could lead to the further economic damages raising from the economic shutdown. There will be hardly some output contribution from bankrupt firms and surely some difficulties in the supply chain.

In Slovakia as well as in some other countries of the world some industries have been hit by the pandemic more some of them less.

The table 5 shows the decline of particular sectors of industry in the chosen period. Current data can be compared with the figures as of the last year. The sharpest values can be observed in March 2020. The whole index of the industry decreased on the value of 80,43 % in March 2020. It means it has been the drop of 19.57 %.

Table 5 – The production of industry in Slovakia in the chosen period, in: http://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/view/sk/VBD_INTERN/pm0003ms/v_pm0003ms_00_00_00_sk

	2020				2019		
	January	February	March	January - March	January	February	March
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Industry total	0.55	-1.67	-19.57	-7.34	7.29	5.65	7.46
Mining	0.28	0.29	0.12	0.22	0.04	0.00	-0.26
Industry production	-0.50	-2.70	-18.42	-7.59	6.76	4.77	6.21
Production of groceries, beverages, tobacco products	-0.08	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.21	0.21	0.17
Production of textile, garments, leather, leather products	-0.25	-0.17	-0.48	-0.31	-0.36	-0.35	-0.45

Continuation of table 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Production of wooden and paper products, press	-0.09	0.13	-0.17	-0.05	-0.09	0.01	0.01
Production of coke and refined oil products	-0.21	0.14	-0.16	-0.08	-0.20	0.13	1.06
Production of chemicals and chemical products	0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.38	-0.11	0.04
Production of basic pharmaceutical products and appliances	-0.35	-0.23	-0.10	-0.22	0.10	0.05	0.00
Production of products from gum, plastic and other nonmetal mineral products	-0.11	0.26	-1.67	-0.54	-0.62	-0.33	-0.16
Production of metal and metal construction apart from machineries	-0.96	0.00	-0.95	-0.64	-0.82	-1.39	-1.18
Production of computer, electronical and optic products	-1.06	-0.45	-1.57	-1.04	-0.39	0.08	0.26
Production of electric devices	1.15	1.07	0.27	0.81	0.31	0.78	0.48
Production of machineries and devices	-0.58	-0.94	-1.75	-1.11	1.90	2.01	2.00
Production of vehicles	2.43	-2.16	-10.45	-3.65	7.54	3.76	3.51
Other production, repair and instalation of machineries and device	-0.43	-0.40	-1.39	-0.76	-0.44	-0.08	0.47
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and cold air	0.77	0.74	-1.27	0.03	0.49	0.88	1.51

According to the Slovak Statistical Office the construction production in the building industry in Slovakia increased to 3.2 % and achieved the volume of EUR 1,055.4 millions within the first three months of the year 2020 comparing to the same period in 2019. The construction production comprises all the activities performed in the construction, the reconstruction, the renewal, the repair and the maintance of construction objects including assembly works and the value of built-in materials. ([www. statistics.sk](http://www.statistics.sk))

In the mentioned period the production realized in the inland increased to 1.3 %. The volume of construction works on repairs and maintances rose to 0.9 % and on the new construction including the modernization and reconstruction to 0.9 % as well.

The construction production after the first two months (January, February) of increase finally decreased in March 2020 on the level of 3.1 % when comparing with the March 2019. Its whole volume was on the level of EUR 392.4 millions. Comparing the data between March 2020 and February 2020 the decline of 6.5 % was noticed. In the same period the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic was observed in Slovakia, tougher times started for many businesses and the containment measures slowly started to come in use.

The real estate market was not extensively hit by the spread of the pandemic in Slovakia. There has been no significant change in the average prices of the real estates during the first quarter of the year 2020, that was according to the National Bank of Slovakia during the mentioned period on the level of EUR 1,671 per m². (www.nbs.sk)

The tourist industry nowadays belongs to the popular sector widely consumed by the people living their modern life style. Therefore the containment measures launched because of the pandemic in many countries of the world have caused the decline of the number of visitors in the accommodation facilities. There was the favourable development of this sector in Slovakia in January and February 2020. The considerable change has occured in March 2020 accompanied by the sharp decline of the accommodated people and the number of the overnight accommodation evocated by the coronacrisis. The number of visitors in the accommodation facilities in March 2020 was cut by 65 % comparing to March 2019. During the same period the number of overnight accomodations was lower in 56 %.

The world has been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic for 10 months already. State economies worldwide have been struggling with the worsen economic performance. The automotive industry has suffered worldwide. The larger rate of the car production on the whole industry of the country the greater negative impact on the overall industry. The recovery has been easier for those economies that have been giving the emphasis on the industry rather than services. The coronacrisis caused the slow-down of the prices on the real estate market due to economic instability caused by the decrease of the disposable income of the households. The difficulties in earning the living lead many households to postpone their installment calendar of the credit, in some cases to their retired period. The tourist industry had better results during the summer period, when the sector of accommodation as well as restaurants had higher turnover, but compared with the previous season the revenues need not be higher. Germany has been the leading country in the economic growth in eurozone. The tempo of the growth of the eurozone itself is predicted to be 4.2%. The estimated growth of the GDP in Slovakia should be 6.5% in 2021. Thanks to the estimated economic growth in Slovakia in 2021 the unemployment rate could be approximately 7%. The indebtedness of the public sector has been expected in Slovakia.

The decline in economy caused by the pandemic forced states to prepare some safety measurements for employers and employees and self-employed persons as well. States have created various arrangements to help their economies go through. There is the variety of various types of aid, such as fiscal or provision of grants. In Germany the temporary reduction of value added tax rates was adopted from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The reason of that was to support the domestic demand. The ordinary rate (19 % and 7 %) was changed on the reduced rate (16 % and 5 %) for six months. In Slovakia the government approved the set of 114 measurement for entrepreneurs called “Lex Korona” in the middle of the year 2020. It is focused on the improvement of the business environment and administration efficiency. The aim of this procedure is to make business activities easier. It comprises changes in the field of compulsory financial audits, energy audits, the metering of the real consumption of the fuelling and the cancellation or the decrease of some penalties. Some administrative fees were adjusted and some notification duties of entrepreneurs were discarded (www.mhsr.sk) At present the second set of 469 measurements focused on the improvement of the business environment has been negotiated and has been estimated to come in force in 2021. The Ministry of Employment of Slovak republic prepared the project called “The First Aid for Employees, Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed Persons” with the aim to prevent the increase of the unemployment rate in the tough times of coronacrisis. It has been divided into three groups. Those employers belong to the first group that had to close their premises or to restrict their activities due to the state decree. They can ask for the reimbursement of the employee’s salary. The second group consists of self-employed persons that had to close their premises because of the state decree or the decrease of their revenues is at least 20 %. They have been allowed to ask for the grant for the reimbursement of the loss of the income from the self-employed activities. The third group comprises employers that have been able to hold working places even during the break or the restriction of their activity when the extraordinary situation was announced. They can ask for the financial contribution on the employee’s salary. (www.employment.gov.sk) As the gathering of the people has been still lasting as one of the prevention measures, no cultural performances have been available, thus the creative industry has been suffering. The Ministry of culture of Slovak republic has published the grant to help those self-employed persons working in the sector of the culture or the creative industry whose netto income was not higher than 540 EUR/month. (www.culture.gov.sk)

Conclusions. It has been almost the year the world has been struggling with the COVID pandemic. The presence of the virus has changed a lot. From the social point of view the destiny of many humans has changed, many professions cannot do their work because of the containment measures, many people face the shortage in their incomes, many human lives have been hit by the disease, many of them succumbed. The world has changed. The coronavirus mutations stacked the cards against the containment measures release and thus disabled the work at offices, education at schools, the operation of all kind of shops and services. According to the WHO data the number of confirmed cases worldwide was oscillating around 100,000,000 and the number of deaths approximately 2,000,000. At present the hope is a vaccination. The economic impact has been sharp, thus accepted measurements have been created to make easier this challenging period.

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РЕФЕРАТ

Червеньова Л. Спалах коронавірусної кризи та економічні перспективи / Л. Червеньова // Вісник Національного транспортного університету. Серія «Економічні науки». Науково-технічний збірник. – К.: НТУ, 2021. – Вип. 2 (49).

Стаття має на меті поглибити дослідження економічного та соціального впливу пандемії коронавірусу у всьому світі та у Словаччині зокрема. Раптовий спалах пандемії COVID-19 змінив звичні стереотипи державних установ, підприємств, лікарень, шкіл та всіх інших структур, де існували люди. Світ змінився. Заходи стримування вплинули на життя людей та професійну діяльність як державного, так і приватного секторів окремих держав. З соціальної точки зору доля багатьох людей змінилася, багато професій не можуть виконувати свою роботу через обмежувальні заходи, багато людей стикаються з відсутністю своїх доходів, багато людей страждають від цієї хвороби, вже є багато жертв. Мутації коронавірусу вимагають заходів протидії у вигляді стримування його поширенню. Це перешкоджає роботі в офісі, шкільній освіті та роботі всіх типів магазинів та служб. Дослідженню вплив пандемії COVID-19 на такі галузі, як гірничодобувна, харчова промисловість, текстильна, деревообробна, хімічна, фармацевтична, металургія, комп'ютерне виробництво, машинобудування, виробництво транспортних засобів, енергопостачання, пара, газ та холодне повітря. Майже всі галузі зменшили виробництво. Наслідки відобразилися у світовій торгівлі. Уповільнення економічної діяльності створило нові виклики, з якими країнам доводиться стикатися. Негативний вплив пандемії відчула туристична галузь як у Словаччині, так й у всьому світі. Коронакризис спричинив уповільнення цін на ринку нерухомості через економічну нестабільність, спричинену зменшенням наявного доходу домогосподарств. Зниження економіки, спричинене пандемією, змусило держави також підготувати деякі виміри безпеки для роботодавців, службовців та самозайнятих людей. Держави створили різні механізми, щоб допомогти своїм економікам пережити кризу. Міністерство зайнятості Словацької республіки підготувало проект під назвою «Перша допомога працівникам, підприємцям та самозайнятим особам» з метою запобігти зростанню рівня безробіття у важкі часи коронавірусної кризи. Міністерство культури Словацької республіки опублікувало грант на допомогу тим самозайнятим особам, які працюють у секторі культури або творчої індустрії, чистий прибуток не перевищує 540 євро на місяць.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: КОРОНАВІРУСЬКА ПАНДЕМІЯ, ЗАХОДИ, ЕКОНОМІКА, СОЦІАЛЬНА СФЕРА, ТУРИЗМ, ТРАНСПОРТ, НАСЕЛЕННЯ, СВІТОВА ТОРГІВЛЯ.

ABSTRACT

Ľubomíra Červeňová. The coronavirus crisis outbreak and the economic perspectives. Visnyk National Transport University. Series «Economic sciences». Scientific and Technical Collection. Kyiv: National Transport University, 2021. – Issue 2 (49).

The article aims to deepen the study of the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic worldwide and in Slovakia. The sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic changed the usual stereotypes of government agencies, businesses, hospitals, schools and all other structures where people existed. The world has changed. Restraint measures have affected people's lives and the professional activities of both the public and private sectors of individual states. From a social point of view, the fate of many people has changed, many professions are unable to do their jobs due to restrictive measures, many people face a lack of their income, many people have suffered from the disease, many have succumbed. Mutations in the coronavirus mapped against the release of containment measures and thus hindered office work, school education, and the operation of all types of shops and services. A study of the impact of the Kovid pandemic on such industries as mining, food industry, textile, woodworking, chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgy, computer manufacturing, machine building, vehicle manufacturing, energy supply, steam, gas and cold air. Almost all industries have reduced production. This was reflected in world trade. The slowdown in economic activity has created new challenges that countries have to deal with. The negative impact of the Pandemic was felt by the tourism industry, in particular in Slovakia. The coronacrisis caused the slow-down of the prices on the real estate market due to economic instability caused by the decrease of the disposable income of the households. The decline in economy caused by the pandemic forced states to prepare some safety measurements for employers and employees and self-employed persons as well. States have created various arrangements to help their economies go through. The Ministry of Employment of Slovak republic prepared the project called “The First Aid for Employees, Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed Persons” with the aim to prevent the increase of the unemployment rate in the tough times of coronacrisis. The Ministry of culture of Slovak republic has published the grant to help those self-employed persons working in the sector of the culture or the creative industry whose netto income was not higher than 540 EUR/month.

KEY WORDS: CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC, DETERRENCE MEASURES, ECONOMY, SOCIAL SPHERE, TOURISM, TRANSPORT, POPULATION, WORLD TRADE.

РЕФЕРАТ

Червенева Л. Вспышка коронавирусного кризиса и экономические перспективы / Л. Червенева // Вестник Национального транспортного университета. Серия «Экономические науки». Научно-технический сборник. – К.: НТУ, 2020. – Вып. 2 (49).

Целью статьи является более глубокое исследование экономического и социального воздействия пандемии коронавируса во мире и в Словакии, в частности. Внезапная вспышка пандемии COVID-19 изменила привычные стереотипы работы государственных учреждений, предприятий, больниц, школ и всех других структур, где есть люди. Мир изменился. Меры сдерживания повлияли на жизнь людей и профессиональную деятельность как государственного, так и частного секторов всех стран мира. С социальной точки зрения, судьба многих людей изменилась, работники многих профессий не могут выполнять свою работу из-за ограничительных мероприятий, многие люди сталкиваются с отсутствием своих доходов, многие люди страдают от этой болезни, уже много жертв. Мутации коронавируса требуют мер противодействия в виде сдерживания его распространения. Это препятствует работе в офисе, школьном образовании и работе всех типов магазинов и служб. Исследовано влияние пандемии COVID-19 на такие отрасли, как горнодобывающая, пищевая промышленность, текстильная, деревообрабатывающая, химическая, фармацевтическая, металлургия, компьютерное производство, машиностроение, производство транспортных средств, энергоснабжения, пар, газ и холодный воздух. Почти все отрасли уменьшили производство. Последствия отразились на мировой торговле. Замедление экономической развития создало новые вызовы, с которыми приходится сталкиваться странам. Негативное влияние пандемии почувствовала туристическая отрасль как в Словакии, так и во всем мире. Коронакризис вызвал замедление цен на рынке недвижимости из-за экономической нестабильности, вызванной уменьшением располагаемого дохода домохозяйств. Падение экономики, вызванное пандемией,

заставило государства подготовить некоторые поддерживающие мероприятия для работодателей, служащих и самозанятых людей. Государства создали различные механизмы, чтобы помочь своим экономикам пережить кризис. Министерство занятости Словацкой республики подготовило проект под названием «Первая помощь работникам, предпринимателям и самозанятым лицам» с целью предотвратить рост уровня безработицы в тяжелые времена коронавирусной кризиса. Министерство культуры Словацкой республики опубликовало грант на помощь самозанятым лицам, работающим в секторе культуры или творческой индустрии, чистый доход не превышает 540 евро в месяц.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: КОРОНАВИРУСНАЯ ПАНДЕМИЯ, ЭКОНОМИКА, СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ СФЕРА, ТУРИЗМ, ТРАНСПОРТ, НАСЕЛЕНИЕ, МИРОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ.

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