

The spread of coronavirus around the world changes life on the planet. Traffic stops – nature begins to recover: swans and ducks have arrived in Venice. In Chicago, penguins walk around the aquarium. In China, the air has become incredibly clean. Air pollution over Wuhan province and China in General has almost disappeared since the start of the quarantine. The air and water of Italy became cleaner. Nature can heal itself if we give it a chance.

Whatever the purpose of the coronavirus is economic or environmental – someone benefits from it. But who? Could this be due to a trade war? Or is there a third party involved? Everyone knows that China is a global factory. Perhaps someone wanted to move the country because of the difficult geopolitical situation in the world.

Perhaps someone wanted to help our planet. A decline in global production also means a temporary reduction in global consumption of most industrial raw materials and energy resources.

It is also possible that nature itself is tired of us and decided to stop us before it is too late, because the planet is not rubber and not in its original form.

While thousands of people are dying, production stops and nature moves, we can only guess, whether the coronavirus is a biological weapon or an economic one.

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THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE SYSTEM COORDINATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Today, public-private partnerships are widespread in the world, enabling the state, while remaining the owner of the assets, by means of private business, to upgrade and build infrastructure by implementing cutting-edge technologies and increasing their profitability.

Public-private partnerships in Ukraine have not gained much popularity, although changes in all spheres of activity encourage new perceptions and attitudes towards public-private partnerships through:

attractiveness of investing in the development of the public sector for foreign companies and sole proprietors;

competitiveness, transparency and ability to have the best private partners' counterparties;

the parity of the risk that can be assigned to a partner who can reduce it more effectively;

profitability, preferences and reduction of tax burden on business;

high quality and prompt development of projects, thanks to the experience of a private partner in a particular field;

the ability of the state partner to control the development and implementation of the project;

supporting new business ideas, an innovative approach and maximizing the experience of private partners.

Most of the PPP projects in Ukraine are implemented in the form of concessions, while joint venture and PPP agreements are virtually non-existent. Dynamics of change in the number of projects concluded and implemented in Ukraine on the basis of public-private partnership for 2012-2019 states the persistence of the existing trend: contracts are concluded, but most of them are not implemented.

According to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine as of 01.01.2020 on the basis of public-private partnership, 187 contracts have been concluded, of which 135 contracts have not been implemented and are not implemented.

The main reason for Ukraine's interest in private investor involvement is the lack of financial resources (social and infrastructure initiatives are costly), so the use of the PPP mechanism allows for rapid development and economic growth without significant government investment [1].

International experience demonstrates the high efficiency of public-private partnerships, as well as the expediency of attracting external investment resources when undertaking complex large-scale projects in various industries [2]. The analysis of the world practice of public-private partnership allows us to conclude that the most demanded is the cooperation between the state and private investors in social (medicine, education), transport (highways, ports, railway transport) and energy (construction of power plants, management of energy objects) spheres

The integration of Ukraine into the European Economic System implies an increase in the number of transit traffic of goods on its territory, which makes it possible to efficiently use the reserves of the transport capacities of national transport systems, stimulate their reproduction and improvement.

The mechanism of public-private partnership application opens up opportunities to benefit from the pooling of financial resources, technology and management for economic growth.

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THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE ECONOMY

The global economy is growing rapidly. Modern trends for the development of the international economy are being developed. Appeals international marketing of the region. Globalization has a big impact on the economy. There are several advantages and disadvantages of globalization.

The modern world economy is developing at a tremendous pace. Rapid development is associated with the improvement of technologies, with developing processes of integration and globalization, with the deepening internationalization and division of labor, with the speedy and limitless dissemination of information flows.

The following modern trends in the development of the international economy are distinguished: 1) the internationalization of productive forces; 2) strengthening and deepening the internationalization of economic relations on the basis of MRI, which ensures an increase in the economic efficiency of both individual national economies and the entire world economy as a system; 3) the expanding international movement of financial and production resources ensures the strengthening of the interconnectedness and interdependence of various countries; 4) an increase in the scale and qualitative change in the nature of international trade; the growing scale of labor migration and the movement between countries of other factors of production – capital, technology; 5) outstripping the pace of development of the services sector in comparison with material production, which means the increasing pace of post-industrialization of society, and the active inclusion of services in international economic activity can be regarded as an element of internationalization.

International marketing of the region contributes to creating the image of the region, an attractive investment climate, as well as focusing on the needs of target groups of buyers. A characteristic development trend of the modern world economy is the process of globalization of economic life – the transformation of the world economy into a single market for goods, services and resources. In fact, the results of the