

У статті було розглянуто основні тенденції, які можна спостерігати у міжнародній економіці внаслідок пандемії COVID-19. Серед них виділяються зростання цифрової економіки, реструктуризація глобальних ланцюжків постачання, зміцнення регіонального співробітництва та зростання захисної торгової політики.

Які саме зміни вплинуть на міжнародну економіку, поки залишається незрозумілим, оскільки існує безліч факторів, які можуть вплинути на динаміку економічного зростання. Однак можна сказати, що пандемія COVID-19 змусила компанії, країни та регіони переглянути свої економічні стратегії та вжити нових заходів для забезпечення сталого розвитку в умовах невизначеності та змін.

Таким чином, можливо, що зміни, що відбудуться в міжнародній економіці внаслідок пандемії COVID-19, призведуть до створення нових можливостей для економічного зростання та сталого розвитку, а також забезпечення більш ефективної співпраці між країнами та регіонами у боротьбі з спільними викликами.

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#### **LABOR TRANSFER UNDER THE EPIDEMIC**

At present, under the guidance of China's "dynamic zero" prevention and control policy of COVID-19, on the one hand, COVID-19 is raging around the world, on the other hand, it is facing a complex environment such as frequent outbreaks and frequent outbreaks in China. The prevention and control of the epidemic in cities has formed a mirror, reflecting not only the advantages of the government's prevention and control system and the people's livelihood, but also the problems and loopholes in the prevention and control at the community level, as well as the lazy, excessive, spillover

and secondary disasters. In particular, first-tier cities and provincial capital central cities, after the initial closure of epidemic prevention and control, labor resources, after a long period of secondary disasters, first consider to return home or "transfer" to another city, thus forming a "fleeing" labor transfer tide.

#### I. Epidemic prevention and control and labor force transfer

Since 2022, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Tianjin, Changchun, Hangzhou, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing and other first and second tier cities have been hit by wave after wave of COVID-19. A variety of phased prevention and control outcomes will to a large extent give those workers a dilemma: go or stay? People who are trapped or feel the city have a thought: every long epidemic prevention and control front, spillover impact and serious secondary disasters, is the city where labor escape and transfer; there is only one destination, that is, to find a city that can survive, stable employment, sound living security system and more perfect epidemic prevention and control. Because, when the epidemic is necessary to save life, when the employment is more necessary to save survival. According to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics on May 16, major economic indicators fell off a cliff in April due to the epidemic, and the unemployment rate hit a new high of 18.2 percent. Although these are all short-term changes brought about by the impact of the epidemic, the road to economic recovery is still difficult under the influence of multiple adverse factors of the epidemic. The uncertainty and instability of the epidemic also bring uncertainty and instability to the employment of the labor force. At present, stable employment and stable people's livelihood occupy the C position of the macro policy. This is because the economic and industrial stagnation due to the epidemic will inevitably lead to a significant increase in the unemployment rate, which will bring about a series of social secondary disasters of "broken supply" of people's livelihood. Under the epidemic situation, the dynamic population flow will continue to change. The ability to balance urban epidemic prevention and control with economic development has become an important consideration for the current urban governance capacity and level. When a city takes a long time for prevention and control for the epidemic, and the labor force is in various "shortage" and unsustainable life crises, it is difficult for the city to retain people and support people.

Relevant data show that among the 25 million people in Shanghai, there are about 10 million permanent residents, among which, 2.602 million are from Anhui Province, 1.504 million from Jiangsu province, 783,000 from Henan Province, 624,000 from Sichuan Province and 487,000 from Jiangxi Province. Those trapped in various sealed and controlled areas, the most often think of the voices and demands reflected by many we media: no secondary disasters, not to cut off supply, to live, to leave Shanghai, to go back to their hometown, to find a city that can accommodate outsiders. In short, where the warmth to go, where can survive to where to go. The thought of "escape", on the one hand, reflects the wanderer's desire to survive, on the other hand,

also reflects the desire of modern labor resources to attract, accommodate, retain and raise people. Young people, in particular, are the future of urban development and an important new force for the demographic adjustment of aging cities. And young intellectual elite in the tide of labor transfer, leading and leading role, to a large extent, reflects the coastal private economy is developed and active, and production and operation security system and epidemic prevention and control system for highly perfect city, for example, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, etc., is the preferred destination of labor transfer.

Second, the labor force transfer factors under the epidemic situation

The current normalization of the epidemic and the outbreak of COVID-19 under the condition of emergency response have severely impacted the fundamentals of urban social production and life. When urban epidemic prevention and control is incorporated into the construction of urban governance system and the modernization of governance capacity, the level and quality of epidemic prevention and control directly affect the structural change and flow pattern of urban labor resources, and the superposition of multiple factors of labor transfer intensifies the possibility of labor transfer of urban migrants. Every crisis of a public emergency is accompanied by a large or small reshuffle, and the epidemic will also profoundly affect the transfer of labor force, and ultimately deeply affect the change in the pattern of China's urban development.

Although the trend of population influx into big cities will not be fundamentally changed, when the epidemic moves from a short-term impact to a long-term disruption, it will become an important variable affecting the evolution of China's urban space. Looking into the future, COVID-19 will not end in the short term, and the "dynamic zero" policy will not change. All cities should be prepared for normalization and emergency epidemic response, in particular, must bring the epidemic prevention and control into the urban governance system and governance modernization, and must consider the epidemic prevention and control of the epidemic, labor transfer or "escape".

The epidemic mainly has the following factors on the direction of labor transfer and employment:

Friendly to the migrant population. Cities with high economic activity are also places with a high concentration of migrant population. The friendliness, tolerance and convenience of a city to the migrant population determines the activity of the urban economy. For example, Shenzhen has the slogan "Shenzhen people". At the time of the release of Shanghai, Wuhan took the lead in proposing the "free quarantine for people from outside the province", which fully reflected the city's "gratitude" and "friendship"; immediately, Zhengzhou launched the "free quarantine for college students from Henan in Zhengzhou". Late on May 23, Hefei in the 61th epidemic prevention conference proposed the isolation point into merchants, fortune, recruitment point, to people in Hefei isolation, whether on a business trip, home or looking for a job, during

isolation to provide them with policy preaching, interpretation, consulting service communication, let them to understand the city. On the contrary, some cities are the epidemic prevention thinking, that the stricter the better, once there is an "asterisk", they often can not stay in a hotel, unable to go out, travel, unable to visit customers, unable to deliver, and ultimately can only lead to all kinds of economic damage.

Epidemic prevention and control capacity is strong. Over the past three years, cities have gone through different stages of fighting the epidemic. As long as the prevention and control measures are timely and good, the supply is good, the epidemic prevention and control time is short, work and production can be resumed quickly, and the "siphon effect" of labor force is much better, and the employment environment is relatively stable. Otherwise, the labor force talent spillover transfer will be unstoppable.

The stability of the work is high and low. With the repeated outbreak of the epidemic, the impact on real estate, education, tourism, trade, catering, exhibition and other industries is relatively serious. The employment tendency of many related industries and enterprises has gradually changed, and more and more young people pursue the stability of work. Therefore, under the large-scale layoffs of large Internet factories and large companies, the attractiveness of large factories and large companies to young people has decreased, and more and more young people are willing to choose stable industries and enterprises that can not only adapt to epidemic prevention and control, but also protect people's livelihood. When the poor epidemic prevention and control of the city seriously affects the relatively stable industries and enterprises in these cities, then the labor factors will choose liquidity, and choose those industries and enterprises that guarantee relatively stable industries and enterprises with reliable foundation.

Third, the new trends of labor force transfer

Due to the different decisions, policies and measures for urban epidemic prevention and control, the level of response is also different. However, the flow and trend of labor transfer also change with the prevention and control level of epidemic cities. And the level of knowledge and skill level of labor is different, the motivation and direction of transfer will vary greatly.

1. Relatively young first-tier cities and new first-tier cities are more attractive

Take Shanghai for example. Since April this year, the outbreak of the epidemic has sealed off Shanghai, a city of more than 20 million people, with many livelihood problems and grassroots cries for help. Although Shanghai governments at all levels have done a lot of detailed resistance to disease work, but in this round of epidemic prevention and control of performance, largely stimulated many Shanghai drift, even more white-collar workers or new generation people give up north, choose new cities, other small and medium-sized cities or back to home, live a more stable and comfortable life. It can be seen that the survival concept and lifestyle of the labor force

are changing. The pressure of epidemic prevention and control in megacities, especially in the first-tier megacities with a high degree of aging, will lose a considerable number of young people who gradually change their ideas in the future. The relatively young first-tier cities and the new first-tier cities will be more attractive because of the relatively perfect urban infrastructure and the relatively sound modern industrial system.

## 2. Population competition in provincial capitals is more intense

By the end of 2021, 17 cities had a permanent population of more than 10 million, according to data released by local statistics bureaus. They are Chongqing, Shanghai, Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Wuhan, Xi'an, Suzhou, Zhengzhou, Hangzhou, Shijiazhuang, Linyi, Dongguan, Qingdao and Changsha.

From the population changes in Chengdu, Wuhan, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Shijiazhuang, Changsha and other cities, it can be seen that the battle for population in provincial capitals is constantly fierce. Wuhan, which ranked 11th in permanent resident population in 2020, ranked eighth in 2021 with a "score" of 13,648,900, retaking the title of the most populous city in central China. After 2020, the rapid growth of Wuhan's permanent resident population is largely due to the return of population and the strong rebound of Wuhan's economy. In recent years, the return of population from surrounding and coastal cities, including China Three Gorges Corporation, Power China Power Equipment Group and other enterprises have settled in Wuhan, plus the implementation of the "one million College Students to stay in China plan", further driving the growth of Wuhan's population.

In 2021, the permanent population of Changsha reached 1023.93, a year-on-year increase of 1.77%. In terms of the growth rate of the permanent resident population, Changsha ranks the third among the 17 cities with a population of 10 million. The population growth is accompanied by the rapid development of Changsha's economy. In recent years, the prosperity and development of equipment manufacturing, information industry, culture and other industries in Changsha has brought a large number of employment opportunities to Changsha, thus attracting a net inflow of population in surrounding areas.

For many provinces with high primacy of provincial capitals, the development strategy of "strengthening provincial capitals" has been put forward. The root cause of how to improve the population primacy of provincial capitals lies in the strong industrial foundation. Therefore, the provincial capitals with a strong industrial base and advantages in industrial cluster development will have a strong economic rise and a high degree of population agglomeration.

## 3. Counties have become a new "gravitational field" of labor force transfer

Observe different areas of the county labor transfer trend, there are mainly two performance: one is from the Yangtze river delta in developed areas such as the county, "billions of county", county industry developed and Shanghai, Suzhou, Hangzhou and

other cities have intensive industrial connection, good business environment, employment opportunities, strong attraction to industrial population. Second, for the relatively underdeveloped counties, the trend of county population reflux is obvious. For example, many counties have appeared the public fever, talent introduction of high education and other cluster phenomenon. For example, in February, Heping County, Heyuan City, Guangdong Province, received more than 700 master and doctoral applications after releasing the talent introduction news. On May 16, Xin'an County of Henan Province recruited 140 talents, half of whom required graduate degree; on May 20, Youyi County of Heilongjiang Province announced to introduce 53 talents with graduate degree or above. The competition of county talent introduction policy also releases new labor force information: first, the desire of county development for talents; second, it also reflects the change of graduates' career view under the downward economic pressure; third, the change of the career view of labor force, seeking stability first and then change. It can be seen that people's demand for career stability is increasing. Talent sinking at the grass-roots level will also become a strong guarantee for the county to accelerate its development in the new round of competition.

The extensive county economy is the "chassis" of China's economy. With the implementation and deepening of national strategies such as building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, high-quality county economic development and rural revitalization, it has brought unprecedented opportunities and policy dividends to the economic transformation and high-quality development at the county and urban levels in China. On the one hand, the county economy will have diversified high-quality production factor resources; on the other hand, the new development opportunities and favorable policies will attract more high-end creative and innovative talents; and the trend of the third and fourth tier cities will bring more development opportunities to the development of county cities, and bring certain "siphon effect" to the labor transfer and high-end talents. With the continuous improvement of urbanization rate, third-tier and fourth-tier cities have gradually lifted the restrictions on settlement and increased efforts to attract talents and talents, and the "relatively controllable risk" situation of third-tier and fourth-tier cities represented by counties in the epidemic prevention and control, counties will become a new "gravitational field" of labor transfer.

At the present stage, due to the impact of the epidemic, the phenomenon of massive returning home will surge. Whether the county can retain these returning people poses a challenge to the industrial development environment of the county, and is also an opportunity for the county development. It is hoped that the county will continue to pay attention to optimizing the business environment, cultivate and expand industrial clusters, and continuously accept the returning population, so that the county seat will truly become a home for more people to live and work happily.

Under the expectation of normalized the epidemic situation and emergency epidemic prevention and control, for any city to achieve the goal of "stabilizing employment and economy", it must continuously enhance the carrying capacity of urban population and industry attraction. All cities must pay attention to the proper solution of the following problems: first, find a new way to effectively balance the fight against epidemic and economic development as soon as possible, take the orderly and stable development environment as the prerequisite for talent and economic development, strengthen the vitality of market entities, realize the development of industrial clusters, accelerate the cultivation of leading enterprises in the industry, seize the high end of the industrial chain and value chain; third, improve the employment and employment system, and make full use of human resources.

The population change of cities in the future is a choice of human resources changed by the epidemic. Urban labor migration under the epidemic needs to be more calm, relaxed and comfortable, rather than being forced to "flee" or return home.

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## **DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND STRATEGIES OF CHINESE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA**

Against the backdrop of the current global COVID-19 pandemic, artificial intelligence technology has become even more important. In the post-pandemic era, artificial intelligence technology will play a greater role in many fields such as healthcare, education, and finance. The development of artificial intelligence technology can not only improve productivity and quality, but also promote economic and social development. China is an important participant and promoter in the global artificial intelligence field, and needs to strengthen the basic research and talent cultivation in the field of artificial intelligence, improve its independent innovation capabilities, strengthen international cooperation, promote the international standardization of artificial intelligence technology, focus on the application scenarios of artificial intelligence technology, actively promote the landing and application in various fields, and improve relevant policies and measures. This article will discuss these aspects.

In terms of basic research and talent cultivation, China needs to strengthen research on artificial intelligence algorithms, models, data, etc., to promote the cutting-edge development of artificial intelligence technology. At the same time, China needs