

Довгострокові дані показують, що міжнародна міграція не є однорідною в усьому світі, але формується економічними, географічними, демографічними та іншими факторами, що призводить до різних міграційних моделей, таких як міграційні «коридори», що розвивалися протягом багатьох років. Міграційні коридори представляють собою накопичення міграційних рухів з часом і дають уявлення про те, як міграційні моделі еволюціонували до значного населення, народженого за кордоном, у конкретних країнах призначення. В цілому, за два роки пандемії COVID-19 у світі спостерігалось зростання масштабу міграцій, зокрема, спричинених бойовими діями та природними катаклізмами [3]. При цьому через COVID-19 у 2020 році кількість мігрантів виявилася на 2 млн осіб менше, ніж могла б бути. Конфлікти у Сирії, Ємені, Центральноафриканській Республіці та Південному Судані, політична та економічна нестабільність у Венесуелі та Афганістані призвели до того, що мільйони людей були змушені стати переміщеними особами. Крім того, значні переміщення були викликані стихійними лихами у 2020 та 2021 роках у багатьох частинах світу – у Китаї, Бангладеш, Індії, США, на Гаїті та на Філіппінах.

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Mangu Kamara

PhD student, West Ukrainian National University
Ternopil

GLOBAL CHALLENGES OF AGRIBUSINESS UNDER UKRAINE WAR RISK

Ukraine is a large agricultural country. It has different climate zones and conditions with over 30 million hectares of agricultural land. At the moment, however, agriculture is being put on a standstill, especially in the Eastern, Southern, and Northern parts of the country, where at the moment, fields and towns are partly occupied by the Russian army. This has drastically impacted the human capital on a negative scale as employees of farms are mobilized for the army or the armed forces. It is mostly the farms in the west of the country that can contemplate practicing agricultural activities. However, they face underlying challenges like the availability of certain inputs, partnerships, resources from the other parts of the country like fuel, pesticides, tractors, and more.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has warned that the world could face a potential food crisis, with soaring prices and millions in danger of severe hunger, as the Russian war in Ukraine threatens the supply of essential staple foods. Economists at the FAO said food prices were already high before Russia invaded Ukraine due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, topping it up with the war could shift the global food system into disaster.

This is projected to have an enormous effect on the global market. The global supply of wheat will be adversely affected, and the poorest countries in the world are projected to be hit, especially importing countries for Ukrainian wheat like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, etc. The same projection could be applied to the supply of maize: Ukraine supplies an enormous amount of non-GMO maize on the world market, which is, of course, difficult to replace. The EU alone imports almost eight million tonnes of maize from Ukraine every year – over 48% of total imports. Being referred to as “the breadbasket of Europe”, Ukraine is the fifth largest wheat exporter, accounting for about 10% of the global market, also one of the biggest exporters of maize, accounting for about 15% of global exports. As a result, Ukrainian farmers might miss out on the crucial May planting season for their crops.

On the other hand, Russian supplies could be hindered if the Kremlin curtails wheat exports in response to the sanctions by the west. Russia is the world’s largest wheat exporter, with about 17% share of the global export market, and is the second-biggest sunflower seed supplier. Moreover, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are among the most important producers of agricultural commodities in the world. Both countries are net exporters, and they both play leading supply roles in global markets of foodstuffs and fertilizers, where exportable supplies are often concentrated in a handful of countries. This concentration could expose these markets to increased vulnerability to shocks and volatility.

Russia is a big exporter of crop nutrients as well as natural gas, critical for producing nitrogen-based fertilizers. Also, 25% of the European supply of key crop nutrients such as nitrogen, potash, and phosphate comes from Russia. With the current geopolitical conditions, the biggest sources of raw material for Europe’s food production are being subject to limitations (sanctions), with no short-term alternatives.

Major global fertilizer producers that supply Ukraine’s agricultural sector, for example, Yara, and others, are big buyers of raw materials, such as phosphate and potash, from Russia, which also supplies Europe’s nitrogen fertilizers plants with natural gas. The European Commission has developed short-term and medium-term actions which enhance global food security and also provide support to farmers and consumers. The surge in global commodity prices, and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, again highlight the need for EU and World agriculture and food supply chains to become more resilient and sustainable.

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Molchanova Ellana

Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics,
Kyiv

FORMATION OF THE SYSTEM OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION AT THE TRANSITION STAGE: SCHOOL-UNIVERSITY

A number of scientific research is devoted to the investigation of the problems of introduction of inclusive education. Special education system has become a hereditary post-Soviet country; it increases the segregation of children with special needs, deprives them of the opportunity to be surrounded by peers who do not have health problems. Most children with disabilities do not study or integrate into secondary schools but receive education in special institutions. In Ukraine, there have been significant changes in the direction of adaptation of children with special needs to the school environment. The government's care is aimed at children aged 2-18. However, children have almost no opportunity to receive higher education. Only 4 percent of parents are able to help their children get a higher education. Other children lose this opportunity. Understanding this problem has led to the study of inclusive education and finding ways to help parents and children get higher education.

The main research methods were the use of a constructivist and functional approach to the segmentation of the inclusive education market. The next stage of the study was the systematization of the legal framework of Ukraine and the EU, which revealed the lack of a regulatory mechanism at the level of higher education. The source materials for the analysis of the arrays of legislative documents obtained because of elaboration were collected through the traditional analysis of documents (decrees, resolutions, and laws governing legal relations in the field of inclusive education). Given the lack of statistical records in Ukraine of families raising children with special needs, an attempt was made to build a new subsystem based on logical tools.

The survey of parents raising children with special educational needs and teachers revealed a range of problems that exist today in the field of inclusive