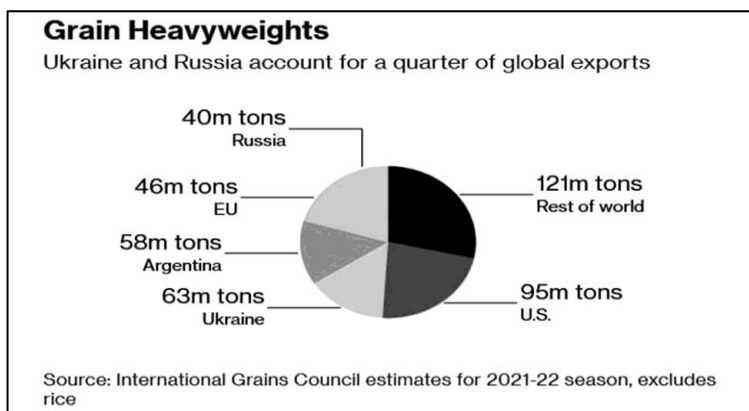


EXACERBATION OF THE PROBLEM OF FOOD SECURITY IN THE WORLD THROUGH THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

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Protecting the vital interests of the citizen, in particular, unimpeded access to food is a guaranteed priority of any country in the world [1].



**Fig. 1. Leading countries in grain exports
in the season 2021-2022, excluding rice**

Eastern Europe is a leader in the supply of agricultural products to the world market. In general, the countries of the region, primarily Ukraine and Russia, account for about 30 % of world wheat exports, 20 % of corn exports and 80 % of sunflower oil exports.

Exports of grain from Ukraine in the current season (July 2021 – June 2022) were estimated at 56-60 million tons, of which more than 30 million tons were exported at the end of last year. Russia's export potential for the current season is 43 million tons, more than half of which is exported [2].

It is estimated that the number of people in the world who directly or indirectly depend on the supply of these products is at least half a billion. If the Russian invasion continues, it will make it impossible to produce and export. The situation could provoke the collapse of global food markets [3].

The hot phase of the war began at 4:44 on February 24, 2022. The consequences of the invasion of Ukraine will be felt in various situations from problematic to catastrophic. The poorer sections of the population, who generally spend a significant percentage of their income on food, now feel even more stressed. Perhaps rising food prices - based on other economic, social and political frustrations - could help fuel social unrest, as happened in Libya in 2011.

Also, the destruction of logistics routes for the transportation of mineral fertilizers will have negative consequences, especially given that Russia is one of the world's largest suppliers of fertilizers and related raw materials, including natural gas, potassium and ammonia.

Human Rights Watch has warned that Russia's war against Ukraine could exacerbate famine in North Africa and the Middle East, leading to a new wave of illegal migration to Europe and America, as well as possible disease outbreaks, including COVID-19 [4].

Moreover, disrupted communications, sales channels and less food supply will particularly affect developing countries. Failure to take the necessary measures, such as reimbursement of fertilizer costs, will lead to a new economic crisis.

Food is not only a need without which people cannot exist, but also one of the factors that affect a person's ability to work.

Ukraine needs to be provided with access to a port in the Mediterranean for safe grain exports in the near future. It will not be superfluous to increase oil production to reduce the price of fuel and all goods transported.

The EU has set aside € 500 million to support farmers and food producers, but that amount is not enough, it needs to be doubled, or tax breaks need to be introduced and critical infrastructure developed. Additional land for cultivation will also be introduced [5].

Without a safe sky and sea routes, one cannot expect stable food supplies. The Ukrainian authorities have already responded to the situation and given Ukrainian farmers the opportunity to obtain a loan of up to UAH 60 million at 0 % under the expanded program «Affordable Loans 5-7-9 %».

It is clear that a full end to the war will improve the food situation, investors will have more confidence that their assets in Ukraine will not be affected, and will invest more money. But until the war is over, the state can introduce insurance for all foreign capital in the agricultural, reproductive, nuclear, IT economies, because these industries are critical in the war and postwar periods. Also, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Mariupol must introduce a reduction in income taxes for a period of 10 years. For urban activities, this will help their recovery and attract both financial and human capital.

Also in the long run, humanity must replace gas consumption with electricity, in particular, generated by renewable and nuclear energy.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SPHERE IN RESPONSE TO CURRENT GLOBAL CHANGES AND TRENDS

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In the last 10-15 years, the education sector has been reforming in both developed and developing countries. This is due to the fact that education is turning from a method of transferring knowledge into a powerful mechanism for adjusting society to a rapidly changing economic and social environment. Social innovations are becoming important elements of development, as social processes are now becoming more dynamic. At the same time, the education system itself must change in order to provide an effective solution to new problems in itself. Thus, the earlier challenges associated with technological development and powerful economic changes were supplemented by social ones. The development of education is increasingly seen as a condition and prerequisite for the qualitative development of the economy and the social sphere [1]. Human capital plays an increasingly important role in the modern economy.

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