

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**

***GORBACHOV P., STUDENT,  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF TRADE AND ECONOMICS***

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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\* Supervisor – Zhuk O.S., PhD in Economics, associate professor

Lifelong learning is one of the trends in education. One of the most significant places in the modern education system is occupied by continuous professional development, professional retraining and reskilling. This ensures that the labor skills of employees are adjusted to the new conditions of economic activity, including the transition to fundamentally new areas, and solves the problems of personal growth, meeting the need for self-realization and, at the same time, adapting to a rapidly changing social environment, new opportunities and risks.

How to prepare the education system for the perception, learning and values of the next generations?

After all, if you do not think two steps ahead, then the system runs the risk of starting to stall, catching up with more adaptive social institutions.

In the implementation of this task, the following sequence should be distinguished: personalized learning, an independent assessment system, self-learning using artificial intelligence systems, the implementation of interaction in the field of big data, and the development of skills for the future.

Nowadays, the main trend in the global labor market is the increase in positions that require non-routine skills and abilities. It not only gives impetus to an innovative economy, but also leads to the need for highly developed adaptive skills among workers. To remain relevant in the age of artificial intelligence, young people will have to constantly learn, acquire new skills and change the type of activity [2].

The following promising areas of future education can be distinguished: big data analytics, artificial intelligence, autonomous robots, autonomous vehicles and UAVs, cloud computing, quantum computing, the Internet of things, augmented reality, virtual reality and the metaverse, modeling and simulators, 3 D printing, nanotechnologies and neurotechnologies, blockchain, information security [3].

One of the current challenges for education nowadays is political and social instability in the world. According to new UN data, 5.5 million people have left the country since Russia's attack on Ukraine on February 24. Thousands of Ukrainian students have been forced to relocate to another city or country due to the war, and many universities in hotspots are unable to study even remotely. Due to this fact, a number of Ukrainian universities offer academic support to students who cannot attend classes. Foreign universities are joining in helping Ukrainian refugees. A number of universities in Spain, the Baltic States, Poland and Switzerland have stated that they are ready to accept our students. The public universities of Castile and Leon (region in northwestern Spain) are ready to offer 100 places for

Ukrainian students with bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees this semester. Students from Ukraine will be provided with free housing (dormitory, room or apartment), as well as a monthly allowance for general expenses in the amount of 250 to 500 euros.

Minister of Education and Science Serhiy Shkarlet said that during a meeting of the EU Council of Ministers for Education, Youth, Culture and Sport, EU Commissioner Maria Gabriel said that the EU was currently focused on ensuring the sustainability of the European educational space and national education systems in times of crisis. € 200 million from the Erasmus + 2027 budget is reallocated to 2023 to support Ukrainian students and teachers next year; € 25 million is earmarked for scholarships for Ukrainian researchers through a new initiative under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie program - MSCA4Ukraine. This will allow 200 researchers to continue their research for 2 years at the university of an EU member state or a country that is an associate member of Horizon Europe [4].

The Ministry of Education and Science has formed an international coalition whose main goal is to involve a wide range of Ukraine's partners in the defense and restoration of Ukrainian education and science in the face of Russian aggression. The platform for dialogue with international partners is the Sectoral Working Group «Education and Science».

Opportunities for online learning are open to Ukrainian students and universities. In particular, the educational platforms Coursera and EdX open free access to their courses for Ukrainian higher education institutions and their students.

Governments and the international community have a responsibility to remain true to the principles and implement the necessary reforms to not only enable children and youth to have the promised future, but to ensure that all educators do their part to achieve this goal.

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