

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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THE MAIN CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE AND MEASURES AIMED AT INCREASING THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

HRIDIN O. V.,

*CANDIDATE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
STATE BIOTECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY*

Unemployment is one of the main socio-economic problems that significantly hinders the development of the economy of any country. It is all-encompassing, leads to socio-political tension, causes social instability, due to the deterioration of the level and quality of life of the population. In Ukraine, unemployment is gradually moving towards a critical level and today it has already turned into a real threat to the economic security of the state, which requires the implementation of an appropriate set of measures to reduce it.

It should be noted that unemployment is a problem of the macroeconomic level, due to the influence of a number of factors, the main of which are [4, p. 19-20]: existing structural changes in the economy; significant gaps in legislation; inadequate to the existing situation level of employment program; constant deterioration of the demographic situation; low internal mobility of the labor force; general slowdown in the development of the national economy; negative dynamics and imbalance of prices for basic factors of production; insufficient level of aggregate effective demand; steady growth in inflation; significant seasonal fluctuations in production volumes; low development of scientific and technological progress; low level of professional training and advanced training; the presence of certain discriminatory manifestations in the labor market, etc. The impact of a combination of these factors requires the state to apply a comprehensive and systematic approach to solving the problem of employment.

It should be noted that unemployment leads to certain negative socio-economic consequences and increases the level of social tension in society, affects the decline in the standard of living of the population and professional qualifications. An equally important consequence of it is labor migration, which has now reached significant proportions in Ukraine and poses a significant threat to the future of Ukrainian society, since it not only reduces the human potential of the population of the regions, but also

negatively affects the competitiveness of the country's economy as a whole [4, p. 21].

At the same time, it is an erroneous opinion to consider the only and main reason for migration to be the low level of wages. The global labor market is constantly being transformed, and for many people working abroad today is an opportunity to reach their own potential, gain new modern competencies, achieve career growth, gain a certain social experience, and so on. All this, in order to reduce the outflow of population, requires the introduction of a system of urgent measures to stabilize the national socio-political and socio-economic system of Ukraine [2-3].

Undoubtedly, unemployment as a socio-economic phenomenon is present in every country, since it has not only negative, but also significant positive aspects. In particular, the positive aspects of the growth of the unemployment rate can be attributed [1; 4]: increased competition in the labor market; increased efforts to increase the intensity, productivity of Labor, improve its quality; increase the social value of the workplace; increase the social significance of Labor; stimulate individual entrepreneurial activity; the formation of a favorable investment climate for creating new jobs, etc. At the same time, negative aspects are associated with: the deterioration of the financial situation and, as a result, the living standard of the population; an increase in the burden on the public sector, due to the need to allocate additional allocations to support the unemployed; a reduction in tax revenues; a reduction in GDP production; an increase in social tension in society; a deepening of the problem of social inequality; a decrease in labor activity; an increase in labor migration of the population, etc.

Analyzing the dynamics of the unemployment rate in Ukraine for the period from 2000 to 2021, we note that during these years, according to the state statistics service of Ukraine [6-7] and the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine [5], there was a significant reduction in both the total population, its economically active part, and the number of employed people. At the same time, the share of the economically active population in its total number in 2000 was 43.23 %, while in 2021 only 40.49 %. At the same time, the share of the employed population as a percentage of the economically active population increased by 2.17 % from 87.57 % in 2000 to 89.74 %. The official unemployment rate remained relatively stable before the start of large-scale military operations with slight fluctuations over the years, but the

military situation in the country already has a very negative impact on these processes, but the degree of this impact will directly depend on the duration, scale and level of military escalation. It should also be noted that the lowest unemployment rate was observed in 2006-2007 and amounted to 6.9 %, and the highest in 2000 – 12.4 %. The situation with the dynamics of registered unemployed people and their share in the total number is interesting. Thus, the share of registered unemployed people has decreased by more than 2.5 times in more than twenty years. In 2000, it was 44.82 %, in 2005 it reached the highest level for this period of 55.91 % and began to gradually decline, reaching the lowest level in 2021 – 17.26 %.

The mechanism of social protection of the unemployed in Ukraine today is complex and provides for the interaction of tools of both active and passive influence. In particular, the main tools of active influence include [1; 4]: employment and outplacement; creation of new jobs; training, retraining and advanced training; promotion of self-employment, etc. Tools of passive influence include: providing monetary assistance for unemployment; providing social assistance; providing material assistance during professional training; providing unpaid leave, and so on. At the same time, the tools of active influence on employment are aimed at intensifying efforts, increasing the competitiveness of the unemployed in the labor market, and passive – at compensating for lost labor income during the period of unemployment. Taking this into account, it is the tools of active influence that have a higher level of both economic and social efficiency.

Conclusions. So, it is advisable to identify the following main reasons for the high level of unemployment in Ukraine: structural changes and the decline of the national economy; loss, due to large-scale military operations, a significant part of the production potential, destruction of infrastructure; difficult, dangerous and sometimes harmful working conditions; low level of wages; low level of efficiency of employment services; lack of an effective system of retraining of employees, improving their skills, etc.

Priority measures aimed at increasing the level of employment in the state should be: ensuring the stable development of all spheres of the national economy; creating a favorable investment climate in the country; promoting the development and restoration of high-tech industries on an innovative and investment basis; promoting the creation of new jobs in the field of small and medium-sized businesses; popularizing and state support for self-employment of the population; implementing a set of measures to overcome shadow employment and accelerate the processes of shadowing

the economy; improving working conditions and creating an effective social protection system; improving the remuneration system and increasing its real level; eliminating any discrimination; focusing on the implementation of career guidance measures; developing youth employment programs, in particular through the development of dual education; organizing job fairs; improving the existing system for forecasting the needs of the labor market; introducing an effective mechanism for long-term forecasting of the needs of the economy in the context of professional and qualification groups; creating socio-economic and legal conditions for promoting employment in rural areas, etc. All the proposed measures should be addressed comprehensively and systematically, which will significantly improve the overall employment situation in the country and will contribute to improving both the economic and social levels of development of society.

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