

Все це має привести до кількісного і якісного зростання рівня наукових досліджень; приросту кількості конкурентоспроможної продукції на ринку за рахунок використання інноваційних продуктів та послуг; пожвавленню ринку та зростанню інвестиційної активності, зокрема в умовах відновлення України в післявійськовий період.

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ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF THE WORLD: CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE

The war of barbaric Russia against our country has brought many troubles, including the destruction of food security of all humanity. UNIAN understood what problems other countries have already raised, and how Ukrainian farmers and the world can counteract the real prospect of starvation of millions of people. For the fourth month in a row, our soldiers have been steadfastly defending the Motherland,

and the bloodthirsty Russian horde is destroying everything in its path in Ukrainian cities and villages. In this war, our citizens are not only defending their land from Putin's invasion, but also protecting millions of people from starvation [1; 5].

According to the UN, in connection with the Russian-Ukrainian war, the world is threatened by mass famine and food crisis. In addition, this concern is relevant, as Ukraine has provided food to about 400 million people in the world, in addition to forty million Ukrainians. This number of consumers received grain and processed products from our country, oil, honey and more. According to the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, in many countries in Asia, Africa, and even in Europe, there may be extraordinary problems with access to basic products, with food prices. Valery Kyrylko, General Director of the Industrial Management Company, noted that the world has begun to prepare for interruptions in the supply of wheat and barley [2; 5]. However, the world's markets will suffer the most from the shortage of sunflower oil, much of which was supplied to our country before the war. The world must realize that all the existing problems from the Russian-Ukrainian war are just the beginning. If this aggression is not helped to end quickly, the consequences could be catastrophic - food shortages and hunger for millions of people in many poor countries, especially in Africa and Asia [3; 5].

Last year, Ukrainian farmers completed the harvest of grain and oilseeds with a record 106 million tons, which is the absolute highest in the history of our country's independence. With the arrival of Russian invaders on Ukrainian soil, the issue of exporting last year's reserves, which are enough to feed Ukrainians and sell some to other countries, became acute. Ukraine has significant food reserves from the last harvest. Even the reduction of production this year will fully meet the needs of Ukrainians. However, the war destroyed Ukraine's export infrastructure. Most of the exports were through the Black Sea and Azov seaports. Now the ports are either captured by the enemy, or destroyed, or blocked. Therefore, Ukrainian companies have to change logistics and export agricultural products by rail to Europe, and then

through seaports to Asia and Africa. All this increases transportation costs and reduces exports of Ukrainian agricultural products [4; 5].

The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is working to increase national exports of agricultural products by 1.5 million tons per month during the war. 150,000 tons of agricultural products were exported by rail in February and 300,000 tons in March. The potential can reach 1.5 million tons. At the same time, in order to ensure food security not only in Ukraine but also in the world, domestic farmers, despite the large number of threats, began spring fieldwork in all regions of our country, except Luhansk. As of April 13, more than one million hectares of spring crops have been sown out of the projected 13.6 million. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy noted that even if Ukraine sows only 70 percent of the available space, the country would still have enough products for both domestic consumption and export, so our country will continue to ensure global food security. In today's difficult conditions, Ukrainian farmers are doing everything possible to prevent the world from experiencing mass famine, but other countries must help Ukraine quickly rebuild its food supply. The countries with which Ukraine has a western border should be involved in the process of establishing new logistical ties. Another area of work should be the lifting of restrictions on the supply of Ukrainian agricultural products to the European market. These quotas and other restrictions have long been out of date [5].

Thus, Ukraine will be able to last a long time on its own reserves and new, albeit not yet record, harvests. However, other countries should think about how to feed their citizens and protect them from the food crisis, which will inevitably bring global consequences if the war in Ukraine is protracted.

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ДЕЯКІ ПИТАННЯ ПРАЦЕВЛАШТУВАННЯ ЗА УМОВ ЦИРКУЛЯРНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

Сучасне людство стикається з важливими і складними викликами, такими як втрата біорізноманіття, зміна клімату, виснаження ресурсів, дефіцит