

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
Educational and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management
Department of International Economic Relations

Dulska Viktoriia Andriivna

QUALIFICATION PAPER

on the topic “GLOBAL POVERTY: TRENDS, ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES AND
CHALLENGES IN THE MODERN WORLD”

Specialty 292 “International Economic Relations”

Student 4th Course
(course number)

(signature)

V. A. Dulska
(full name)

group ME-82a.an
(group's code)

It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source

Research advisor
Ph.D. in Economics,
Associate Professor of International
Economic Relations Department _____ T.O. Kurbatova

ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic
“GLOBAL POVERTY: TRENDS, ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES AND
CHALLENGES IN THE MODERN WORLD”
Dulska Viktoriia Andriivna

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 43 pages, including references consisted of 30 used sources, which are placed on 3 pages. The paper contains 2 tables, 15 figures.

Keywords: POVERTY, SOCIAL MOBILITY, INCOME, PEST-ANALYSIS, ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES.

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the causes, trends in poverty development and main directions for its overcoming in the modern world.

The object of the study is global poverty.

The subject of the study is trends and measures for overcoming poverty in the modern world.

Research methods: analytical-monographic, logical generalization, factor analysis, causal analysis, comparative method.

The information base of the paper is reporting Data of Global Economic Prospects, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, official statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, scientific papers Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the researched issues.

According to the results of the study, the following conclusions are formulated:

1. It is proved that fighting global poverty is one of the main prerequisites for the world's sustainable development. It has been found that the main causes and conditions of poverty include loss of health, low level per capita real incomes, high family 'load', individual characteristics, displacement from the labour market and others.

2. Theoretical aspects of global poverty and poverty level in developing and developed countries are analysed. Based on research conducted, tools and methods for eliminating or minimising the increase in poverty were found. The main point is to drastically reduce the negative impact of climate change on agriculture or effectively protect the populations of the poorest countries from natural disasters. This also includes actions to prevent deterioration of the living environment, together with the intensification of interethnic and interfaith conflicts, both within individual countries and at the regional level, taking place under the influence of globalisation.

3. To assess the prospects for poverty alleviation strategies for Ukraine, the PEST-analysis was conducted; The main barriers that hinder the development of the current anti-poverty policy in Ukraine are outlined, and proposals for their elimination are given.

4. To assess the prospects for poverty alleviation strategies for Ukraine, the PEST-analysis was conducted. The main barriers that hinder the development of the current anti-poverty policy in Ukraine are outlined, and proposals for their elimination are given.

5. Based on study result, eliminating poverty strategies for Ukraine were discovered. Among them are the creation of the necessary legal framework and close interaction between the state and civil society, the use of natural rent in order to increase human potential (education, health care) and finance innovation, the formation of a national innovation system, stimulation of the development of small and medium-sized businesses, creation of governmental funds for the restoration of destroyed property, economic recovery, debt service and support of the affected business.

Results of approbation of the basic provisions of the bachelor's degree qualification paper were considered at International scientific-practical conference "International economic relations and sustainable development", March 20, 2022, Sumy, Ukraine.

The year of qualifying paper fulfilment is 2022.

The year of paper defence is 2022.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
Academic and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management
Department of International Economic Relations

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 "International Economic Relations")
student 4 course, group 82a.an

Dulska Viktoriia Andriivna

1. The theme of the paper is "Global poverty: trends, anti-poverty measures and challenges in the modern world".

approved by the order of the university from 05.05.2022 № 0317-VI.

2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is 27.05.2022.

3. The purpose of the qualification paper is to study the causes, trends in poverty development and main directions for its overcoming in the modern world.

4. The object of the research is global poverty.

5. The subject of research is trends and measures for overcoming poverty in modern world.

6. The qualification paper is carried out on reporting Data of Global Economic Prospects, International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, official statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, scientific papers Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the researched issues.

7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose are as follows:

Chapter 1 Theoretical aspects of poverty as an economic category; till 11.04.2022.

Chapter 1 deals with analysing concept, causes, conditions, and classification of poverty.

Chapter 2 Poverty in the countries around the world and approaches for its overcoming; till 27.04.2022.

Chapter 2 deals with analysing poverty level in developed and developing countries and investigating measures for its overcoming in the modern world.

Chapter 3 Poverty in Ukraine: tendencies and anti-poverty measures in the post-war period; till 18.05.2022.

Chapter 3 deals with the investigation of poverty trends in Ukraine and poverty alleviation strategies in the post-war period.

8. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1	T.O. Kurbatova, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations Department	15.03.2022	15.03.2022
2	T.O. Kurbatova, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations Department	21.03.2022	21.03.2022
3	T.O. Kurbatova, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations Department	28.03.2022	28.03.2022

9. Date of issue of the task: 28.03.2022.

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	7
1 THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF POVERTY AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY .	9
1.1 Poverty: concept, causes and conditions	9
1.2 Classification of poverty.....	13
2 POVERTY IN THE COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD AND APPROACHES FOR ITS OVERCOMING.....	15
2.1 Poverty in developed and developing countries	15
2.2 Global fight against poverty	26
3 POVERTY IN UKRAINE: TENDENCIES AND ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD	29
3.1 Poverty in Ukraine: trends and challenges related to Russian military invasion.....	29
3.2 Poverty alleviation strategies in Ukraine in the post-war period	35
CONCLUSIONS.....	38
REFERENCES.....	39
APPENDICES.....	42

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of research. The transition from a centralized and planned system of economic management to market relations has dramatically changed the social picture in many countries, has revealed some new problems that the previous system of social protection of the population did not face. The main problem is a sharp decline in the standard of living of the bulk of the population and an increase in poverty.

Today, poverty exists in various forms specific to different social groups. But whatever form it takes, poverty is perceived as an extreme point, unacceptable by society for many economic, moral, and ethical reasons. Therefore, the fight against it is an integral part of the official social development policy in all countries of the world and stays highly relevant nowadays.

This problem is also relevant for Ukraine, where the official level of poverty is high. Considering the new reality, our country faced in 2022, the problem of poverty and its alleviation should stay in the most priority.

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the causes, trends in poverty development and main directions for its overcoming in the modern world.

In accordance with the aim of the qualification work, the following tasks were set:

- to study the causes and conditions of poverty;
- to analyze the poverty level in developed and developing countries;
- to investigate the main anti-poverty measures;
- to conduct an assessment of poverty level in Ukraine during the war and post-war period using PEST-analysis method;
- to systematize poverty alleviation strategies for Ukraine.

The object of the study is global poverty.

The subject of the study is trends and measures for overcoming poverty in the modern world.

Research methods: analytical-monographic, logical generalization, factor analysis, causal analysis, comparative method.

The information base of the paper is reporting Data of Global Economic Prospects, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, official statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, scientific papers Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the researched issues.

1 THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF POVERTY AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY

1.1 Poverty: concept, causes and conditions

Poverty is one of the major global challenges that remains unresolved despite significant economic gains in recent decades. Poverty is one of the main obstacles to human empowerment. Currently, about a billion people worldwide suffer from poverty and malnutrition. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the fight against extreme forms of poverty is named the first in the list of the main development goals formulated in the Millennium Declaration, adopted by 189 member states of the United Nations at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 [1].

The financial situation of members of society has always varied throughout the socio-historical development of humankind. Yes, young people have more opportunities to improve their well-being than the elderly, families with children spend more than children without children, and physically fit people can earn more than people with disabilities; in economically developed regions, the population has more opportunities to generate income than in depressed ones.

Poverty itself is the result of differences in the financial situation of individuals and families, and therefore has always existed and exists in all societies, even in the most developed. Modern science defines poverty as the inability due to a lack of funds to maintain a way of life inherent in a particular society in a particular period of time. The fact is that due to material deprivation the poor are unable to eat according to local standards, unable to pay for housing and utilities based on their needs, unable to receive treatment and rest, ensuring the restoration of health lost due to illness or overload, and finally, cannot provide education for themselves and their children. Thus, having an economic background, poverty is a much broader phenomenon in various aspects of life [2].

One of the most acute manifestations of the problem of social inequalities is the polarization of poverty and wealth, the transformation of poverty into the norm of life for a significant part of our fellow citizens. Poverty and substantial income disparities are the result of a number of interrelated factors (Fig. 1.1).

The most typical factors that determine the risks of being in one or another group of the poor

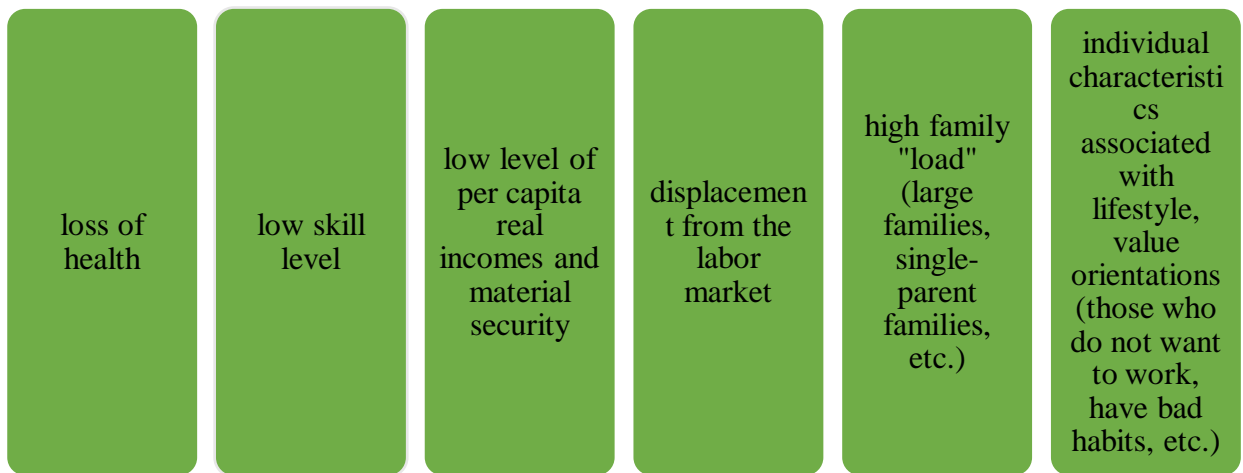


Fig. 1.1 – Factors determining the risk of being poor [5]

Besides the factors mentioned above, it should be noted that objectively determined proportions of social reproduction lead to poverty as a result of their violation. They are proportions of activity, state, or relations (Fig. 1.2).

Considering ratios rather than usual factors allows us to deeply analyze reasons and conditions for poverty.

the proportions of activity

- the ratio of socially heterogeneous types of labor, the ratio of the employed and unemployed population in social production

the proportions of the state

- differentiation of the population by the level of provision with material, spiritual and social benefits, the relationship between the elements of well-being and the phases of its reproduction

proportions of relations

- man – society – nature, man – social group – class – society.

Fig. 1.2 – Objectively determined proportions of social reproduction that lead to poverty as a result of their violation (created by the author based on [4])

The poverty line is the tool for determining the prevalence of poverty and the degree of the impoverishment of the population. People are considered poor if their income or consumption is below a certain level, which is defined as the poverty line. Theoretically, according to the interpretation of poverty, there are two main ways to determine the poverty line – normative and relative (statistical).

The normative method, by definition, involves focusing on a particular social norm. To determine the poverty line, it is the subsistence level (sometimes called the minimum consumer budget or the minimum consumer basket). It includes the cost of consumption of food, non-food goods and paid services sufficient to maintain the individual, the family of all social ties inherent in this social stratum.

The problem of poverty is associated with social forms of alienation of a person from a person (from society), from the prerequisites and results of labor, from labor itself, with a significant restriction of the consumption of basic living goods, with the formation of conditions under which the subculture of the poor turns into a factor of destabilization of the life of society [3]. Thus, five global factors of downward social mobility can be distinguished (Fig. 1.3).

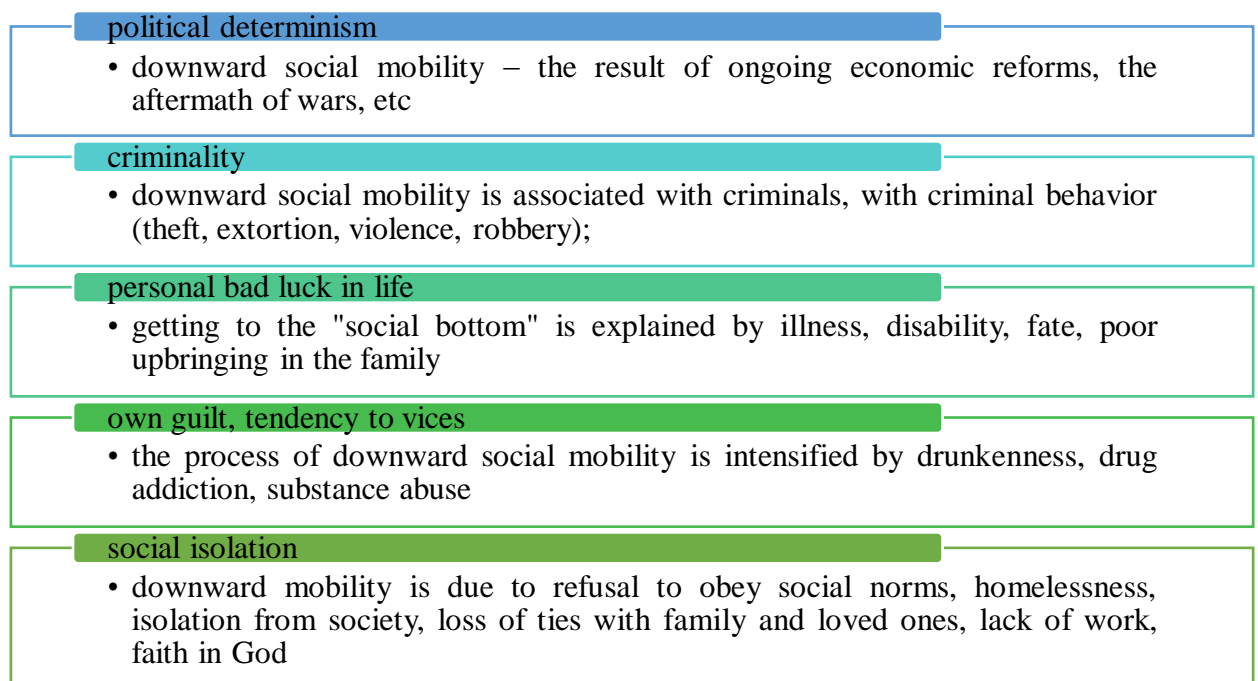


Fig. 1.3 – Global factors of downward social mobility [5]

When studying the social situation, it is essential to analyse the following signal parameters:

- the size and structure of family income;
- the amount and structure of family expenses;
- differentiation of income and expenses;
- dynamics of retail prices in the country as a whole, by regions, by groups of goods and services;
- the dynamics of cash expenditures, the ratio of their growth rates to the growth rates of retail prices;
- differentiation of the material and financial condition of families (provision of housing, personal transport, household appliances, savings);
- the state of health of the population;
- the level and differentiation of education (general and special); job security and employment);
- breakdown of social ties (breakdown of families, forced migration, social deviations);
- differentiation of the population according to the factors of ecological ill-being;
- the size and structure of the use of available free time [4].

An alternative way to define and measure poverty is based on its assessments through deprivation, which is a completely different tool for measuring the real needs of the poor, which allows not only to formulate other criteria for selecting poor families but, if necessary, to determine the priorities of targeted social assistance [5].

So, the problem of poverty usually arises from at least a few factors that determine the risk of being poor and some signal parameters that help to understand the situation more deeply. Considering all those factors when analyzing poverty level is obligatory to define the main causes and conditions of poverty, thus, making it clear what should be the best strategy to fight it.

1.2 Classification of poverty

Absolute poverty is manifested in the inability of the family to meet the basic needs for food, clothing, and housing on current monetary incomes. Currently, absolute poverty is the basis for the official definition of poverty in developing countries, in most countries with economies in transition, in the United States. A person whose income is below a certain set minimum is considered to be absolutely poor. This minimum is called the poverty line. The concept of absolute poverty is based on the establishment of a minimum list of basic needs (living wage) and the number of resources required to meet these needs [6].

There are three approaches to defining absolute poverty (Fig.1.4).

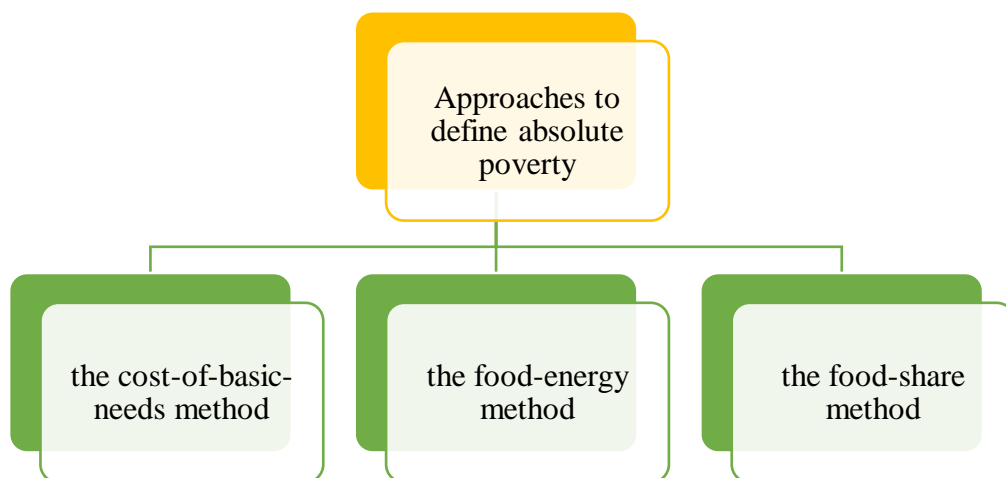


Fig. 1.4 – Ways to define absolute poverty (created by the author based on [4])

In the first method, the poverty line is drawn at the level of the cost of basic human needs (food and non-food). The second approach is based on measuring energy requirements (physiological norms of the required consumption of calories, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates) of a person in food. The third approach – is based on the share of the cost of the minimum food basket (approximately 30%) in the cost of the entire consumer basket.

The first approach is used to determine the national poverty line in countries with economies in transition, including Ukraine and many third world countries, the second in a number of the poorest third world countries, in some of which subsistence forms of farming are still common, the third in USA.

However, the national poverty line is relative in most developed countries, not absolute. According to the concept of relative poverty, a person or family is considered poor if the means at their disposal do not allow them to have the lifestyle and standard of living achieved in the society in which they live. In practice, within the framework of this concept, when constructing the relative poverty line, a certain proportion of the average or median personal disposable income is used. In the United States, the border of relative poverty is determined at the level of 40% of the median income; in many European countries and the framework of the Luxembourg International Income Research – 50% [7].

In contrast to the concept of absolute poverty, relative poverty asserts the inevitability of this social phenomenon. So, if a specific limit of absolute poverty can be overcome with appropriate state policy, then the relative limit of poverty will always exist. Even egalitarian income distribution systems, as history shows, can only reduce income dispersion.

The limited application of absolute and relative income poverty concepts is obvious. In particular, the value of the income level largely depends on the completeness of their accounting and the principles of determination. The amount of income does not fully reflect the whole range of problems associated with human well-being, with the consumption of goods and services from public funds, the cost of social contacts, the influence of cultural and natural factors, and (most importantly) accumulated wealth. But most importantly, quantitative measures of income do not allow determining the degree of satisfaction of particular needs [8].

Thus, the most important thing is that the amount of disposable income still does not say anything about how fulfilling a person's life is or his lifestyle. There are at least a few more factors. Many psychologists and sociologists noted that individuals perceive well-being and its components differently depending on the characteristics of life circumstances.

2 POVERTY IN THE COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD AND APPROACHES FOR ITS OVERCOMING

2.1 Poverty in developed and developing countries

The problem of poverty does not exist on its own in an airless space. It is inscribed in a diverse and contradictory context like any complex social problem. The most important factors that will affect the dynamics of absolute poverty in the coming decades are the development of the world economy as a whole and in individual regions, the nature of the redistribution of GDP, climate change and the general environmental situation on Earth, the development of processes of military-political, interethnic, and interfaith confrontation in the world. Considering those factors, there are three possible scenarios of poverty dynamics in the world (Tab. 2.1).

Table 2.1 – Main possible scenarios of world development and poverty dynamics [9]

Scenario	Description
Catastrophic	It is caused by military conflicts in zones of instability with weapons of mass destruction and terrorist acts leading to radiation contamination and chemical poisoning of the environment. The consequence of this may be a humanitarian catastrophe: multimillion-dollar victims, the transformation of vast, previously densely populated areas into a poisoned space, and an order of magnitude increase in the scale of poverty and hunger among the world's population.
Inertial	Based on the continuation of the current contradictory trends in world development: increasing instability of the economic and socio-political situation in the world; exacerbation of the environmental crisis due to pollution, and sometimes contamination of the environment for the sake of increasing profits; increasing unevenness of socio-economic development of individual countries and regions.
Innovative	Based on the development and realisation of human potential is of decisive importance for successful socio-economic development. In the coming decades, we should expect a further increase in the gap between the living standards of the population of the countries following the path of modernisation and countries with a predominantly resource orientation. This will not only limit opportunities for economic development, but will also lead to further income polarisation and exacerbation of poverty problems.

As for now, it is hard to predict which of these scenarios will prevail within the coming years. All of them are possible and will depend on policies and actions taken by governments and corresponding state authorities. Of course, for each country, scenarios may differ. In order to find out which is the case for the specific country, it is necessary to analyze its poverty dynamics during a few decades, not only a few years.

For instance, in 1991–2015 per capita GDP in East Asia (including China) grew by almost 4.7 times due to the rapid development of modernisation processes in the economy. This made it possible to reduce the proportion of the population living in poverty (income less than \$ 1.25 per day) from 77.7% to 10.8%, and its number from 1,071 to 316 million people. The share of the poor with an income of less than \$ 2.15 a day fell from 94 to 42%, and their number – from 1,293 to 796 million [10].

In those regions where the modernisation processes are less pronounced and the raw material orientation prevails, the problems of poverty and poverty do not lose their acuteness. For example, in Latin America, the number of people living in poverty decreased from 47 to 45 million, while poor people increased from 97 to 103 million. In the Middle East and North African countries, the incidence of poverty fell from 13.7 to 11 million people, and the number of the poor increased from 52.5 to 61.1 million.

Along with economic factors, demographic factors also influence the dynamics of poverty. With a rapidly expanding population in a region such as South Asia (including India), even the relatively high economic growth rates over the past 25 years have not been sufficient to reduce the number of people living in poverty and poverty. GDP per capita in this region grew 2.2 times, but the number of people with incomes less than \$ 1.25 per day increased from 548.3 million in 1991 to 595.6 million in 2015 and with incomes less than \$ 2.15 per day. – from 819.4 to 1147.0 million [11].

In the least developed regions of the world, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa were on average. For the period 1991–2015 economic growth rates were very low,

and the population was multiplying rapidly. The situation with poverty developed more dramatically. The number of the poor rose from 212 million in 1981 to 388 million in 2005, and the number of the poor from 303 to 575 million. In the world as a whole, according to the World Bank's estimates, the number of people with incomes of up to \$1.25 per day decreased in 1991–2015 from 1899 to 1370 million, and with incomes up to \$2.15 per day – increased from 2607 to 2730 million (Fig. 2.1).

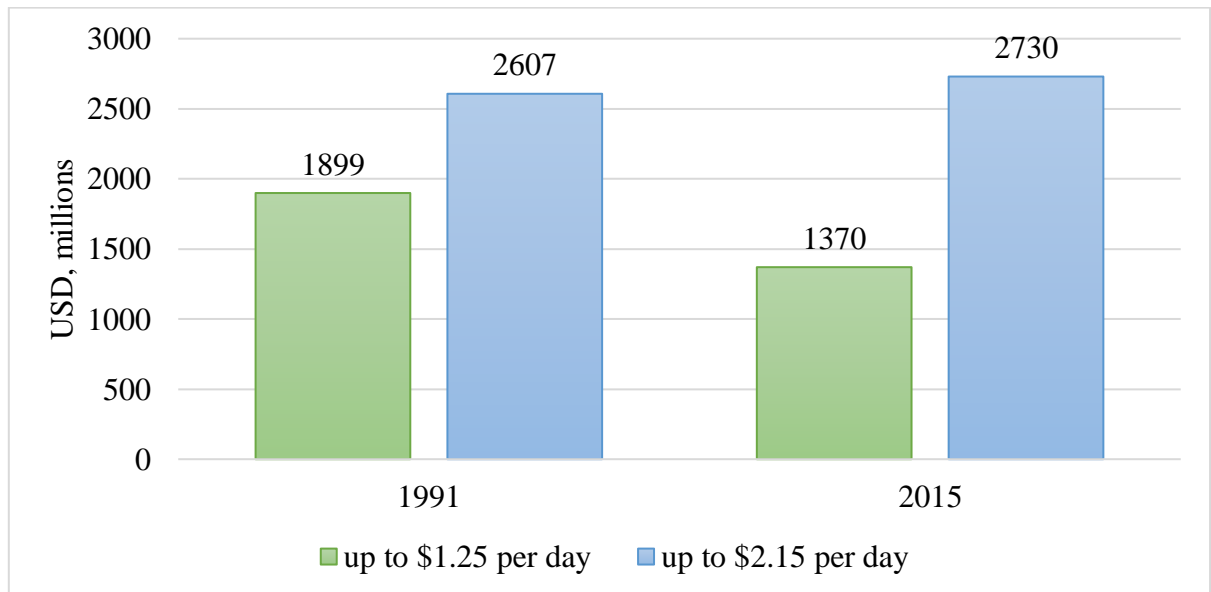


Fig. 2.1 – The number of people with incomes of up to \$1.25 and \$2.15 per day, million [12]

The sluggish pace of poverty reduction may be due to a slowdown in economic growth, but to a large extent – a deepening gap between the incomes of the richest and the poorest segments of the population. To determine income distribution and inequality among the population, the Gini coefficient is used (Fig. 2.2).

The Gini index, or Gini coefficient, measures income distribution across a population. Developed by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912, it often serves as a gauge of economic inequality, measuring income distribution or, less commonly, wealth distribution among a population.

The coefficient ranges from 0 (or 0%) to 1 (or 100%), with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing perfect inequality. Values over 1 are theoretically possible due to negative income or wealth. When this ratio exceeds 0.45, the distribution of income is very uneven, and when it is below 0.30, it is considered a relatively uniform distribution of income in this country. The disadvantage of this ratio is that it does not reflect the difference in the share of income of different groups. It is impossible to judge from one number whether this inequality affects the distribution of the rich, the poor or all groups at once.

Gini coefficients in the former socialist countries were among the lowest in the world and lower than in market economies, except for the Scandinavian countries. The highest level of income inequality is in developing countries, especially in Latin America, where a small group of people have a high percentage of income [13].

Income inequality in developing countries is now much higher than in developed countries. If in the EU countries the Gini coefficient is 0.34, then in China it reaches 0.41, in Angola – up to 0.59, in Latin America – up to 0.547 [14].

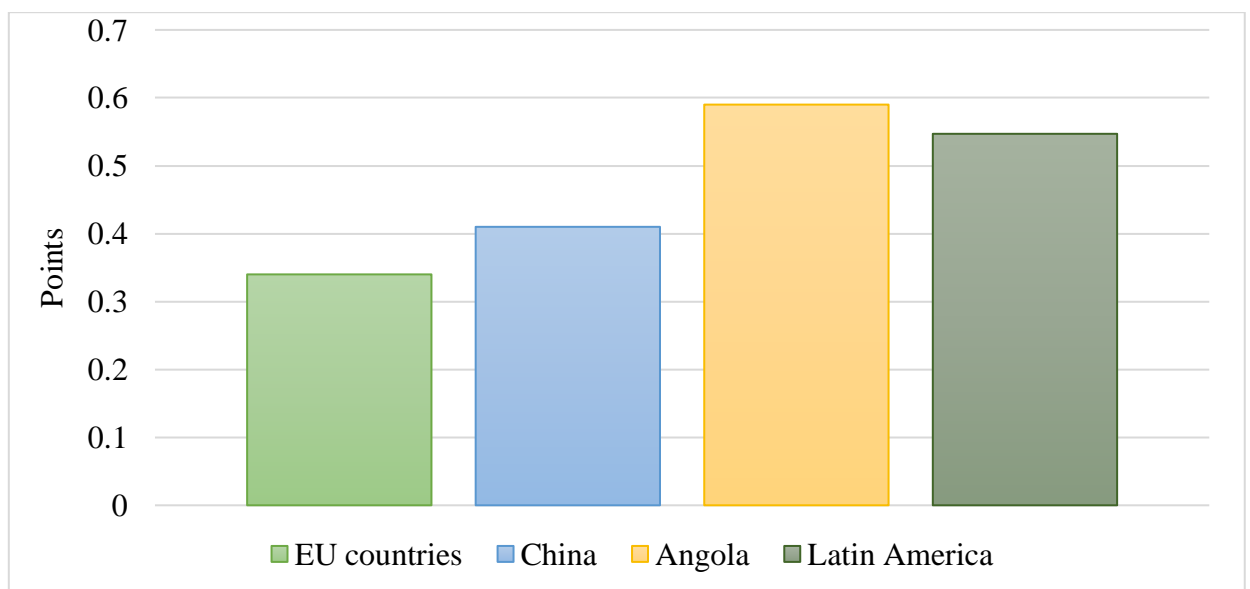


Fig. 2.2 – Gini coefficient in developing and developed countries [12]

At the same time, until recently, intercountry income inequality has also constantly increased. In 1980, the Gini coefficient of intercountry inequality in the

world was about 0.52, in 1990 – 0.55, in 2000 – 0.57 and in 2005 – 0.568 (Fig. 2.3). This indicator's further "behavior" will largely be determined by the growing giants – India and China [8].

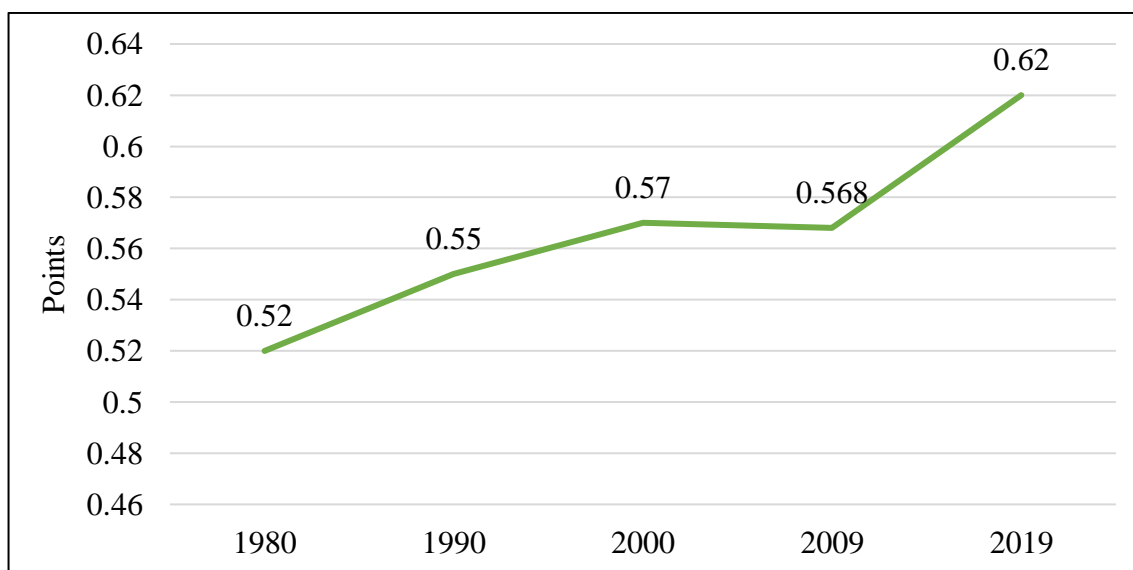


Fig. 2.3 – The Gini coefficient of intercountry inequality in the world 1980–2019 [8]

Globally, the dynamics of income distribution in the world are presented in Table 2.2. It follows that for seventeen years, the shares of the poor and the rich (according to the criterion indicated there) in the total mass of incomes practically did not change.

Table 2.2 – Distribution of income in the world, % [15]

Strata of the population	2003		2020	
	Share in population, %	Share in income, %	Share in population, %	Share in income, %
Poor	76	29	82	29
Medium class	8	12	7	14
Rich	16	58	10	57

The continuation of this trend in the future may lead to further polarization of incomes, a shrinking middle class and an increase in the proportion of the poor. The deepening of social contrasts remains a brake on the development of human potential – a capital factor of economic development in the 21st century, which

will inevitably harm the growth rate of per capita GDP in the world in the next 20 years.

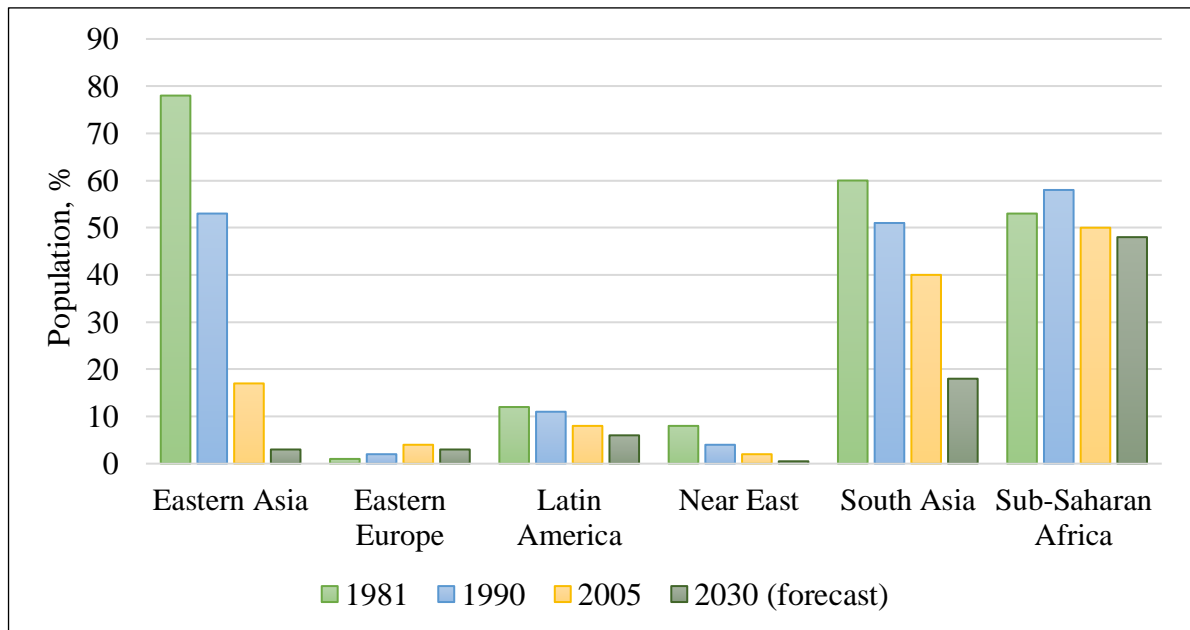


Fig. 2.4 – The share of the population with an income of less than \$ 1.25 per day in 1980–2030, % [9]

In general, it is expected that high rates of urbanization, the export of technologies and industries from the developed world, a drop in the share of people employed in agriculture and, accordingly, an increase in it in industry and services, an increase in the level of education and qualifications of the population of poor regions will gradually reduce poverty. China and India are making significant contributions to global poverty reduction.

While decreasing in general, poverty will be concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, in resource-poor, landlocked countries, making it difficult for them to enter the process of globalization and, consequently, join the world civilization. Currently, nearly half of the poorest people live in South Asia and a third in Africa. The likelihood that India's economic growth within 20 years will change this ratio is relatively high [3].

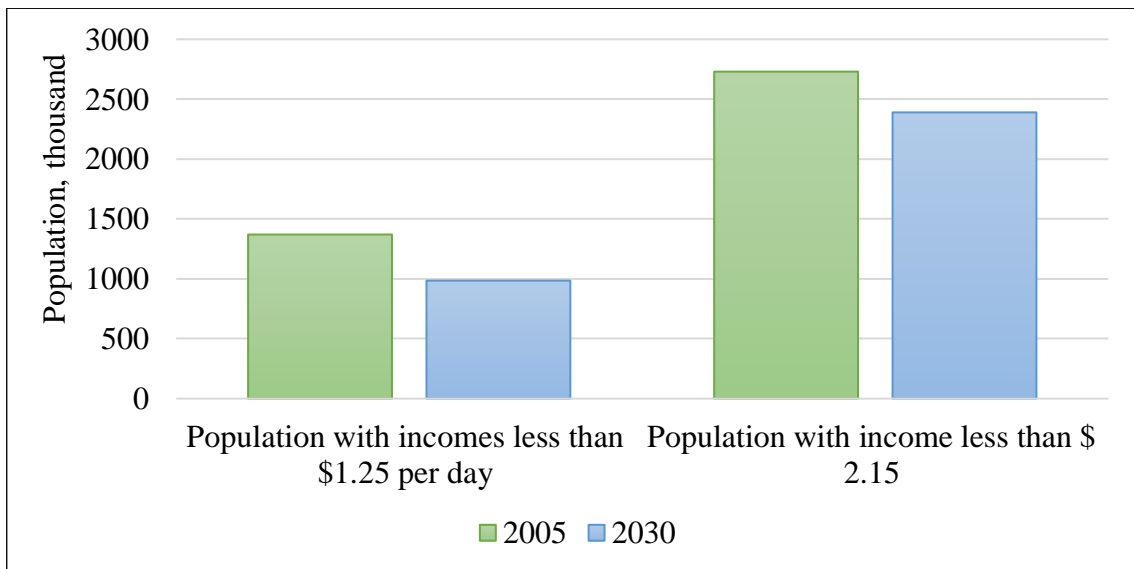


Fig. 2.5 – The forecast of slower economic growth by experts of Global Economic Prospects [9]

The fundamental forecast of world socio-economic development for 2030, developed by the WB even before the onset of the current financial and economic crisis and not taking into account its consequences, is more optimistic than the one discussed above.

The WB forecast is based on a partial modernization of the economies of developing countries and assumes an average annual growth of world GDP per capita of 2%. It is likely that this growth will be 1.9% in developed countries, and in developing countries – 3.1%. According to the World Bank, the number of beggars (with an income of less than \$ 1 per day) will approximately halve, and the number of the poor (with an income of less than \$ 2 per day) – by 30%.

According to the optimistic estimates of the World Bank, by 2030, global poverty will significantly decrease: the share of the poor will decrease from 82 in 2000 to 63%, and the share of the "world middle class" will increase from 7 to 16%, and the share of the rich will increase to 21%, then eat twice (Fig 2.6).

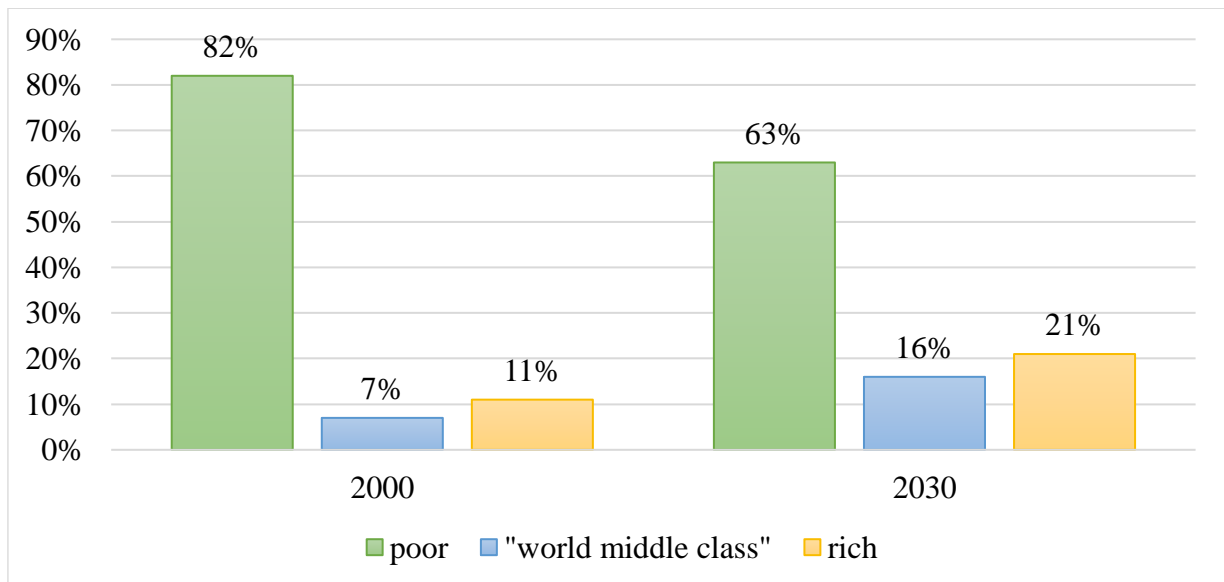


Fig. 2.6 – Estimates of the World Bank on global poverty level by 2030, % [16]

Most of the middle-class growth is projected in East and South Asia, that is, in China and India. The share of countries considered poor in the world will drop to about 23% (now it is 36%), but the poor – 63% of the world's population – will become relatively poorer [2].

In developed countries, a poor person is considered a person with an income of less than 50% (for the OECD) or 60% (for the EU) of the median income for the country. According to official statistics, in the second half of the 2000s, almost 80 million (16%) residents of the European Union and about 40 million (13.2%) residents of the United States lived below the poverty line. In the Netherlands and Denmark, this indicator was 10–12%, in Spain, Italy and Greece 20–21% [17].

Despite the differences between individual countries, the living standards of the poor in the "first" world as a whole are much higher than that of their counterparts from the "third" and "fourth" worlds. Of course, many people have sunk to the social bottom in almost all developed countries (possibly, except for Northern Europe). However, as a rule, the poor here do not starve, do not struggle for survival, and often (as in the United States) they own real estate, cars, and mobile phones (low prices for industrial goods make them available to the poorest

segments of the population), etc. Of course, by the standards of developing countries, such poverty is an unattainable luxury [8].

By the standards of developed countries, the situation is different. The material aspects of poverty (income, welfare in general) are still relevant for them. By no means all the poor can meet the family's material needs without resorting to government assistance. However, data on income dynamics are insufficient to understand poverty as a complex social phenomenon. Therefore, different types of deprivation – social, political, and psychological – play a more significant role in the characteristics of poverty in developed countries.

All characteristics of poverty are closely related. Inadequacy according to some criteria inevitably leads to disadvantages according to others. Thus, low income does not provide an opportunity to get a good education and effectively take care of health, complicates intra-family relations, and makes it difficult to establish social ties. Poor health and education, in turn, do not allow getting a high-paying job, fully participating in the life of society, etc. As a result, poverty turns into a particular, stable state for the individual, a way of life that cannot be changed simply by increasing income.

Nevertheless, income is the primary aggregate indicator used to determine the degree of relative poverty and inequality in developed countries. In general, for the OECD countries in 1985–2005, there was an increase in relative poverty and inequality. The share of the poor in the population rose from 9.3 to 10.6%, and income inequality increased by 7–8% (according to the organisation, without specifying the calculation criterion).

Poverty dynamics in OECD countries from the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s is shown in (Fig. 2.7); it clearly demonstrates the significant differences that persist throughout the period under review between the Nordic countries with a low level of relative poverty and the Anglo-Saxon countries with higher values of this indicator. These differences are based on different types of the social policy pursued within the framework of different political courses – social democratic and

liberal. With a high degree of probability, it can be assumed that they will persist in the coming decades [14].

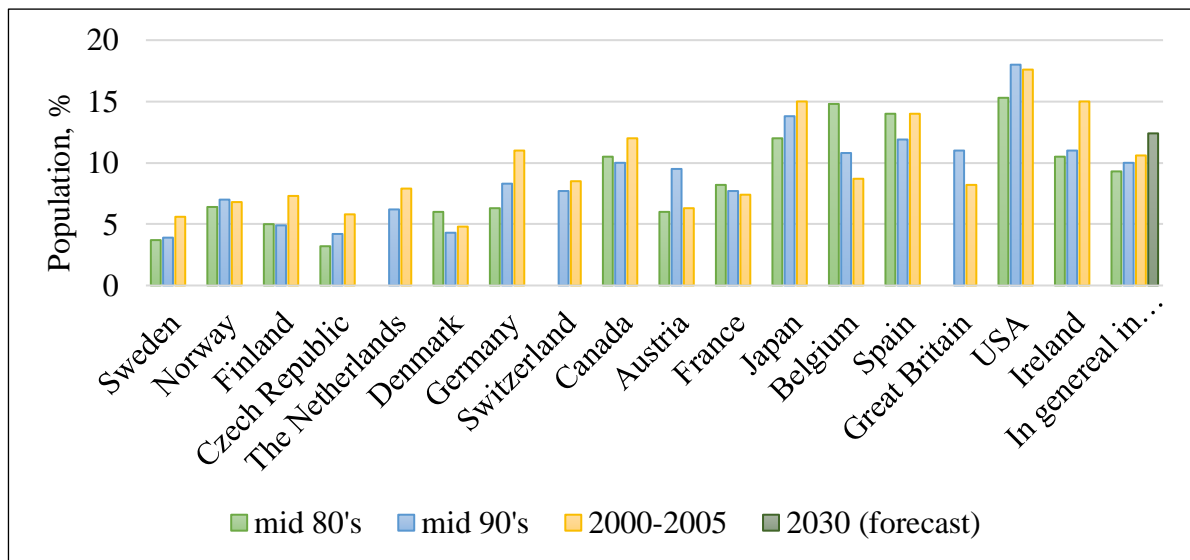


Fig. 2.7 – Share of population in OECD countries with income below 50% of its medial level, % [18]

The poverty index also records differences between the North European and Anglo-Saxon countries. In the late 2000s, its lowest values in the countries of the "golden billion" (6-7 out of 1000) and a tendency to further decline were observed in Sweden and Norway. The largest (14–18), and with an upward trend, are in the Anglo-Saxon countries. Measuring inequality of opportunity is much more complicated than income inequality. One of the ways to assess it is to compare the status of children and parents in terms of income received, the so-called intergenerational mobility. It is equal to zero if the income of the father and son belong to the same category (wages, salaries, royalties, dividends, etc.); 100% is the absence of any continuity in the categories of their income (the highest intergenerational mobility). According to OECD calculations, the best indicators of intergenerational mobility in the mid-2000s were noted in Finland, Norway and Denmark (75–80%), and average (close to 50%) – in the USA, Great Britain and Italy [13].

Along with fluctuations in the economic environment and social policy of the state, the dynamics of poverty in developed countries can be significantly

affected by the growth in the number of low-paid jobs. Their share is lowest in the Nordic countries (6–8%) and the highest in the USA and Great Britain (21–24.5%). Over the past 25 years, this indicator's dynamics for individual countries have been multidirectional: in some countries, it decreased (France, Belgium, Great Britain), but in most countries, it increased.

Unlike absolute poverty, which has been very successfully tackled in developed countries, relative poverty and income inequality are persistent. Their elimination is practically unrealistic, but counteracting their growth and, if possible, even decreasing them is becoming more urgent. In the coming decades, the so-called voluntary poverty, as well as the existence of a fairly stable layer of marginals – people who have sunk to the social bottom, will harm the dynamics of poverty and inequality [18].

Thus, under the moderately optimistic scenario of world development, with the existing state systems of income redistribution and the trend towards an increase in the number of low-paid jobs, by 2030, relative poverty in OECD countries is likely to remain at the same level, and if it changes, then very little.

As for the developing countries, even if soon the world community will be able to agree on measures aimed at protecting the environment, there are severe doubts that the positive results of these agreements will appear by 2030. It is unlikely that it will be possible to drastically reduce the negative impact of climate change on agriculture or effectively protect the populations of the poorest countries from natural disasters.

Deterioration of the living environment, together with the intensification of interethnic and interfaith conflicts, both within individual countries and at the regional level, taking place under the influence of globalization, by 2030, could expand the zones of instability, condemning millions of people to poverty or turning them into refugees. In this case, mass migration of the population from developing countries to developed countries will exacerbate the problem of poverty in the latter.

2.2 Global fight against poverty

The negative factors of the current globalisation model noted above reduce the possibility of solving the problem of poverty in the forecast period and can aggravate it if the priorities of the socio-economic and international policy of the world community are not changed.

Innovative – the third of the stated above scenarios of world development and poverty dynamics – proceeds from a change in the vector of socio-economic and political development of the world. This scenario assumes the innovation of not only scientific, technical and economic spheres but also socio-political and social life, interstate relations, and the sphere of environmental safety. It would give a real chance to gradually overcome the negative consequences of the modern model of globalisation, solve the problem of poverty and make progress in overcoming poverty [2].

The priority of social development in the policies of individual states and the world community as a whole will allow not only to curb interethnic and interfaith conflicts, fight poverty and hunger, and protect the natural environment but will also be a prerequisite for the economic development of all regions of the world in the long term.

Within the framework of the innovative scenario, solving the problem of poverty and hunger is impossible without breakthroughs in the field of high technologies and equal access for all countries and peoples to the results of scientific and technological achievements and their application. Scientific and technological progress will open up vast opportunities to use new energy sources and materials. Innovations in biotechnology and water purification systems, improvement and diversification of agriculture will help eliminate food shortages, and advances in medicine will fight many diseases that have become a scourge for emerging countries and the threat of pandemics for the rich.

Successful application and development of innovations in scientific, technical and industrial fields is impossible without increasing and effective implementation of the creative abilities of the population. The quality of human capital is becoming paramount. Under these conditions, education becomes an essential factor of vertical mobility, a powerful tool for breaking the vicious circle of self-perpetuating poverty. Education not only increases income and improves material well-being. It leads to greater freedom of individual choice, a more careful attitude of a person to his health, and more active participation in the life of society. Therefore, an innovative scenario of combating poverty involves overcoming illiteracy and cultural backwardness, ensuring free access to education for all segments of the population, and building up the scientific and technological potential that can bring a country to a new level of economic and social development.

Along with education and science, health and social services, which are currently in their infancy in most developing countries, will play a decisive role in economic growth. Since many developing countries cannot successfully tackle poverty, poverty and hunger on their own due to limited resources, weak public institutions and/or poor governance, they need external assistance. One form of such assistance is official development assistance. Its total volume is low. In 2006, given a favourable economic environment, it amounted to \$104.4 billion, or 0.31% of the countries' gross national income participating in the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The official benchmark set by the UN at the Millennium Summit is 0.7% [8].

The Millennium Development Goals are United Nations goals to reduce poverty. Development experts have studied the various problems that lead to poverty and keep people out of it. They identified eight goals to help people meet their basic needs. Achieving these goals will lift the poor out of poverty and lead a better life and create conditions for people to contribute more to the communities in which they live. Today these goals are known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Through these goals, development experts can assess the progress made in poverty reduction over the years:

- eradication of extreme poverty and hunger;
- ensuring universal primary education;
- promoting gender equality and empowering women;
- reducing child mortality;
- improving maternal health;
- fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
- ensuring environmental sustainability;
- building a global partnership for development.

Achieving the MDGs is possible if everyone lives up to their commitments: developing countries should not retreat from their planned reforms. Moreover, their partners – developed countries and international organisations – should support them.

Development aid and private donations to charitable causes from developed countries are the main sources of external financing for the poorest countries [19].

Thus, the point is not only in the absolute or relative amounts of aid. Its stimulating effect on internal development is even more critical. There is a danger – and this applies equally to developing and developed countries – that funds flowing into backward states or regions to fight poverty may be perceived by the population and the ruling elites as some kind of compensation for the colonial past. Through whatever channels it is provided, aid should not be regarded as charity. Otherwise, it inevitably gives rise to dependency and reduces individual and social activity and responsibility. Then the funds received are, at best, consumed, at worst – plundered without providing any assistance to economic development and poverty eradication.

3 POVERTY IN UKRAINE: TENDENCIES AND ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

3.1 Poverty in Ukraine: trends and challenges related to Russian military invasion

A specific feature of the poverty situation in Ukraine is the transitional nature of the economy and the associated large range of possible development paths in the future. The transformational crisis of the 1990s exacerbated inequality and pushed a significant part of society to the brink of poverty. The gap between wealth and poverty in Ukraine is significantly larger than in developed countries. According to this indicator, Ukraine is close to developing countries with a predominantly resource-based economy.

Ukraine's transition to a market economy was accompanied by an increase in the level of absolute poverty. According to the World Bank, in 1993, more than 6% of the population was recorded with an income below \$1.25 per day, and more than 20% – with an income of less than \$2 per day, that is, approximately every fourth Ukrainian in the early 90s ended up below the world poverty line (Fig. 3.1).

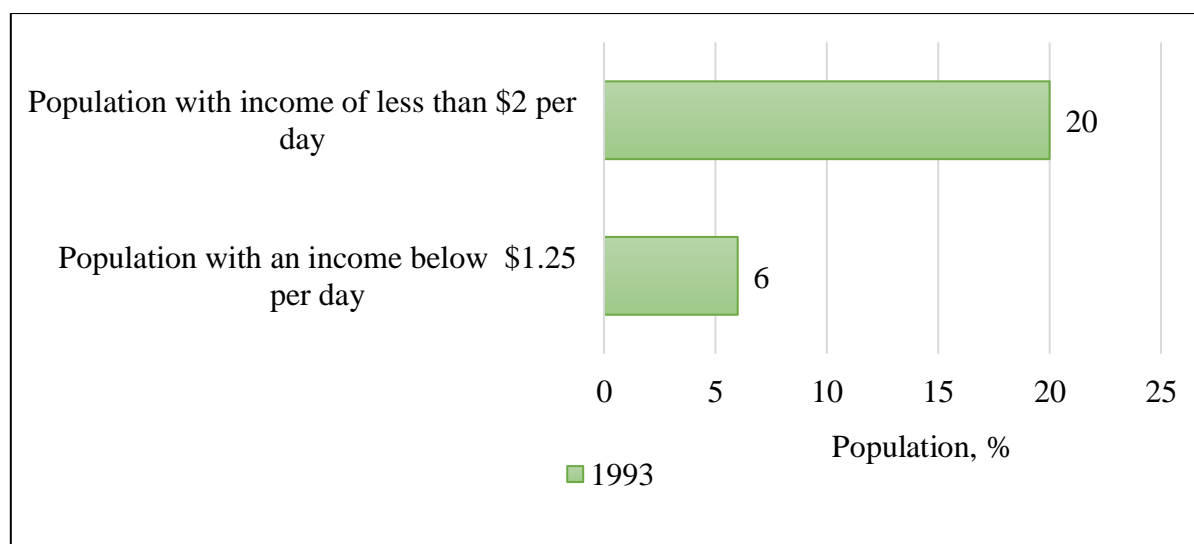


Fig. 3.1 – Ukraine's population with an income of less than \$1.25 and \$2 per day, % [20]

In the early 2000s, rapid economic growth, mainly linked to rising energy prices, led to a reduction in poverty. However, the poverty situation in Ukraine continues to be quite severe. It is reflected in the subjective assessments by Ukrainians of their financial situation. In particular, according to the 2006 European Social Survey, where 25 European countries are represented with a total sample of 47 thousand people, approximately one in four Ukrainians, when asked to describe the level of their family's income, chose the position "living on such an income is very difficult." For comparison, there were more such answers in Bulgaria than in Ukraine. In other European countries, the proportion of those experiencing severe financial difficulties is much smaller. For example, in Norway, Denmark, France, Great Britain, etc., this share fluctuates between 1–3%. Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of countries in descending order of the proportion of respondents in dire need. Ukraine is located here in the top three most disadvantaged states. Ukrainians' assessments of the degree of their material distress significantly exceed similar assessments on the part of residents of "old-capitalist" Europe and most post-socialist countries [3].

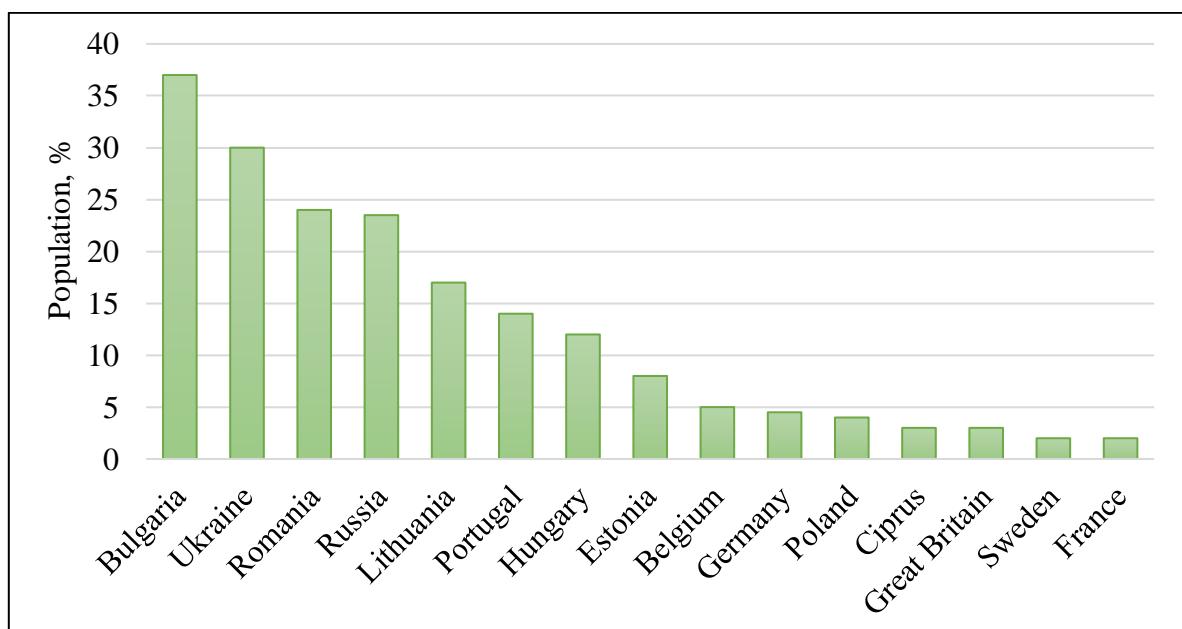


Fig. 3.2 – The share of those experiencing serious financial difficulties in the population of 25 European countries,% [21]

In Ukraine, the national poverty line is officially determined by the cost of living. In the post-Soviet period, the dynamics of poverty were wavy. The issue of reducing or increasing poverty, in the long run, is related to how quickly the country emerges from the crisis and the dynamics of economic growth. Given that Ukrainian poverty is essentially the poverty of the employed, the prospects for its reduction are directly related to eliminating disparities in the economy's structure and wage levels with the creation of new modern jobs [2].

Much will depend on the policy of the state and its regional component. On the one hand, it is responsible for establishing uniform rules for the normal and independent functioning of a market economy, free from the arbitrariness of officials and corruption, providing jobs and earnings for those who want to work and earn money. On the other hand, the state should develop measures to combat poverty, provide support to the poor (large families, people with disabilities, retirees, etc.), i.e., make certain efforts to eradicate the centers of deep poverty. In addition, the government is responsible for developing measures to increase the availability of various services, including quality health care and education, for all categories of the population, especially the poor. Progress in this area can improve the health of Ukrainians and increase the social well-being of society. Access to a variety of development resources, especially in remote areas, is a key factor in lifting poverty [22].

2022 will be probably the most challenging year for Ukraine's economy against the background of the war. "If the conflict is protracted, if it continues, we will see a very significant increase in poverty", said UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner.

Nine out of ten Ukrainians could face poverty and extreme economic vulnerability if the war with Russia drags on next year. It is stated in the report of the UN Development Program.

Poverty levels in Ukraine peaked in 2000 and in 2015 and 2016. "Obviously, the extreme scenario is the collapse of the economy as a whole. And this could

eventually lead to up to 90% of people either being below the poverty line or at high risk of poverty” the report said.

The UN said that in their estimation, 18 years of Ukraine's achievements in development can be levelled within 12–18 months.

According to preliminary estimates, the report says that almost 30% of the population will need vital humanitarian assistance. The conflict will affect about 18 million people, and more than 7 million will be internally displaced.

Early UNDP forecasts suggest that Ukraine's development gap will be significant in the short and medium-term. Poverty and inequality will increase, and the country's economy, social structure and environment will suffer [21].

Nevertheless, the situation is not entirely pessimistic. The Center for Combating Disinformation under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine announced this on its social media pages. “According to the analysis of vacancies of leading job search sites, the number of vacancies has been growing since March 7. Over the last week, 250–500 new vacancies appear every day”, the statement said.

The State Employment Center updates the lists of vacancies in various fields every day. Since the beginning of Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukraine, the center has updated 2,340 vacancies. Based on this, we can conclude that a sharp rise in unemployment does not threaten Ukrainians [23].

Poverty is multifactorial and is primarily the result of instability, heterogeneity and differentiation of paid employment of a significant part of the labour force and also can be defined as a state characterised by the absence or insufficiency of daily resources and opportunities for social integration, primarily limited access to labour markets and educational services.

One of the best marketing tools to identify political, economic, social and technological aspects of the external environment that affect the enterprise's activities or reasons that lead to some specific process in the country is PEST-analysis (Fig.3.3). Using it while analysing poverty causes in Ukraine might be very useful and comprehensive.

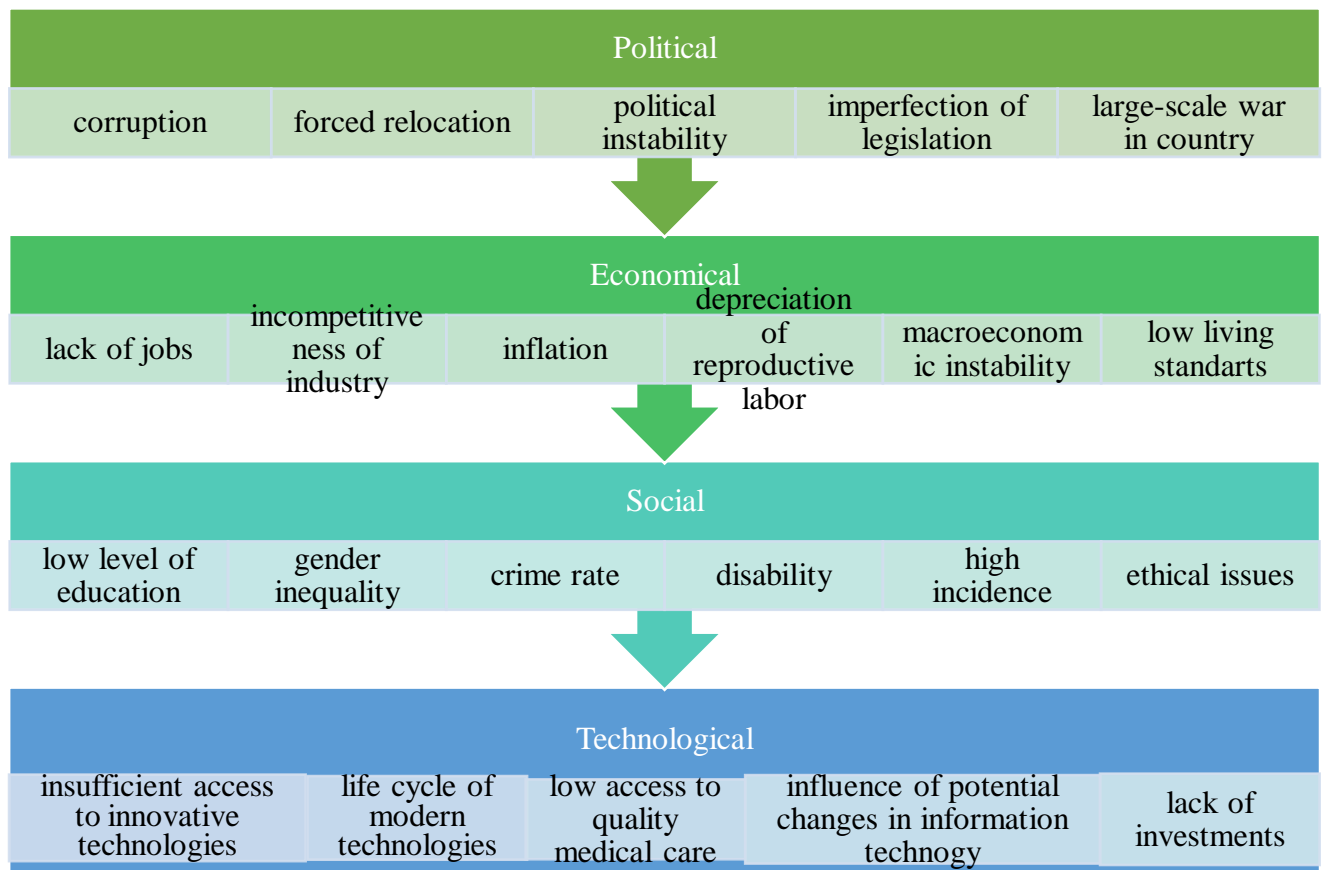


Fig. 3.3 – PEST-analysis of the poverty level in Ukraine (created by the author based on [21])

Political problems are the most acute in Ukraine today. They usually arise due to imperfection or lack of necessary legislation, preservation of potential opportunities for violation of political stability in our country and so on. Corruption and political instability are among the most significant issues in the political sector. Against the background of a large-scale war on the territory of our state, we can confidently say that this will be one of the essential factors in the issue of poverty in the coming years [24].

The current conditions of political problems in Ukraine have many shortcomings that lead to poverty. The large influx of externally displaced people may significantly exacerbate the poverty situation.

Besides the economic problems of poverty in Ukraine described above, another significant factor will be the projected fall in GDP (according to

preliminary data from one-third to one-half of total GDP) provoked by hostilities in the country and the forced shutdown of enterprises small and medium businesses.

The decline of the Ukrainian economy has led to rising unemployment among the population, mainly because of hundreds of destroyed factories and enterprises. One of the important negative factors influencing the level of productivity in Ukraine is the presence and expansion of shadow economic processes. The shadowing of the economy slows down the expansion of incentives and state-building processes in the country.

Among social problems, gender inequality has always been a problem in Ukraine, as according to statistics, most poverty is attributed to women. Women have worse access to the political decision-making process: the higher the level of government, the lower the share of women. Unfortunately, disability in today's world is a real challenge for people. Due to certain limited opportunities, it is difficult for disabled people to be active in economic activities. The crime rate should also be mentioned here; Ukraine has one of the highest indicators in Europe [25].

As a result of active hostilities, many enterprises, including technical ones, were destroyed. In this regard, access to many technologies for specific population versions will not be available.

So, the issue of poverty is one of the biggest problems of civilisation. In addition to the fact that this problem has extremely negative social consequences, it also serves as a deterrent to economic growth. In today's reality, the issue of poverty is even more significant. After analysing all the aspects above, we can determine that the war affects them. Therefore, it is essential to focus on what tools and methods to implement to eliminate or at least minimise the increase in poverty in the coming months and years.

3.2 Poverty alleviation strategies in Ukraine in the post-war period

The transition of Ukraine to a model of innovative development would make it possible to restore and effectively apply the scientific, technical and creative potential that was accumulated in previous periods in the form of scientific schools and numerous cadres of scientists and engineers that were not in demand. The use of natural rent in order to increase human potential (education, health care) and finance innovation, the formation of a national innovation system, stimulation of the development of small and medium-sized businesses – all this would make it possible to remove our economy from the ‘oil needle’ and make our products competitive in the world market [26].

This would make it possible not only to ensure high rates of economic growth in the future, but also to solve the most important social problem – the formation of a large middle class, including not only entrepreneurs and civil servants, but also specialists, doctors, teachers, and skilled workers. The overall distribution of income among the population would become more even. The Gini coefficient would approach the level of developed countries and is 0.3 [27].

The transition to an innovative development model is impossible without creating the necessary legal framework and cannot be carried out from above – by administrative means. Its implementation requires close interaction between the state and civil society [28].

The problem of poverty both in a single country and in the world goes far beyond purely economic issues. It is an integral part of the complex fundamental challenges facing humanity in the context of globalization. It is about preserving the natural environment, preventing the threat of nuclear war, resolving interethnic and interfaith conflicts, improving the quality of life, and developing human creativity. The world community can find worthy answers to these challenges only by abandoning "globalization without social justice" in favor of "globalization with

a human face", assigning an increasingly significant role in world development to its social and moral-ethical components, based on the principles of cooperation and mutual assistance in the interests of all humankind [29].

In addition, Ukrainians have to deal with the consequences of the war. There is no clear plan to fight poverty in the current reality, but the government is already beginning to work on four funds, the funds of which will go to the reconstruction of Ukraine (Fig.3.4).

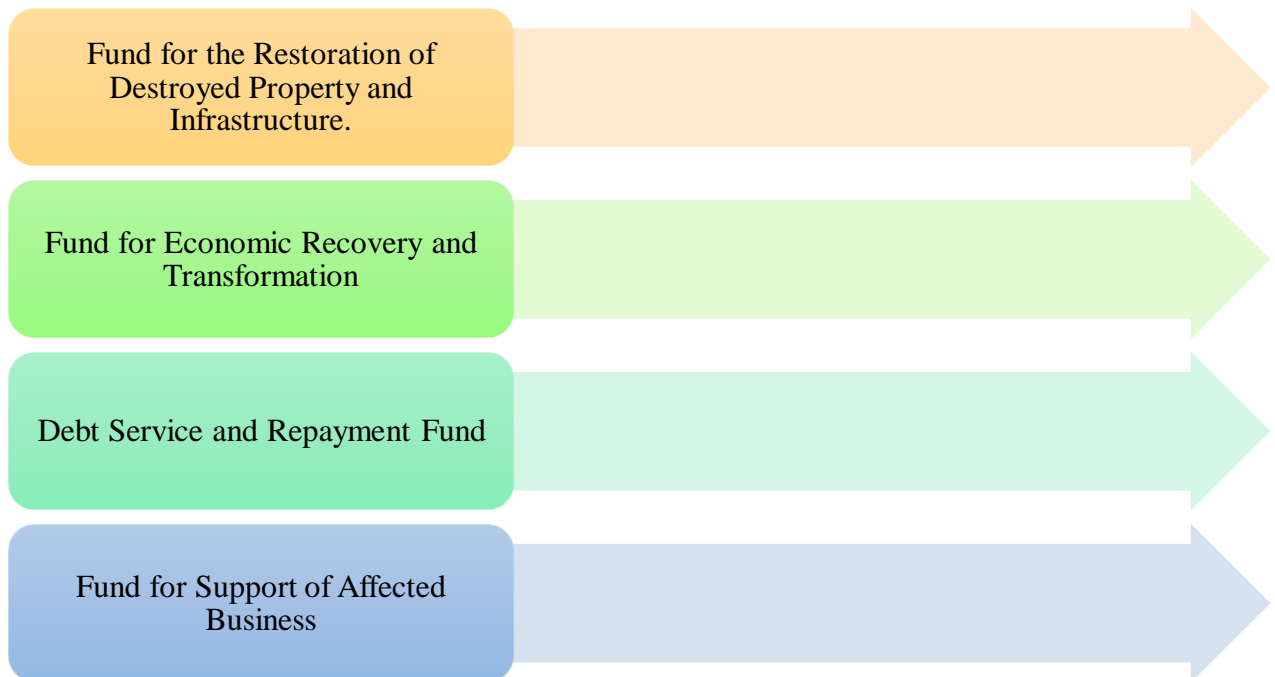


Fig. 3.4 – Funds planned to be created for the reconstruction of Ukraine [30]

The first fund aims to rebuild every house, school, hospital, and bridge destroyed by the war.

The second fund's concept includes involving international partners to accept the so-called "Ukrainian Marshall Plan". Its goal is not just to restore the economy but to build a new European country.

The third – Debt Service and Repayment Fund. Ukraine is fulfilling all its obligations today, despite the war. On March 1, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine made a coupon payment of \$292 million on Eurobonds. However, Ukrainian government believes that the world should help and support Ukraine, realizing what a burden it is on it today.

The fourth – the Fund for Support of Affected Business. Everybody understands how many entrepreneurs and companies help our military, doctors and ordinary Ukrainians today. The primary government's task is to help businesses return to regular work, everyday life, and ordinary existence. The government has also prepared an assistance program for Ukrainians who have lost the opportunity to work due to the war.

After the war, the main task will be to restore the work of business, infrastructure, and jobs. Millions of IDPs will also have to be returned home.

Also, one of the effective methods of economic recovery will be a new tax model that will operate during martial law and after the war. Big businesses will be able to take advantage of the simplified taxation system and pay a single tax. The annual income limit will be increased from UAH 10 million to UAH 10 billion, and the limit on the number of employees will be lifted. The tax will be 2% of turnover regardless of the type of activity (except for excisable goods and gambling).

Exemption from land tax and rent for state and communal land in all areas where hostilities are taking place. All this is during the martial law and at least a year after its end.

Summarizing all the above strategies, it is safe to say that in the coming months and, unfortunately, years, Ukraine will face many problems in overcoming poverty, but in the long run, with all the necessary reforms and adequate government support for small. Medium and large business Ukrainians will be able to reduce poverty to a minimum, thus building a new European state.

CONCLUSIONS

The bachelor's thesis considers the challenges of fighting global poverty as a prerequisite for the world's sustainable development. It has been found that the leading causes and conditions of poverty include loss of health, low level per capita real incomes, high family 'load', individual characteristics, displacement from the labour market and others.

Theoretical aspects of global poverty and poverty level in developing and developed countries are analysed. Based on research conducted, tools and methods for the elimination or at least minimizing the increase in poverty were found. The main point is to drastically reduce the negative impact of climate change on agriculture or effectively protect the populations of the poorest countries from natural disasters. This also includes actions to prevent deterioration of the living environment, together with the intensification of interethnic and interfaith conflicts, both within individual countries and at the regional level, taking place under the influence of globalisation.

The PEST-analysis was conducted to assess the prospects for poverty alleviation strategies for Ukraine. The main barriers that hinder the development of the current anti-poverty policy in Ukraine are outlined, and proposals for their elimination are given.

The studies show that the strategy for overcoming poverty developed by the government turned out to be insufficiently effective; its disadvantage is the imperfectly adjusted mechanism of financing the social sphere, underestimating the role of the influence of international factors on reducing the level of poverty.

Based on the study result, eliminating poverty strategies for Ukraine were discovered. Among them are the creation of the necessary legal framework and close interaction between the state and civil society, the use of natural rent in order to increase human potential (education, health care) and finance innovation, the formation of a national innovation system, stimulation of the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Creation of governmental funds to restore destroyed property, economic recovery, debt service and support of the affected business.

REFERENCES

1. Green D. How Active Citizens and Effective State Can Change the World // Global Economic Prospects. – 2008. – 1 edition. –P. 42-44.
2. Poverty: definition, limit and measurement, characteristics, 2011 [Electronic resource] / Osvita.ua // State regulation. – Mode of access: https://osvita.ua/vnz/reports/gov_reg/18570/.
3. Chuprina O.O. Comparative analysis of methodological approaches to the assessment of poverty and social inequality / O.O. Chuprina // Economic space. – 2013. – № 75. – P. 131-139.
4. Libanova E., Paliy O. Labor market and social protection: A textbook on social policy / – K.: Fundamentals, 2013. – 491 p.
5. The Council of Europe, 2020 [Electronic resource] / Compass: A Handbook on Human Rights Education for Youth – Mode of access: <https://www.coe.int/uk/web/compass/poverty>.
6. Libanova E.M. Human development in Ukraine: opportunities and directions of social investment: a monograph / Ed. E.M. Lebanon. – Kyiv: National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2006. – 356 p.
7. Libanova E. Overcoming poverty: the view of a scientist / E. Libanova // Ukraine: aspects of labor. – 2009. – № 7. – P. 28–32.
8. Kuvaldin V.B. Global world: economy, politics, international relations // World Bank. World Development Report. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 27.
9. Nureyev R. Theories of development: Keynesian models of market economy / R. Nureyev // Questions of economics. – 2000. – № 4. – P. 137–143.
10. Research & BrandingGroup, 2015 [Electronic resource] / RB Group – Mode of access: <http://rb.com.ua/>.
11. International Monetary Fund, 2022 [Electronic resource] / Regional Economic Outlook – Mode of access: <http://www.imf.org>.

12. Report on the development of human potential // Questions of economics. – 2010. – №10. – P. 195–198.
13. Methods of measuring macroeconomic indicators, 2011 [Electronic resource] / Osvita. ua – Mode of access: <http://surl.li/cdhoi>.
14. Gini index, 2017 [Electronic resource] / World Bank – Mode of access: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>.
15. Global Economic Prospects 2009 / International Bank for Reconstruction and Development // Managing the Next Wave of Globalization. Wash. – 2009. – P. 38-73.
16. The World Bank, 2019 [Electronic resource] / Databank. – Mode of access: <https://databank.worldbank.org>.
17. Official site of the statistical service of the European Union, 2022 [Electronic resource] / Government Finance Statistics – Mode of access: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.
18. The war with poverty: how the world is struggling with poverty, 2018 [Electronic resource] / Finance.ua – Mode of access: <http://surl.li/cbkfv>.
19. United Nations Millennium Development Goals, 2008 [Electronic resource] / UN – Access mode: <http://surl.li/cdhok>.
20. Official site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2021 [Electronic resource] / State Statistics Service of Ukraine – Mode of access: // <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>.
21. Official UN site, 2022 [Electronic resource] / UN – Access mode: www.un.org/.
22. Kravchenko M.V. Basic approaches to reforming the system of benefits in Ukraine // Public administration and local self-government: collection. Science. work. / editor: S.M. Seryogin (ed.). – D.: DRIDU NADU, 2010. – №3 (6). – P.155–164.
23. Bondar V. Voice of Ukraine, 2018 [Electronic resource] / Victoria Bondar – Resource access mode: <http://www.golos.com.ua/article/357282>.

24. Kutsenko N.V. Strengthening the social base of reforms – a way to overcome poverty / N.V. Kutsenko // Economy of Ukraine. – 2002. – № 2. – P. 27–34.

25. Official site of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, 2019 [Electronic resource] / Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine – Mode of access: <http://www.mlsp.gov.ua/>.

26. Methods of integrated poverty assessment, 2012 [Electronic resource] / Ministry of Justice of Ukraine – Mode of access: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1785-12>

27. Purchasing Power Europe rating, 2014–2015. [Electronic resource] – Mode of access:// [http:// ec. europa.eu/eurostat/web/purchasing-power-parities](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/purchasing-power-parities).

28. National Report "Millennium Development Goals. Ukraine – 2010" // Ministry of Economy of Ukraine. – K. – 2010. – 107 p.

29. Prokopenko A.L. State policy of combating inequality and poverty: international experience and conclusions for Ukraine / AL Prokopenko // Public administration and local government. – 2015. – № 3. – P. 170–177.

30. Shmygal D. LB.ua., 2022. [Electronic resource] / Denis Shmygal – Mode of access: <http://surl.li/cblbd>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY

Dulska V.A. Global poverty: trends, anti-poverty measures and challenges in the modern world. – Bachelor's qualification paper. Sumy: Sumy State University, 2022.

Qualification work is devoted to the trends and prospects of overcoming poverty globally. Theoretical aspects of poverty as an economic category are considered. The level of poverty in developed and developing countries is analysed. The basis for measures to combat poverty in the world is outlined. Poverty trends in Ukraine and the impact of Russian military intervention on its growth are analysed. Poverty reduction strategies in Ukraine are systematised.

Key words: POVERTY, SOCIAL MOBILITY, INCOME, PEST-ANALYSIS, ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Дульська В.А. Глобальна бідність: тенденції, заходи подолання та виклики в сучасному світі. – Кваліфікаційна робота. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2022.

Кваліфікаційна бакалаврська робота присвячена тенденціям та перспективам подолання бідності в світі. Розглянуто теоретичні аспекти бідності як економічної категорії. Проаналізовано рівень бідності в розвинених країнах та країнах, що розвиваються. Окреслено основні заходи з подолання бідності в світі. Проаналізовано тенденції бідності в Україні та вплив Російської військової інтервенції на зростання її рівня. Систематизовано стратегії подолання бідності в Україні.

Ключові слова: БІДНІСТЬ, СОЦІАЛЬНА МОБІЛЬНІСТЬ, ДОХІД, PEST-АНАЛІЗ, ЗАХОДИ БОРОТЬБИ З БІДНІСТЮ.