

The scientific evidence emphasizes that the MIC-affected, especially the survivors with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), are highly susceptible to COVID-19 owing to their existing pulmonary complications. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the affected people become aware of their risk to COVID-19 and its timely prophylactic measures. Health policy-makers need to strengthen the action plans to protect the Bhopal MIC-affected population from COVID-19. Raising awareness about good respiratory hygiene, proper caring for co-morbid illnesses, counseling on smoking and smokeless tobacco cessation, alcohol avoidance, and intake of immune-boosting diets may effectively minimize the COVID-19 risk among the vulnerable subjects. Regular health monitoring, preventive hygiene and healthy lifestyle practices are mandatory prophylactic measures that help to protect the vulnerable from COVID-19 [4].

Various lessons have been learned since the accident and some of them have been incorporated into international regulations regarding industrial activities and environmental safety. The disaster not only provides lessons for preventing other industrial disasters in the future, but also has lessons for protecting sustainable human development from the system's negligence. Furthermore, it also underlines the fact that developments that require the production of nuclear and chemical materials can never be fully safe for humanity. Despite that, while seeing the demand of modern times and modern production, if these industries need to be developed, extreme safety measures should be taken by the system in the interest of humanity and the environment. As the appalling and rapidly regulated growth of industry continues to pose a serious threat to the sustainable development of mankind and has adverse consequences for the physical and emotional health of people in India. Positive changes and security measures are therefore important, as only these approaches can save humanity and lead to undeniable sustainable development in the coming times from disasters and environmental degradation.

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LONGTERM CONSEQUENCES OF NEW PHASE OF RUSSIA'S WAR IN UKRAINE

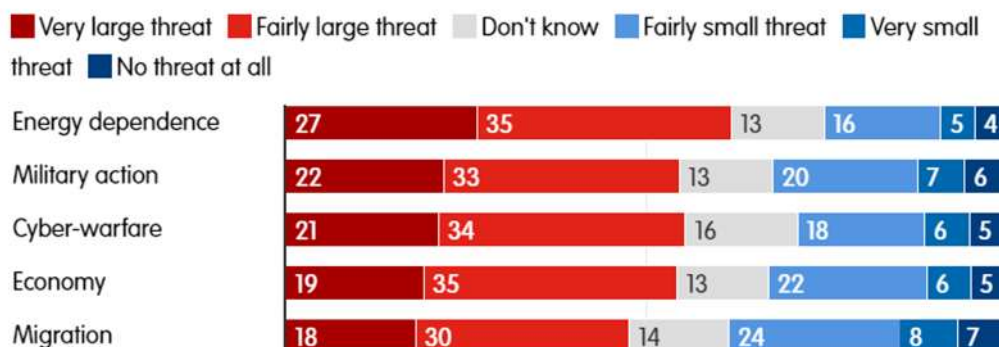
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ДОВГОСТРОКОВІ НАСЛІДКИ НОВОГО ЕТАПУ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ В УКРАЇНІ

On 24 February 2022, Russia commenced a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, conducting attacks that have caused thousands civilian deaths and injuries, significant damage to military assets, urban residential areas, communication and transportation infrastructure. Private homes, multi-storey residential buildings, administrative buildings, medical and educational institutions, water supply stations, electricity systems have been on a massive scale. The more this war hurts Ukraine, the more important it becomes to understand that it is not just about Ukraine. Consequences of new phase of Russia's war in Ukraine touches almost every country in the world. It is important to highlight the fact that the global economy will feel the effects of slower growth and faster inflation.

According to the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) polls, more than half of Europeans agree that Russia's approach to Ukraine represents a security threat to Europe as a whole in a variety of domains. Despite the national differences on the key issues, overall, Europeans see energy dependency as their most significant shared challenge in dealing with Russia: majorities in all surveyed countries apart from Sweden (47 per cent) say that this poses a major threat [1].



The graph shows the aggregate numbers for seven countries polled, namely Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Sweden [1].

Recent studies suggest that impacts of new phase of Russia's war in Ukraine will flow through three main channels. Firstly, higher prices for commodities such as food and energy will push up inflation further, in turn eroding the value of incomes and weighing on demand. Secondly, neighboring economies in particular will grapple with disrupted trade, supply chains, and remittances as well as an historic surge in refugee flows. Finally, reduced business confidence and higher investor uncertainty will weigh on asset prices, tightening financial conditions and potentially spurring capital outflows from emerging markets [2].

The consequences of Russia's war on Ukraine have already shaken the world, and point to the importance of a global safety net and regional arrangements in place to protect economies. "The war in Ukraine not only has a dramatic impact on the lives of civilians, but also has global consequences. Developing countries are already in a difficult situation and simply cannot afford a sharp rise in prices for food, fuel and other basic necessities [3]" - said the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres.

What about the provision that Ukraine's post-envoy to the UN said follows: "Ukraine has so far been one of the guarantors of global food security," so the consequences of the war "will be catastrophic at the global level. According to his appeal, 55% of sunflower oil exported worldwide comes from Ukraine. At the same time, 60% of Ukrainian agricultural products are shipped through seaports blocked by the Russian army, which threatens the global supply chain. "This means that protecting Ukraine from Russian aggression is also protecting the world from hunger [3]". How does it work? Ukrainian ships with water and oil can not leave the Black Sea ports because of the war. Therefore, we can observe rising bread prices in Turkey and rising wheat prices in Iraq. Due to tough sanctions, prices for white fish, oil and energy are now rising. So, the British fear their national dish «Fish & Chips». The same for electricity. Queues at gas stations in Kenya. In Peru, Sri Lanka, Scotland and protests over inflation, fuel shortages and power outages [4]. The whole world is completely tense via the huge economic destruction. First of all, it is European Union countries as we see from investigation results. But it is the North and South America states, Africa and the Baltics also. According to the World Trade Organization, the growth of the world economy may decline by 1.3% all due to the full-scale war waged by Russia in Ukraine.

Although some effects may not be fully manifested for many years, there are already clear signs that the war and resulting jump in costs for essential commodities will make it difficult for some countries' policymakers to strike a delicate balance between containing inflation and supporting economic recovery from the pandemic.

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ПРИВАТНИЙ СЕКТОР ЯК КЛЮЧОВИЙ ЕЛЕМЕНТ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

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THE PRIVATE SECTOR AS A KEY ELEMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Державне управління в Україні у більшості випадках сприймається як процес здійснення впорядкованого впливу на все, що асоціюється з означенням «державне» (управління, регулювання, майно, забезпечення, страхування і т.д.). Поняття «приватний сектор» до недавнього часу розглядалося винятково як об'єкт дослідження економічних наук. В нормативно-правових документах повноцінного визначення «приватний сектор» немає. Так, Закон України «Про державно-приватне партнерство»