

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
«Полоцкий государственный университет»

**УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ**

Электронный сборник статей

II Международной научно-практической конференции,
посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета

(Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г.)

Новополоцк
Полоцкий государственный университет
2018

Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты
[Электронный ресурс] : электронный сборник статей II международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета, Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г. / Полоцкий государственный университет. – Новополоцк, 2018. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM).

Впервые материалы конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» были изданы в 2012 году (печатное издание).

Рассмотрены демографические и миграционные процессы в контексте устойчивого развития экономики; обозначены теоретические основы, практические аспекты управления человеческими ресурсами; выявлены и систематизированы драйверы инклюзивного экономического роста в Беларуси и за рубежом; раскрыты актуальные финансовые и экономические аспекты развития отраслей; приведены актуальные проблемы и тенденции развития логистики на современном этапе; отражены современные тенденции совершенствования финансово-кредитного механизма; освещены актуальные проблемы учета, анализа, аудита в контексте устойчивого развития национальных и зарубежных экономических систем; представлены новейшие научные исследования различных аспектов функционирования современных коммуникативных технологий.

Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

Сборник включен в Государственный регистр информационного ресурса. Регистрационное свидетельство № 3061815625 от 23.05.2018.

Компьютерный дизайн М. С. Мухоморовой
Технический редактор А. Э. Цибульская.
Компьютерная верстка Т. А. Дарьяновой.

211440, ул. Блохина, 29, г. Новополоцк, Беларусь
тел. 8 (0214) 53 05 72, e-mail: a.lavrinenko@psu.by

INTEGRATION OF IDPs INTO HOST COMMUNITIES AS A COMPONENT OF DOMESTIC SOCIAL POLICY (CASE OF UKRAINE)

*Oleksandr Dluhopolskyi, Prof., Dr.Ec.Sc., Tetiana Dluhopolska, Ph.D Student,
Ternopil National Economic University, Ukraine*

Starting since 2014 in Ukraine has formed a new socially vulnerable group – internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to the current legislation of Ukraine IDPs are citizens, foreigners or stateless persons who live lawfully in Ukraine but were forced to leave their place residing as a result of the aim of avoiding the negative consequences of an armed conflict, temporary occupation, violence, violation of human rights and emergency situations of natural or technic characters.

Today there are more than 24 million IDPs in the world, 2 million of whom live in Ukraine. The analysis showed the uneven distribution of IDPs across the regions of Ukraine (the largest number of IDPs was registered in Donetsk, Lugansk, Kharkov, Zaporizhya, Dnipropetrovsk and Kiev regions, and the least – in Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Rivne, Volyn regions). The key problems of this category of citizens are the lack of work in a new place and problems with renting housing. In addition, only one-fourth of the IDPs are able-bodied.

This situation leads to an excessive burden on the state budget of Ukraine because the necessity to finance social guarantees for IDPs, and therefore donor assistance of international organizations is an important additional resource for the development of host communities. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the financial support of the EU and Japan implements in Ukraine several projects aimed at consolidating and stabilizing the host communities of IDPs. Surveys of the population in the East of Ukraine participating in IOM projects showed that positive results can be attributed to:

- 1) repair of social infrastructure, which is subsequently used as a platform for social dialogue and mutual understanding;
- 2) numerous trainings on self-employment, financial literacy, fundraising, after which thousands of IDPs receive grants to purchase equipment for doing business, often completely new and unique;
- 3) trainings on social cohesion and inclusion, which make it easier to integrate new members of the community into socio-cultural and political-economic life, to increase tolerance to various socially vulnerable groups of population (ethnic minorities, IDPs, people with disabilities).

The conducted study of 20 communities of Donbass showed that the average number of the initiative group of the host communities is 32 people, of which only 20% is IDPs. The gender ratio is 21% for men and 79% for women. The age structure is follows: from the representatives of the initiative group, 17% are young people under 25, 37% are people aged 26-40, 35% are people 41-59 years old, and 11% are people aged 60+.

The results of this study allow us to draw such conclusions:

- 1) IDPs are more socially active, even with a smaller number in the host community, they are more willing to take the initiative in implementing economic and social projects;
- 2) people with full employment are more involved in projects of social cohesion than people with part-time employment and unemployed;
- 3) only a small part of the communities (up to 5%) confirms the existence of tension between the representatives of the host community and IDPs, but in many communities there are internal conflicts between different groups of IDPs;

4) more than 50% of the Donbass communities' population emphasize the fact that problems in host communities arise because of the difference between people in political views, and only 30%– differences in social status.

To the real conditions which can help to integrate IDPs in local communities can be attributed:

1. Termination of hostilities. Today, about 2.6 million Ukrainian citizens live in the territory under no control of Ukrainian authorities, and 210 thousand people travel there every month, half of whom live in close areas to the conflict zone.

2. Stable economic growth and improvement of living standards. Nowadays, Ukraine is only beginning to recover the growth rates of the economy and increase social standards, which occurs with various socio-economic effects, often contrary to the goals declared by the authorities.

3. Expanding opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses, shifting the tax burden from small businesses to large ones, creating new jobs. At the moment, there are doubts that large corporations owned by the oligarchs in power transparently carry out all tax deductions to the state budget. Instead, small business representatives experience constant fiscal control and significant tax pressures.

4. Fighting corruption. This issue has been opened for many years, but state power still maintains the status quo in this matter, and only the pressure from civil society and international organizations allows for some positive developments in anti-corruption policy.

5. Solving ecological problems. Permanent deforestation, emissions of harmful substances into the air and water affect the reduction of the average life expectancy of the population, worsen health.

References

1. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Available at: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>
2. Strategy of the State Migration Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025. Available at: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua>.