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## THE PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE IN UKRAINE

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*В статті розглянуті основні проблеми сільського господарства і України та шляхи їх вирішення.*

*The article considers the major problems of agriculture in Ukraine and the ways of their solution.*

Ukraine is a country with strong agricultural potential and tremendous prospects for agricultural development. It has favorable climatic conditions and quality of land resources the presence of which indicates the possibility of effective development of agricultural production.

The agricultural sector is an important strategic sector of the Ukrainian national economy which ensures food security and food independence of our country and provides large number of rural jobs. It forms 16-17% of gross domestic product. In Belarus and Kazakhstan, for example, the figure is 13%, in Russia - about 7%, in Georgia - more than half, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan - about a third. But the economic opportunities of the agricultural sector Ukraine are used thoroughly. The agricultural sector providing about 60% of the fund consumption and being the second largest economic sectors in the commodity export structure remains virtually the only sector which for many years provides a positive foreign trade balance. The main regulatory document that expresses the state support for the agricultural sector today is the Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Agriculture of Ukraine" dated 24.06.2004r [3].

Despite some achievements in the development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine, many problems have been waiting for solutions. In order for agriculture in our country to develop and prosper significant changes are required in the pricing policy. Rural economy needs stable prices, focusing on farmers who could determine the optimal amount of production. The price mechanism should become the main element of the post-reforming agricultural production.

The important role is played by creation of clusters in agriculture. Cluster local networks and local production systems are the sources and factors ensuring a high level and quality of life, economic growth and sustainable development of the territory. In central, southern and eastern regions of Ukraine grain and oil clusters are formed that have a high efficiency [2].

Regarding land relations in Ukraine still not fully resolved the issue of the formation of the land market are:

- land position in the economic circulation is not determined;
- the appropriate conditions for the realization of citizens' right of land ownership is not created;
- land market infrastructure needs improving.

It's necessary to pay attention to the development of farms. The government should introduce measures that would help to increase the number of this type of economy, because according to statistics, in Ukraine there is a tendency to reduce the number of farms. The major problem in establishing farms is the lack of start capital, based on which to build a well-functioning production. This problem can be eliminated by providing favorable loans to entrepreneurs. Guarantees of sales of all agricultural products made at competitive prices should be provided; the conditions in which farmers will be able to change its technical base by more modern one should be created [4].

Today, financial and economic support for the agricultural sector is mainly carried out through a set of programs, each of which is designed to increase efficiency and profitability of producers. Thus, in the lack of the State Budget of Ukraine, this support is 80 % of the expense of favorable tax policies that are indirectly subsidizing the industry.

We know that agriculture is a specific sector of the economy. This is reflected in the fact that unlike many other industries, its performance is greatly dependent on climatic conditions. So, it's important to reduce the risk from climatic conditions and to provide the further development of the agricultural sector by improving the system of protection facilities [7].

A significant barrier to successful development and operation of the agricultural sector in Ukraine is the imperfection of regulations on agricultural policy. Therefore, they need to review and create a legal framework that would protect the interests of agricultural producers [4].

Innovation should play a significant role. The priority of innovation in the agricultural sector is the introduction of the most promising agricultural technologies and to increase productivity and to reduce unit costs and strengthen its competitiveness in domestic and global markets based on it.

The areas of innovation development of the agricultural sector should be defined as follows:

- 1) creation and implementation of highly productive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, new breeds of livestock and poultry;
- 2) promotion of agroecological activities, including the development of alternative organic agricultural production;
- 3) formation of highly professional staff [4].

So, despite the problems in the present stage of development of agricultural production, Ukraine needs to develop production capacity of agriculture to the next few years, our agricultural products could enter the global market and compete with the products of other developed countries.

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*In recent decades, this issue has taken on a completely different interpretation. Nowadays the problem of AI research takes place in the current system of information sciences. This article shows the problem of creating and implementing artificial intelligence in life and the history of the most promising developments in this area.*

*На сьогоднішній день проблема дослідження штучного інтелекту займає життєвий простір в системі інформаційних наук. Дана стаття розглядає проблеми створення і втілення штучного інтелекту в життя, а також історію створення та найбільш перспективні розробки в цій галузі.*

In the 1940s and 50s, a handful of scientists from a variety of fields (mathematics, psychology, engineering, economics and political science) began to discuss the possibility of creating an artificial brain. The field of artificial intelligence research was founded as an academic discipline in 1956 [1].

#### **Cybernetics and early neural networks**

The earliest research into thinking machines was inspired by a confluence of ideas that became prevalent in the late 30s, 40s and early 50s. Recent research in neurology had shown that the brain was an electrical network of neurons that fired in all-or-nothing pulses. Norbert Wiener's cybernetics described control and stability in electrical networks. Claude Shannon's information theory described digital signals (i.e., all-or-nothing signals). Alan Turing's theory of computation showed that any form of computation could be described digitally. The close relationship between these ideas suggested that it might be possible to construct an electronic brain.

Examples of work in this vein includes robots such as W. Grey Walter's turtles and the Johns Hopkins Beast. These machines did not use computers, digital electronics or symbolic reasoning; they were controlled entirely by analog circuitry.

Optimizing logistics, detecting fraud, composing art, conducting research, providing translations: intelligent machine systems are transforming our lives for the better. As these systems become more capable, our world becomes more efficient and consequently richer [2].

#### **Neural networks**

This trend has remained stable in the first place. The improvement of learning and classification algorithms in real time, natural language processing, image recognition, speech signals, as well as the creation of models of intelligent interface adapts to the user. Among the applications that can be solved with the help of neural networks - financial forecasting, data excavation, diagnostics systems, monitoring network activity and data encryption. In recent years, there is the search for effective enhanced neural networks of the synchronization methods on parallel devices [3].

#### **Evolutionary computation**

The development of the scope of evolutionary computation (EV, autonomous and adaptive behavior of computer applications and robotic devices) have had a significant impact mainly investing in nanotechnology. EV affect the practical problems of self-assembly, self-configuration and self-healing systems consisting of a plurality of simultaneously operating units. Thus it is possible to apply the scientific advances of the digital machines.

Another aspect of the EV - To use for everyday tasks autonomous agents as personal secretaries to manage personal accounts, assistants, are taken away the necessary information networks with the search of the third-generation algorithms, planners work, personal teachers, virtual merchants and etc. It also includes robotics and all the related field. The main directions of development - development of standards, open architectures, intelligent shells, scripting languages / requests methodologies effective cooperation programs and people.

Models of autonomous behavior is supposed to actively introduce all kinds of home appliances that can clean up the room, order and prepare meals, drive cars, and so on. N.

In the future, to solve complex problems (fast Research Network content, large amounts of data such as genome) teams of autonomous agents to be used. For this it is necessary to study possible directions of evolution of these groups, collaborative planning, communication methods, self-learning group, cooperative behavior in fuzzy environment with incomplete information, the coalition of agents' behavior, merging "of interest" to learn how to resolve conflicts and interactions TP

Stand out social aspects – as a society will in practice apply to such communities of intelligent programs.

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## **GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC**

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*У статті розглянуто поняття економічної глобалізації, її основні переваги та недоліки, взаємозалежність між країнами, а також визначено основний двигун глобалізації на світовому ринку.*

*In this article we discussed about the concept of economic globalization, its main advantages and disadvantages, the interdependence between these two countries, and we discovered the main engine of globalization on the world market.*

**Key words:** *capital, economic integration, consumers, transnational corporations, subsidiaries, cut-throat competition; cultural identity, multinational corporations, domestic, protectionism, the short-run, over the long-run.*

Globalization, as a complicated process, is not a new phenomenon and our world has experienced its effects in different aspects of lives such as economic, social, environmental and political many years ago [1]. Economic globalization includes flows of goods and services across borders, international capital flows, reduction in tariffs and trade barriers, immigration, and the spread of technology, and knowledge beyond borders. It is the source of much debate and conflict like any source of great power.

Economic globalization - the process of strengthening economic integration between the two countries, leading to a merger of individual national markets into a single worldwide market [4].

The consequence of globalization is the appearance of a flock of different international organizations which try to collaterally solve economic, political, ethical and many other problems. Though, the extent of countries' influence on making decisions often differ [3].

So, globalization is likely to be a hot potato for the twenty-first century. As far as the benefits are concerned there it's possible to name next statements:

1. An opportunity to get acquainted with cultures of different nations;
2. A variety of choice for consumers: when they can buy in their local stores and supermarkets not only home-produced goods but also foreign ones;
3. Transnational corporations create additional work places for local people, at the same it is convenient for these large corporations as well: they may locate the labour-intensive part of their production process in countries with a relative abundance of labour in order to minimize their costs;
4. Another point is risk-sharing. It's more reasonable to invest money not in one company but to create an international company with great amount of subsidiaries in various countries, so it won't have severe consequences if one of them does not stand cut-throat competition;
5. This cut-throat competition in the local markets between domestic and foreign producers leads to production of high-quality goods.

The disadvantages of globalization are:

1. Pollution of the environment (and there one peculiarity should be admitted - developed countries try to locate their harmful for the environment factories and works not in their own countries but in developing countries);
2. Globalization destroys cultural identity, for example Europeans usually try to impose their customs and traditions on Asian people;
3. Multinational corporations prefer to use cheap labour-force of developing countries for instance in Asia. And at the same time they provide their workers with bad and sometimes even awful working conditions;
4. It's difficult for domestic producers to compete with multinational corporations especially if it's an infant industry;

The last but not least is that we don't actually know to what globalization can lead, we don't realize its consequences [2].

Globalization leads to interdependence between nations, which could cause regional or global instabilities, if local economic fluctuations end up impacting a large number of countries relying on them.

National Sovereignty. Some see the rise of nation states, multinational or global firms and other international organizations as a threat to sovereignty. Ultimately, this could cause some leaders to become nationalistic or xenophobic.

Equity Distribution. The benefits of globalization can be unfairly skewed towards rich nations or individuals, creating greater inequalities and leading to potential conflicts both nationally and internationally as a result.

Tariffs & Other Forms of Protectionism the 2008 economic crisis led many politicians to question the merits of globalization [5].

Globalization may be inevitable over the long-run, but there are many bumps along the road in the short-run. These bumps are often spurred by economic crises or some of the negative consequences of globalization, but in the end, the world has always managed to learn that protectionism can make a bad situation worse (Kofi Annan).

To summarize all of the above, globalization is a very serious process, affecting the global economy and the lives of all countries without exception. It unites the whole world with all of the expiring of the advantages and disadvantages. The main engine of globalization on the world market - the competition. It affects virtually all areas of production, leaving on the world stage only the most competitive companies. The main disadvantage of globalization is that countries that are below the poverty line, will suffer the most, become completely backward.



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### **THE FOREIGN TRADE OPERATIONS ON THE TYPES OF GOODS AND SERVICES, METHODS**

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My topic is important at all times of the existence of a market economy because foreign trade neotemlemoy part of the international economy. Foreign trade for countries is the ability to obtain foreign exchange earnings from exports, improve the technical level of production (at the expense of imports, more efficient equipment and technologies), to produce competitive products. FEA in all countries is aimed at:

- comparison of production costs in the national and international levels;
- the realization of the benefits of international division of labor that contributes to the effectiveness of national economies.

Foreign economic activity of each country is an important condition for economic growth. This is especially true in modern conditions, when becoming intensive development of processes of international economic integration, transnationalization, international division of labor, globalization of the world economy.

Foreign economic activity - activities of economic entities and foreign economic entities, built on relations between them taking place both inside the country and abroad[1]. Foreign economic activity of domestic enterprises is identified primarily with the implementation of export-import operations, which can have different manifestations and trends. In this regard, one should clearly distinguish between the types and forms of foreign economic relations, which is implemented by the enterprise [3].

The view of foreign economic relations is a set of relationships, United by one characteristic, such as direction of commodity flow and structural basis. The classification criterion associated with the direction of the flow of goods, determines the movement of the goods (services, works) from one country to another. On this basis, foreign economic relations are divided into:

Foreign economic activity Balatonmariafurdo: it unites us, it would seem, at first glance, incompatible operations that can be done at the local level within national relations of all entities [4]. So, consulting, travel services, engineering, reengineering, transport operations should be possible within a specific enterprise (company). But the spread of them and the external sphere allows to improve the overall efficiency of domestic enterprises in the conditions of

transformation of Ukrainian economy in the market thanks to the peculiarities of their activities [2].

Special attention requires the consideration of each of the forms and types of foreign economic operations with the aim of identifying their characteristic properties for efficient implementation in practice.

The practice of implementation of foreign economic activity in modern conditions is reproduced foreign economic relations of economic entities, which, in turn, are implemented in the following areas: foreign trade; joint ventures on the territory of Ukraine; joint ventures abroad; foreign business on the territory of Ukraine; international associations and organizations; consortia; cooperation contract; concession; lease; co-operation on a compensatory basis; cooperation in terms of division of production between partners; processing of raw material; attracting foreign labor force; industrial cooperation; scientific and technical cooperation; manufacturing licenses and technology; coastal and border trade; trade in construction services; trade services; cooperation in the banking sector; foreign tourism; cooperation in free economic zones; other forms of international economic cooperation (exchanges, trading houses, Association).

Foreign economic activity of enterprises identified primarily with the implementation of export and import trade. This is understandable, because for such operations account for almost 80% of all carried out in foreign trade operations.

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#### **BERUF BUCHHALTER: HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND PERSPEKTIVE**

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*У статті розглянуто основні завдання різних типів бухгалтерів, зокрема тих, що зайняті в сфері обліку фінансів, основних засобів, кредиторської та дебіторської заборгованості. Наголошується також на якостях, необхідних бухгалтеру для виконання цих завдань.*

*Ключові слова: бухгалтер, підприємство, фінанси, основні засоби, дебіторська заборгованість, кредиторська заборгованість.*

Jeder Selbstständige oder Freiberufler benötigt eine gute Buchhaltung, um nicht nur gegenüber dem Finanzamt gut zu bestehen, sondern auch, um die Einnahmen und Ausgaben selbst im Blick zu halten. Ab einer gewissen Unternehmensgröße, kommt kein Unternehmer mehr umher für diese Aufgabe einen Buchhalter einzustellen. Unzweifelhaft ist die Buchhaltung ein sehr sensibler Bereich in einem Unternehmen, denn wenn jemand den kompletten Überblick über alle Abteilungen, die Liquidität oder den Umsatz in sich vereint, dann der Buchhalter. Auch

in öffentlichen Institutionen, Stiftungen oder kirchlichen Einrichtungen nehmen Buchhalter verschiedenste Fachaufgaben des Finanzwesens und Rechnungswesens wahr. Die Buchhaltung ist daher sehr eng mit der Geschäftsführung verknüpft und berät diese auch bei steuerlichen Belangen[1].

Ein Buchhalter muss vor allem wissen, wie Geschäftsvorfälle zu verbuchen sind. Dabei geht es auch um Rechtsvorschriften, da die Buchführung nicht nur der internen Information der Geschäftsführung dient, sondern auch steuer-, sozialversicherungs- und bilanzrechtliche Vorschriften greifen. So muss z. B. ein Lohn- und Gehaltsbuchhalter wissen, in welcher Höhe Reisekostenerstattungen steuerfrei bleiben oder in welcher Höhe Steuern und Sozialbeiträge auf das kostenlose Kantinenessen fällig werden. Da es unterschiedliche Kontenrahmen gibt, sind Kenntnisse über deren Besonderheiten hilfreich. Unerlässlich ist natürlich ein professioneller Umgang mit einschlägiger Buchhaltungssoftware. Hier gibt es zahlreiche Angebote, die von Lösungen für kleine Firmen bis hin zur kompletten Unternehmenssoftware gehen, in der die Buchhaltung nur eines von vielen Modulen ist, die alle untereinander verknüpft sind[2].

In größeren Unternehmen gibt es oft spezialisierte Buchhalter, da diese ihr Rechnungswesen unterteilen und somit eine Spezifikation des Buchhalters auf ein Gebiet des Rechnungswesens vornehmen. Dies sind u.a.:

- Kreditorenbuchhalter (Buchung von Eingangsrechnungen);
- Debitorenbuchhalter (Buchung von Ausgangsrechnungen);
- Anlagenbuchhalter;
- Finanzbuchhalter[3].

Als Teil der Finanzbuchhaltung befasst sich die Kreditorenbuchhaltung vor allem mit der laufenden Leistungsabwicklung zwischen dem Unternehmen und seinen Gläubigern. Kreditorenbuchhalter verbuchen die von Lieferanten und Dienstleistern eingehenden Rechnungen. Dabei arbeiten sie eng mit dem Einkauf im Unternehmen zusammen.

Als Debitorenbuchhalter ist man der Abteilung Finanzbuchhaltung zugeordnet und dem Finanzdirektor / Leiter Buchhaltung unterstellt. Das Aufgabengebiet umfasst meistens die Erstellung sowie edv-technische Erfassung von Ausgangsrechnungen, die Kontierung und Verbuchung von Zahlungseingängen. Auch das Mahnwesen unterliegt dem Debitorenbuchhalter.

Der Anlagebuchhalter ist der Finanzbuchhaltung unterzuordnen. Er verwaltet das längerfristige Vermögen, die Wirtschaftsgüter eines Unternehmens, oder anders gesagt den Firmenbesitz. Gefordert sind dabei analytisches Denkvermögen und Spaß am Umgang mit Zahlen. Arbeit findet der Anlagebuchhalter in fast allen Wirtschaftsbereichen, da es sich um ein gefragtes Fachgebiet handelt.

Als Finanzbuchhalter übernehmen Sie verantwortungsvolle und vielfältige Aufgaben in der Buchhaltung und im Rechnungswesen. Ihr Aufgabengebiet erstreckt sich von der Debitoren-/Kreditorenbuchhaltung und vorbereitenden Abschlussarbeiten bis zur Vorbereitung bzw. Mitarbeit bei strategischen Finanzmanagementfragen. Egal ob Sie die Weiterbildung zum Finanzbuchhalter im Abendlehrgang, im Samstaglehrgang oder im Fernstudium absolvieren möchten – bei uns finden

Um als Buchhalter tätig sein zu können, muss man ein hohes Maß an Eigenverantwortlichkeit und Eigeninitiative mitbringen. Umfangreiches Wissen in Mathematik ist selbstverständlich, ebenso die Bereitschaft konzentriert und korrekt zu arbeiten. Sorgfalt und Pflichtbewusstsein gehören unbedingt zu den Eigenschaften eines Buchhalters, da er die Finanzen eines ganzen Unternehmens zu beaufsichtigen und zu führen hat[4].

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УДК: 811.111

## **THE STATE OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

*Буднік В. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 4/1*

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*This article deals with economic relations between Ukraine and The Republic of Korea. The aim of this article is to explore economic relations between Ukraine and The Republic of Korea, also to explore the import and export of products and priorities of our country in the development of trade and economic cooperation with the Republic of Korea*

*У даній статті розглядаються економічні відносини між Україною та Республікою Корея. Мета даної статті полягає в тому, щоб дослідити економічні відносини між Україною та Республікою Корея, а також вивчення імпорту і експорту продукції і пріоритетів нашої країни в розвитку торгово-економічного співробітництва з Республікою Корея.*

For 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Korea, our countries have made great efforts to build a full-scale cooperation in areas of mutual interest. Maintained an active political dialogue at all levels, expanding trade, economic, investment and financial-credit cooperation became more multifaceted cultural and humanitarian cooperation, enhanced scientific cooperation and cooperation in education, increased tourism and youth exchanges. It was created by a number of institutional mechanisms play an important role in deepening bilateral relations, in particular the Intergovernmental Ukrainian-Korean Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Joint Committee on Cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, Joint commission on cooperation in the field of defense industry and logistics, established a mechanism of political consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the biggest bilateral trade turnover in goods was reached in 2008 – \$2.67 billion.

In 2015 trade turnover in goods between Ukraine and the Republic of Korea amounted to \$651.8 million. Ukrainian export made up \$395.4 million, import from the Republic of Korea – \$256.4 million. Ukrainian trade surplus comprised \$139 million [1].

2016 was marked by stabilization of the volume of bilateral trade. In January-November 2016 bilateral trade turnover in goods comprised \$590,96 million (0,5% decrease). Ukrainian export amounted to \$355.54 million (0.1% increase). Import from the Republic of Korea made up \$235.42 million (1.4% decrease). Ukrainian trade surplus comprised \$120.13 million [1].

The main goods exported to the Republic of Korea from Ukraine were cereals, ferrous metals and metal products, ores, slags and ashes, inorganic chemical products, wood and wooden products, non-precious metals, tobacco and machine equipment.

The main products imported to Ukraine from the Republic of Korea were vehicles, electronic devices and machines, plastics and polymeric materials, rubber, pharmaceutical products.

As of December 31, 2015, the total amount of direct Korean investment into Ukraine's economy accounted for \$161.5 million comprising 0.4% of total FDI in Ukraine [1].

In 2008 Intergovernmental Ukrainian-Korean Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation was launched to facilitate bilateral economic interaction. On October 3, 2016 Third Meeting of the Commission was held in Kyiv co-chaired by the First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of Ukraine Ms. Yuliya Kovaliv and Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea Mr. Lee Tae-ho. The Parties agreed to promote cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, renewable and atomic energy, transportation and infrastructure development, information and communication technologies, healthcare, banking and tourism [3].

Requirements diversification of foreign economic relations, reducing economic dependence on key partners to date and deeper integration into the world economy dictate the need for increasing the share of the Republic of Korea and other industrialized Asian countries, the structure of foreign trade of Ukraine.

Therefore, the priorities of our country in the development of trade and economic cooperation with the Republic of Korea include:

- recovery in turnover (primarily due to the increase Ukrainian exports), which fell under the influence of the global financial crisis (in 2009 bilateral trade has more than doubled compared to 2008 - from 2.67 billion. USD. To 1.13 billion. dollars. it should be noted that this order of magnitude greater than the decline in world trade during the same period, accounting for 12%);

- initiating projects involving investments of South Korean corporations to further use the experience gained to enhance the attractiveness of Ukraine for investors from the Republic of Korea and other Asian countries (to attract investment in the short term, Ukraine should go to meet potential Korean investors in projects for which they are expressed interest);

- declaration under contacts at the highest and high levels of interest in the intensification of trade and economic cooperation and the formulation of specific objectives of such cooperation (the private corporate sector in the Republic of Korea foreign economic relations in some way focused on government policy, and the importance of state planning elements for the economy of this country gives certain advantages of this approach to bilateral economic relations);

- strengthening the legal framework of economic cooperation;

- align the balance of trade [2].

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## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

*Бузник Н.С. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 2/1*

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1. Sut And risk content.

Under the risk is the possible danger of losses arising from the specifics of the phenomena of nature and activities of human society. Risk - historical and economic category. As a historical category, risk is defined as a conscious person possible danger. It shows that the risk is historically linked with the whole course of social development. With the development of civilization, there are commodity-money relations and the risk of becoming an economic category. As an economic category of risk is an event that may or may not occur. In the case of such an event, there are three possible economic outcomes: negative, zero, and put. Risk can be

managed and to take measures to reduce risks. But in many ways determined by the risk classification.

#### 1.2 Group category, species, subspecies and varieties of the risks.

Under risk classification to understand the distribution of risk groups by certain characteristics to achieve their goals. The classification system includes risk group, category, species, subspecies and varieties of the risks. Depending on the possible result, risks are divided into two large groups - pure and speculative. Net risks imply the possibility of a negative or zero result. Speculative risks are expressed in the possibility of obtaining both positive and negative results.

Depending on the underlying causes of risk (basic risk or natural), they are divided into the following categories: natural and natural, environmental, political, transport, trade. By natural naturally include risks associated with the manifestation of the forces of nature. Environmental risks - risks related to environmental pollution. Political risks are related to the political situation in the country and the activities of the state. Transportation risks associated with the transportation of goods by different modes of transport. Commercial risks are the danger of losses in the financial and economic activity. On the basis of structural business risks are divided into property, industrial, commercial and financial. Property risks associated with property loss probability of an entrepreneur because of theft, sabotage, negligence, overvoltage technical and technological systems. Production risks associated with the loss and suspension of production due to the impact of various factors. Business risks are associated with a loss by reason of delay in payment of goods during transport, do not deliver the goods. Financial risks are divided into two types - the risks associated with the purchasing power of money, and connected with the capital investment (investment). The risks associated with the purchasing power of money, the risks include the following varieties: inflation and deflation, foreign exchange and liquidity risks. Inflation Risk is the risk that, with inflation received cash income depreciate in terms of real purchasing power faster than they grow. Deflyatsionnyy- is the risk that deflation occurs during the growth level of the fall in prices, deteriorating economic conditions and the decline in business revenues. Currency riski- pose a threat of foreign exchange losses related to the change in exchange rate of one currency against another. The investment includes the following sub-risks - risks of loss of profits, reducing the yield of direct financial losses. The risk of loss of profits - is the risk of indirect (side) of the financial damage (loss of profit) as a result of non-implementation of some measures (insurance, investment, hedging). The risk of yield reduction - may occur as a result of reducing the amount of interest and dividends on portfolio investment, on deposits and loans.

The risk of yield reduction includes the following species: interest rate and credit risks. Interest rate risk concerns the risk of loss of commercial banks, credit institutions, selingovymi (selling) companies in the excess of the interest rate paid on funds raised by them, over the rates on loans. Interest rate risk also includes the risk of loss that may be incurred by investors in connection with the change of dividends on shares in market interest rates on the bonds, certificates and other securities. Credit risk - is the risk of non-payment by the borrower of principal and interest owed to the lender. Credit risk can also be a form of direct financial losses risks, including the following types: stock, the risk of bankruptcy and selective risk. Stock risks are the danger of losses from exchange transactions.

Selective risks (choice, selection) - is the risk of a wrong choice of types of capital investment, the type of securities for investment in comparison with other types of securities in the formation of an investment portfolio. bankruptcy risk - is a risk due to the wrong choice of investment capital, the total loss of the entrepreneur's own capital, and its inability to pay for the obligations taken on.

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## **AGRICULTURE EDUCATION IN THE USA: THE MAIN POINTS**

*Бух Г. – здобувач вищої освіти групи Т 5/1*

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*У статті розглядаються особливості аграрного навчання у США: основні положення, переваги та недоліки.*

*The article deals with the features of agrarian training in the USA: the main points, advantages and disadvantages.*

Agriculture was once thought to be about the ancient practice of farming, but in today's world it is now regarded as cutting edge technology. Agriculture is a very broad field that seeks to help solve the world's problems in relation to hunger, health issues, and improving the quality of living, as well as increasing the quantity of food for our growing population.

Students who study agriculture in the US will have a distinct advantage over students who study agriculture elsewhere. The US is a world leader in agricultural science and serves as an important role model for countries around the world seeking to address global food challenges. The United States utilizes some of the most advanced agricultural technology in the world, and students who study here have the opportunity to work with and learn from this technology. This is particularly valuable for students whose home countries suffer from hunger issues, as these students can bring what they learn in the United States back to their home countries and use it to teach alternative ways to grow crops and teach children about food consumption. Students who stay to find work in the US following graduation will also find their degree helpful, as there is a shortage of well-trained professionals in the agricultural field.

**What to expect with a degree in agriculture**

Agriculture includes the study of plants, soil, animals, research labs, nutritionists and research. There are over 30 majors within the field of agriculture as well as a number of different career opportunities. An international student has the option to pursue different degrees depending on what it is they want to do, from an Associates Degree, to a Bachelors Degree, and even a Masters Degree. Undergraduate majors (those that you pursue in your Associate or Bachelor Degree programs) include agricultural business, agricultural economics, agronomy and crop science, animal sciences, equestrian studies, farm and ranch management, food science, horticulture, soil science and sustainable agriculture. Some agriculture majors do not deal with animals at all, and instead they might find themselves focused on improving the soil of a football field!

**Fields of study, subjects and concentrations**

Animal science (Animal Science [M.S., M.S./Ph.D., Ph.D.] and Agriculture and Life Sciences [M.P.S.] both include: animal genetics, animal genomics, animal nutrition, animal science, physiology of reproduction).

Biological and environmental engineering (Biological and Environmental Engineering [M.S., M.S./Ph.D., Ph.D., M.Eng.] or Agriculture and Life Sciences [M.P.S.] both include: bioenergy and integrated energy systems, bioenvironmental engineering, biological engineering, bioprocess engineering, ecohydrology, environmental engineering, food engineering, industrial biotechnology, nanobiotechnology, sustainable systems, syntheticbiology).

Food science and technology (Food Science and Technology [M.S., Ph.D.] or Agriculture and Life Sciences [M.P.S.] both include: dairy science, enology, food chemistry, food engineering, food microbiology, food processing waste technology, food science [general], international food science, sensory evaluation).

Nutrition (Nutrition [Ph.D.] and Human Ecology [M.P.S.]: animal nutrition, community nutrition, human nutrition, international nutrition, molecular nutrition).

And others fields: Plant breeding, plant pathology and plantmicrobe biology, plant protection, soil and crop sciences, horticulture.

What do you need to be highly qualified

A person going into this field must have moderate skills in communication and leadership, basic skills in interpersonal relations, and highly developed skills in mathematics, mechanical technology and sciences. Recommended high school (secondary school) classes include three lab sciences (including biology and chemistry, advanced biology is recommended if available), two to three years of a foreign language, four years of language arts and four years of math (including precalculus and calculus). Some college courses will require you to enroll in the following classes once you've declared your major, so it's important to be prepared:

Agriculture and Environmental Ethics; Biology; Chemistry; Accounting; Nutrition; Soil Science; Livestock Management; Genetics.

What can you do with a major in agriculture

With a degree in agriculture you can be a manager of a farm or ranch, a technician, consultant, scientist, animal breeder, crop production technician, farmer, health and regulatory inspector, soil conservationist, and aquaculturist, just to name a few of the careers. Students pursuing this field should also realize that it is highly likely that you'll be working outside most of the day, which in some cases can be physically demanding or hazardous.

Earning a Degree in Agriculture

When choosing a specific field in the study of agriculture, it is best to think backwards. You need to look at what type of agriculture you want to major in and then determine where to study.

Once you choose to major in agriculture, you'll typically have to narrow it down further. International students can choose from options such as: Agricultural Business Management – i.e. producing, processing and distributing food and fiber; Agricultural Production Operations – i.e. manage a farm or ranch, harvesting/planting crops; Animal Sciences – i.e. veterinarian, meat scientist, food safety inspector; Food Science and Technology – i.e. food chemist, processing plant manager; Horticultural Services – ex. botanical gardens, flower markets, designing gardens; Plant Science – i.e. crop care specialist, researcher, plant breeder; Soil Science – i.e. soil surveyor, soil and water conservationist.

Associate's Degree in Agriculture

Most agriculture majors at the Associate's level focus on the skills needed to operate farming equipment, as well as the business aspects of the agriculture industry. Prospective international students need to earn a high school diploma or successfully complete the GED exam in order to qualify for a 2-year associate's program.

Students enrolled in an Associate Degree program will learn practical learning and theories related to agriculture. They will gain hands-on experience in areas such as soil management, crops and livestock. Graduates work in entry level careers such as a greenhouse technician, farm manager, or field worker. Students can enter the workforce right after graduation or transfer to a 4-year university to complete a Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture.

Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture

Bachelor's degree agriculture majors are typically divided between programs that focus on managing agribusinesses and those that emphasize soil, plant or animal management. A high school diploma is required in order to apply to an agriculture Bachelor's program. High school level coursework in laboratory sciences or advanced mathematics is highly recommended. These programs are typically science-based and students take courses in agricultural sciences, the physical, biological and social sciences. While in a Bachelor's Degree program, students can choose to specialize in a specific area. Specialization can range from plants and soil technology to agribusiness to livestock management to agricultural engineers.

Master's Degree in Agriculture



Agriculture majors at the master's degree level are designed for agribusiness professionals who want to advance in their careers, teach, or work in governmental agencies. Master's Degree students are usually required to write a thesis but some schools offer a non-thesis option. Careers requiring a Master's Degree include agricultural educator, agricultural policymaker, and soil composition analyst.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Agriculture

Doctoral candidates choose from a variety of specializations. These include agricultural demand and production, agricultural market theory, international agribusiness, manager of an agricultural chemical company, teaching at the college level, or strategic management in agribusiness which lead to a career.

When studying agriculture, it is best to think in advance. Where do you want to be working in 10 years? What do you want to be doing? Do you want to work with animals? After you have answered those questions, then you can figure out what major and degree program will get you to the career that you want.

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## **COOPERATIVES IN UKRAINE: A STEP TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY**

*Власенко О. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 4/1*

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*Сучасна світова практика, а також вітчизняний досвід свідчать, що поступальний розвиток сільського господарства в значній мірі буде визначатися використанням переваг кооперації. Це і визначило актуальність даної роботи. Розвиток системи сільськогосподарської кооперації – питання соціальної, політичної та економічної важливості.*

*Modern international practice and national experience show that progressive agricultural development will be largely determined by using the benefits of cooperation. This determined the relevance of this work. Development of agricultural cooperatives becomes social, political and economic importance issues.*

The global financial and economic crisis has also demonstrated the resilience of alternative financial institutions such as cooperatives. By contributing to human dignity and global solidarity, cooperatives truly do build a better world.

Agricultural cooperative is an association of individuals and/or entities – producers of agricultural products for service organization, focus on reducing costs and/or increase revenues of members of the cooperative in time proceedings their agricultural activities and to protect their economic interests [4].

Depending on the type the agricultural cooperatives can be different types, e.g. processing, storage and sales, supply and others. By processing agricultural service cooperatives owned cooperatives that process agricultural raw materials produced by members of such cooperatives. Harvesting and marketing of agricultural service cooperatives engaged, including harvesting, storage, processing and sale of pre-sale of products manufactured members of cooperatives, providing them with marketing services. Supply agricultural service cooperatives are formed for the purchase and supply of members of cooperatives of production, material and technical resources required for agricultural production and food processing, manufacturing raw materials and supplying them to members of the cooperative. In the case of a combination of several types can be formed a multi-cooperative [1].

Creation of agricultural cooperatives could help agricultural producers to effectively serve their main production, while saving money.

In the agricultural sector the leading countries – EU members created a transparent procurement, storage and marketing infrastructure based on cooperation and integration of trade enterprises of food and processing industry, etc. [3]. This ensures the formation of a single food chain and adherence to quality standards and marketing of products produced by farmers. In the EU the most widely used two groups of cooperatives: The first engaged in harvesting, processing and sales (wholesale and retail) of agricultural products; others carry wholesale purchase of capital goods with their subsequent supply in the economy of its members.

The European experience shows that marketing cooperatives in their pure form are rare. In most areas of agricultural cooperative associations products received from producers, subject to certain processing, packaging and more. This is typical of cooperative dairy and meat specialization cooperatives engaged in cultivation of agricultural crops, breeding birds and more. They have a significant share in the market of agricultural products, in particular of Denmark – 90% of the market trade of milk, butter, cheese, including export to Scandinavia and Finland – 80% of meat and dairy products. In the Netherlands, more than half of sales accounts for processing and marketing cooperatives for individual product groups their share is: almost 100% for vegetables, 95% – fruits, 90% – wool and butter, 85% – cheese, 80% – trade milk and milk powder, 65% – sugar, 60% – condensed milk. In France and Germany reach farmers cooperatives less, but they sell on the domestic and foreign markets half of the agricultural sector. French cooperatives produce and sell on the international market and 70% of wine is their significant part in the production of alcohol and olive oil [3].

The saturation of the food market and the resulting intense competition encourage cooperatives to improve production technology and achieve deep processing of agricultural raw materials from waste technologies. Yes, of Denmark, except for large slaughterhouses, are cooperators and small enterprises for processing of waste (blood, hair, bones and entrails), which accounts for a fifth of their joint market output.

An important key to the success of cooperatives is appropriate production and technical support. In Sweden and Finland cooperatives serving rural producers supplying around 60% of production in France – almost 2/3 of seed grain in Germany – about 50% of fertilizer and feed, 40% fuel, a third supply of machinery and equipment. The cooperatives also own produce certain types of production, mainly minerals and good food, for the supply of which the Netherlands accounted for 55%, in Germany – 40% of the feed.

Summary of leading international experience has allowed to draw conclusions about the efficiency of cooperatives in agriculture, working on domestic and foreign markets. The key to success is to unite into a single chain logistics, production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, as well as relevant financial and credit support. The study of international experience to determine areas of business activity agricultural cooperatives Ukraine. Their market orientation is not contrary to the principles and substance of agricultural cooperatives and is not evidence of the transformation of cooperatives businesses [5].

The activities of agricultural service cooperatives have synergistic values, encouraging reorientation of agricultural production to market principles. Adaptation needs for agricultural

service cooperatives to increase market marketing part of their activities, as reflected in the creation of marketing cooperatives and settlement centers.

The effective functioning of cooperatives will reduce production costs of membership service cooperatives, as well as those companies that are inexpensive premium services and thus increase the efficiency of their production activities. Finally, the optimal network service cooperatives and their effective functioning is an important factor in improving economic efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural enterprises [2].

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### **MORPHOMETRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE LEAVES FROM GENERATIVE SHOOT OF TRIFOLIUM RUBENS L. (FABACEAE)**

*Войцеховська О. – здобувач вищої освіти групи Т 5/1*

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*Встановлено, що листки рослин *Trifolium rubens* L. центральноєвропейської популяції в умовах *ex situ* мають особливості морфологічної організації, що проявляються в більшій довжині прилистків порівняно із черешком, більшими метричними показниками центрального листочка і його округлій формі. У листовій серії більші показники характерні для листків середньої частини генеративного пагону. В центральній частині генеративного пагону встановлені найменші показники співвідношення між довжиною центрального листочка і черешка, довжиною листочка і загальною довжиною листка.*

*It has established, that *Trifolium rubens* L. plants in *ex situ* have morphological features of compound leaves viz greater length of stipule in comparison with leaf stalk, greater metric parameters of central leaflet and it rounded form. In the leaves series the largest parameters are character for leaves from central part of generative shoot. In the central part of generative shoot are the least parameters of an interrelation between length of the central leaflet and leaf stalk, length of the leaf stalk and the general length of the leaf.*

The study morphological features of plants under culture has scientific and practical value, the basis for the study of biological features, is the basis for developing ways to preserve natural habitats of species and their rational use and protection in terms of *ex situ*. Especially important

is the direction of research for the preservation of rare and endangered plant species included in the Red Book of Ukraine (Didukh 2009). Among these species of interest *Trifolium rubens* L. (reddish clover) - Central European species, which is on the eastern limits of distribution (BOBROV 1987; Ziman et al. 2008). Regarding the spread of the species in Ukraine there are different points of view: the report that he occasionally found in the right-bank part of Ukraine (Zakarpattya and Volyn-Podillya) (Didukh 2009; Minarchenko 2005) or represented in the central part of Ukraine and in Crimea (BOBROV 1987). The plants have a decorative appearance throughout the growing season and especially during flowering and is a valuable forage, honey and medicinal culture. Unfortunately, the Red Book no information about reproduction and introduction of this type of culture. Leaf as any body plant performs many functions, the main ones are photosynthesis, transpiration and gas exchange (Terentyev et al. 1998). The structure of the leaf blade, features lystkorozmischennya on the plant, the size of leaves and set them provide photosynthesis, so research assimilation system is important in the study habit plants and photosynthetic capacity. It is known that *T. rubens* complex leaves in outline ovate, lanceolate leaves 4-8 cm long and 1.0-1.5 cm wide, margin irregularly toothed, with abaksialnoyi parties - net of veins. Stipules naked, large, free-of lanceolate (BOBROV 1987; Didukh 2009). Given that this kind requires not only preserve within its natural habitat, but also in terms of ex situ, was necessary to study morphological features, especially his assimilation system.

The study of morphological characteristics of leaves of plants of this type were carried out in 2010-2011., Described by Fedorov et al. (1956). To assess the variability of morphological characters and relationships leaves the middle part of the shoot we studied the following parameters: cutting length (total, free and grown with stipules part), the length and width of leaves compound leaves, their proportionality (index form); proportion of leaf length of the total length of the leaf ( $a / a + c\%$ ) ratio of length to the length of the central leaf stalk ( $a / c$ ); leaf series generative shoots.

In terms of introductions revealed that *T. rubens* - a herbaceous polikarpik, hemikryptofit. Number leaf nodes corresponding to the number of generative shoots ( $7,73 \pm 0,19$  and  $7,91 \pm 0,25$  units respectively), this feature has a low level of variation ( $V < 10\%$ ). Leaves generative shoots *T. rubens* have certain morphological features: trychastoskladni leaves, bare, only the veins of the lower surface of the leaf are many single Trichomes. A typical piece of complex plants *T. rubens* middle part of generative shoots a cutting length of about 35.5 mm, free part is 13.5 mm, and increased - 22.0 mm. The length of the free cutting performance has low coefficient of variation, so this feature can be considered as a morphological marker of the population.

The ratio between the total length of the stem and its free part is 2.63, and with the increased stipules part of - 1.61 between the increased and free parts - 1.63. Established that the total length between the stem and its parts, there is a high correlation, which is from 0.9918 (for the ratio between the total length and a free cutting part) and 0.9545 (for the ratio between the total length and the increased part of the stem). In the series overall length leaf petiole more leaves in the bottom of the escape, but the figure has a high coefficient of variation. In the middle of the shoot increased length of the stem slightly larger, and at the top, on the contrary - significantly less.

Length stipules plants *T. rubens* greater than the length of the cutting at 8-42%, the maximum length of leaves typical for middle and lowest - shoots of the upper tier ( $50,50 \pm 1,49$  mm and  $31,50 \pm 1,06$  mm respectively ) (Fig. 2). For this indicator characteristic low (9.8%) and average (46.1%) level of variation. Stipules between the length and the total length of shanks with a high correlation (0.8790). Higher performance metric has a central leaf, the left and right significant differences were found (Table. 1). However, leaf shape index shows that the left and right leaves are more elongated compared to the central. As a result, our research found that plants *T. rubens* shoot on generative change index leaf forms, the most characteristic figure leaves the second tier at the top of the shoots, this figure decreases, that leaves the upper layers

have a rounded shape. This pattern holds for all complex leaves leaf (Fig. 3). In a series of generative shoots puff proportion of leaf lamina central leaf of the total length of compound leaf *T. rubens* in the middle of (3-node escape) less (49.1%) than in the neighboring nodes (2nd and 4th) - 51.1% and 54.9% respectively. The ratio between the length of the central leaf and petiole length in the central part of the shoots is 0.99 and the neighboring nodes - 1.05 and 1.22 respectively.

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### **THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING OF AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS IN THE UK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

*Гамулець В. – здобувач вищої освіти гркпи А 6/1*

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*У статті розглядаються особливості аграрного навчання у Великобританії, необхідність реформування системи вищої сільськогосподарської освіти в Україні у зв'язку із вимогами глобальної конкуренції на сільськогосподарському ринку праці.*

*The article deals with the features of agrarian training in the UK, the necessity of reforming the system of higher agricultural education in Ukraine in connection with more requirements of global competition in the agricultural labour market.*

Agriculture is becoming more and more developed in terms of the use of agricultural machinery and other equipments. Today replenishment of labour resources in agriculture is almost entirely due to the younger generation. At the same time, young people do not have sufficient labour skills, experience; they are not accustomed to the work discipline. All this requires much more attention to the professional young agricultural workers, creating the necessity of socio-economic conditions that contribute to their consolidation of the village.

Very important to analyze foreign experience of developing competitive agricultural specialists. The experience of vocational education in England is particularly interesting. Firstly, UK – one of the most economically developed countries, and agriculture plays a leading role in the economy, and secondly, the United Kingdom, in the last decade is the „trendsetter” in education [3].

Referring to the experience of the UK, it should be noticed that its agricultural education has evolved along with the higher education system. K. Dvoyashkina considers that the concept of modern agricultural vocational education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland provides professional training that corresponds with four basic levels of qualifications: a farmer, a qualified agronomist, a mechanical engineer and agro manager [4].

Britain is famous for its educational programs in the field of agriculture, land management and veterinary. In these fields the graduates of British universities are demandable worldwide. Having a British degree in „Agriculture”, graduates are able to advise on issues such as forest management, protection of water resources, global biosafety, the role of agriculture in the national economy, environmental protection, land management etc. They also deal with marketing or development of new products in the food and agricultural industries.

Teaching in Higher Education UK is based on the colleges and universities of higher education. The training agricultural profile is performed by professional colleges, where students of agricultural specialisation receive certificates with following levels: The first level – National Certificate of Agriculture awarded in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Training lasts one or two years. With this certificate, you can work as an employee or be the owner of a small farm [7].

The second level – National Diploma of Agriculture, Rural problems, Forestry, Horticulture, Animal husbandry and Livestock (awarded in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) is a farmer level. Training lasts three years. The first and third years – college, the second year – practice on the state farms or overseas.

The third level – a Higher National Diploma (HNDs) of Agriculture or Foundation Degree. This certificate entitles working as a farmer or being the owner of large farms. The specialist must have a level of knowledge on the animal physiology, be able to carry out computerization of farms and possess skills of personnel management, etc.

The third level – a Higher National Diploma (HNDs) of Agriculture or Foundation Degree. This certificate entitles working as a farmer or being the owner of large farms. The specialist must have a level of knowledge on the animal physiology, be able to carry out computerization of farms and possess skills of personnel management, etc.

The fourth level – Bachelor (BSc) of Agriculture, Rural recreation and tourism, Environmental protection, Horticulture, Land farming and Landscapes Designing. Studying takes from three to four years. This qualification entitles the graduates to work as farmer managers, be the owner of a large farm or a hired manager. After receiving this Bachelor's Degree, students have the opportunity to choose one out of a hundred postgraduate (Masters or Postgraduate) specialties: from MBA in proper field to the possibility of conducting global or national research in the field of agriculture.

The fifth level – Master of Agriculture. Studying takes five years. It is believed that the specialist's professionalism such of this level depends on qualifications in the field of agriculture.

The sixth level – Doctor of Philosophy. Studying is provided only if candidates have Master's Degree and it lasts three – four years. This is the highest degree that certifies qualified scientist in the field of agriculture, business and agricultural management [4].

In England all education institutions of college system are divided into colleges: a) higher education – multidisciplinary four-year institutions, b) further education colleges, mainly specialized in technical, which appeared from mechanical institutes, c) 2–3-year colleges that provide vocational education.

Conclusion. In conclusion we can say that agricultural education in the system of UK higher education is implemented in professional colleges which are part of large universities and subordinated to them or act as independent educational institutions, but in any case these colleges provide agricultural specialists with six levels of certificates.

And market economy in agriculture of Ukraine, which increases demand for the highly qualified professionals is an important factor of the production efficiency, so the availability of skilled specialists is one of the necessary conditions for creating successful national agricultural enterprises in the competitive world market and for increasing national profits.

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### TRAINEESHIP ABROAD

*Гутченко А. – здобувач вищої освіти групи Т 5/2.*

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*Дискусія про виробництво продукції сільського господарства за кордоном. Про високі технології та інфраструктури, вирощування культур в господарствах. Про можливість покращити навички за рахунок стажування.*

*Discuss about agriculture production in Denmark. About high technologies and infrastructure of cultivation crops in a farms. About opportunity to gain new knowledges during traineeship abroad.*

Agriculture was once thought to be about the ancient practice of farming, but in today's world it is now regarded as cutting edge technology. Agriculture is a very broad field that seeks to help solve the world's problems in relation to hunger, health issues, and improving the quality of living, as well as increasing the quantity of food for our growing population [2].

Studying abroad is the act of a student pursuing educational opportunities in a country other than one's own. Recently, more Ukrainian students study abroad, although compared with the total number of students in Ukraine not so much. Most Ukrainian students coming to study in other countries at their own expense. There is this expensive, depending on the country - from a few thousand to tens of thousands of dollars, and the average Ukrainian family can not afford to send their child to study abroad. But still account Ukrainian students abroad is in thousands [3].

The number of Ukrainian students at foreign universities as of the 2013/2014 academic year is 47,724 people. Among the most preferred countries for studies were Poland, Germany, Russia, Canada, Czech Republic, Italy, USA, Spain, France, Australia, UK. The growth dynamics from 2009 to 2014 is 79%.

Comparing the last two years, this increase is 22% or 8492 person. Almost 2/3 of this increase were Ukrainians who study at Polish Universities. They showed the most rapid increase, both in absolute and relative index - from 9620 to 14951 people [1].

<b>Number of Ukrainian students abroad (full-time studies) 2013-2014</b>	
Russia	6029

Poland	14951
Germany	9212
Canada	2053
Czech Rep.	2019
Italy	1894
USA	1464

American universities are actively involve students from abroad, including Ukraine [5].

Students who study agriculture in the US will have a distinct advantage over students who study agriculture elsewhere. The US is a world leader in agricultural science and serves as an important role model for countries around the world seeking to address global food challenges. The United States utilizes some of the most advanced agricultural technology in the world, and students who study here have the opportunity to work with and learn from this technology. This is particularly valuable for students whose home countries suffer from hunger issues, as these students can bring what they learn in the United States back to their home countries and use it to teach alternative ways to grow crops and teach children about food consumption. Students who stay to find work in the US following graduation will also find their degree helpful, as there is a shortage of well-trained professionals in the agricultural field.

Agriculture includes the study of plants, soil, animals, research labs, nutritionists and research. There are over 30 majors within the field of agriculture as well as a number of different career opportunities. An international student has the option to pursue different degrees depending on what it is they want to do, from an Associates Degree, to a Bachelors Degree, and even a Masters Degree. Undergraduate majors (those that you pursue in your Associate or Bachelor Degree programs) include agricultural business, agricultural economics, agronomy and crop science, animal sciences, equestrian studies, farm and ranch management, food science, horticulture, soil science and sustainable agriculture. Some agriculture majors do not deal with animals at all, and instead they might find themselves focused on improving the soil of a football field!

A person going into this field must have moderate skills in communication and leadership, basic skills in interpersonal relations, and highly developed skills in mathematics, mechanical technology and sciences. Recommended high school (secondary school) classes include three lab sciences (including biology and chemistry, advanced biology is recommended if available), two to three years of a foreign language, four years of language arts and four years of math (including precalculus and calculus). Some college courses will require you to enroll in the following classes once you've declared your major, so it's important to be prepared:

- Agriculture and Environmental Ethics
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Accounting
- Nutrition
- Soil Science
- Livestock Management
- Genetics

With a degree in agriculture you can be a manager of a farm or ranch, a technician, consultant, scientist, animal breeder, crop production technician, farmer, health and regulatory inspector, soil conservationist, and aquaculturist, just to name a few of the careers. Students



pursuing this field should also realize that it is highly likely that you'll be working outside most of the day, which in some cases can be physically demanding or hazardous.

Preferred colleges are those that are considered land-grant universities. Land-grant universities are state schools that combine research, teaching and outreach — in many cases these big state schools dominate agricultural education.

International students who want to study agriculture in the US will find that there are many colleges and universities that offer programs in agriculture. It's important to think about what you want to do after graduation so that you can design a curriculum that will provide you with the skills that will allow you to be competitive in your career. Farmers require a different skill set compared to horticulturalist. Hours and working conditions also vary by occupation. As a whole, most students who study agriculture should be proficient in business, science and math [2].

Agriculture schools in USA can offer programs at all collegiate degree levels, from associate's degrees up to doctoral degrees. While program costs are always important to consider, students should look into additional program criteria as well before making an education decision.

Here's a list of ten schools with agriculture programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, with estimated tuition costs included.

<b>College/University</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Degrees Offered</b>	<b>Undergraduate Tuition (2015-16)*</b>
University of California-Davis	Davis, California	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$13,951 In-state, \$38,659 Out-of-state
Cornell University	Ithaca, New York	4-year, Private	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$49,116
University of Massachusetts-Amherst	Amherst, Massachusetts	4-year, Public	Associate's Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$14,171 In-state, \$30,504 Out-of-state

University of Florida	Gainesville, Florida	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$6,381 In-state, \$28,659 Out-of-state
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Madison, Wisconsin	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$10,415 In-state, \$29,665 Out-of-state
Texas A & M University	College Station, Texas	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$10,176 In-state, \$28,768 Out-of-state
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	Minneapolis, Minnesota	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral	\$13,790 In-state, \$22,210 Out-of-state
Rutgers State University	New Brunswick, New Jersey	4-year, Public	Bachelor's Master's	\$14,131 In-state, \$29,521 Out-of-state
Tufts University	Medford, Massachusetts	4-year, Private	Master's Doctoral	Graduate tuition: \$48,412

Sources: \*NCES College Navigator

### College Selection Criteria

Some important items to consider while looking at agriculture schools include:

- Students should seek out schools with plenty of specializations, which may include agronomy, horticulture, agriscience technology, agriculture education, agribusiness economics and animal sciences, like equine science and veterinary technology.
- Programs should offer a variety of classes, including animal/plant science, agricultural computer software, animal anatomy, agriculture safety, public policy and research.

- Look for a school with agriculture-based student organizations, clubs, or leadership opportunities.
- Quality schools feature state-of-the-art facilities with a computer lab, animal health facility, a farm center and a rodeo barn.

The best schools of agriculture offer numerous opportunities for hands-on experience and nurture students' interests in the field through school clubs and organizations. They also offer a robust variety of specializations in the agricultural industry [4].

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### **BASIC ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

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A number of basic accounting principles have been developed through common usage. They form the basis upon which modern accounting is based. The best-known of these principles are as follows:

- *Accrual principle.* This is the concept that accounting transactions should be recorded in the accounting periods when they actually occur, rather than in the periods when there are cash flows associated with them. This is the foundation of the accrual basis of accounting. It is important for the construction of financial statements that show what actually happened in an accounting period, rather than being artificially delayed or accelerated by the associated cash flows. For example, if you ignored the accrual principle, you would record an expense only when you paid for it, which might incorporate a lengthy delay caused by the payment terms for the associated supplier invoice.

- *Conservatism principle.* This is the concept that you should record expenses and liabilities as soon as possible, but to record revenues and assets only when you are sure that they will occur. This introduces a conservative slant to the financial statements that may yield lower reported profits, since revenue and asset recognition may be delayed for some time. Conversely, this principle tends to encourage the recordation of losses earlier, rather than later. This concept can be taken too far, where a business persistently misstates its results to be worse than is realistically the case.

- *Consistency principle.* This is the concept that, once you adopt an accounting principle or method, you should continue to use it until a demonstrably better principle or method comes along. Not following the consistency principle means that a business could continually jump between different accounting treatments of its transactions that makes its long-term financial results extremely difficult to discern.

- *Cost principle.* This is the concept that a business should only record its assets, liabilities, and equity investments at their original purchase costs. This principle is becoming less valid, as a

host of accounting standards are heading in the direction of adjusting assets and liabilities to their fair values.

- *Economic entity principle.* This is the concept that the transactions of a business should be kept separate from those of its owners and other businesses. This prevents intermingling of assets and liabilities among multiple entities, which can cause considerable difficulties when the financial statements of a fledgling business are first audited.

- *Full disclosure principle.* This is the concept that you should include in or alongside the financial statements of a business all of the information that may impact a reader's understanding of those financial statements. The accounting standards have greatly amplified upon this concept in specifying an enormous number of informational disclosures.

- *Going concern principle.* This is the concept that a business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future. This means that you would be justified in deferring the recognition of some expenses, such as depreciation, until later periods. Otherwise, you would have to recognize all expenses at once and not defer any of them.

- *Matching principle.* This is the concept that, when you record revenue, you should record all related expenses at the same time. Thus, you charge inventory to the cost of goods sold at the same time that you record revenue from the sale of those inventory items. This is a cornerstone of the accrual basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting does not use the matching the principle.

- *Materiality principle.* This is the concept that you should record a transaction in the accounting records if not doing so might have altered the decision making process of someone reading the company's financial statements. This is quite a vague concept that is difficult to quantify, which has led some of the more picayune controllers to record even the smallest transactions.

- *Monetary unit principle.* This is the concept that a business should only record transactions that can be stated in terms of a unit of currency. Thus, it is easy enough to record the purchase of a fixed asset, since it was bought for a specific price, whereas the value of the quality control system of a business is not recorded. This concept keeps a business from engaging in an excessive level of estimation in deriving the value of its assets and liabilities.

- *Reliability principle.* This is the concept that only those transactions that can be proven should be recorded. For example, a supplier invoice is solid evidence that an expense has been recorded. This concept is of prime interest to auditors, who are constantly in search of the evidence supporting transactions.

- *Revenue recognition principle.* This is the concept that you should only recognize revenue when the business has substantially completed the earnings process. So many people have skirted around the fringes of this concept to commit reporting fraud that a variety of standard-setting bodies have developed a massive amount of information about what constitutes proper revenue recognition.

- *Time period principle.* This is the concept that a business should report the results of its operations over a standard period of time. This may qualify as the most glaringly obvious of all accounting principles, but is intended to create a standard set of comparable periods, which is useful for trend analysis.

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The mission of modern computer technology is “inform, educate and entertain”. If only modern video games felt like they had to try and teach people something good. Education and entertainment are drawn to one another, partners in a chaotic union that we might call “edutainment.” Games do already educate us in more ways than we might imagine. Playing computer games help people to learn.

The interest for integrating video games with educational purposes was first formed in the 1980’s, when the so-called edutainment games were constructed. Most video and online computer games have instructions, storylines, and chats that are written in English. People who engage in such activities every day will have a continuous interaction with the English language. It seems credible that such an incessant interaction could improve players’ English vocabulary by using English as a lingua franca. It could be argued that English is practiced as a lingua franca between gamers since many of them are non-native speakers communicating in English while playing. It is important that players understand English in order to understand the game and other players as well as using it as a strategy to become successful gamers. The use of English may possibly give players an opportunity to engage in a larger range of games on account of the individual comprehension of English. Learner should play the games that involve a lot of words, which could boost his / her vocabulary. When you choose games you could judge through the following criteria:

1. Involves lots of dialogues and descriptions. Most of history games are in this category. You may choose the game with the period history that you like. Such games might also provide you with some English culture background as well.

2. Good quality. Choose the games from the famous company. The quality of the game decides the quality of English in it. The bad English in some irresponsible games might detrimental to you.

In some games players are required to communicate with each other in order to move forward in the game. Those who have good language proficiency could have an advantage since their language skills could affect the outcome of the game. Still, non-native speakers with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds may have different opinions of what is appropriate discourse while speaking English [1, 2, 4]. Seidlhofer [3] mentions that the negotiation of meaning is essential for non-native speakers while communicating with each other. To use the strategy of negotiating meanings improves one’s language proficiency since the ability to notice associations of components in a language develops. The lack of language proficiency could lead to complications if non-native speakers do not understand each other. In games where people play together in teams, they might be required to describe what actions to carry out and which places to go in order to be successful in the game. Thus, it is essential that they do not misinterpret each other but if they do it may lead to consequences in the gaming reality, such as the death of the characters.

Possibly, the games may consist of a language that would not be exposed to the players through other activities where English is used, for example, in school or through the media. The investigation also includes the language used in the communication between players, mainly focusing on the possible improvements of vocabulary. The aim is to examine the types of vocabularies used in the games and by the players in order to see whether the games can be a source for widening players’ vocabulary.

And, in conclusion, if you really like a game with some story involved, you need to play it on English in order to learn English.

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*УДК: 336.221*

## **TAXATION IN UKRAINE**

*Ендрес В. – здобувач вищої освіти групи Б-2/1*

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Taxes are generally an involuntary fee levied on individuals or corporations that is enforced by a government entity, whether local, regional or national in order to finance government activities. In economics, taxes fall on whomever pays the burden of the tax, whether this is the entity being taxed, like a business, or the end consumers of the business's goods. [1]

In Ukraine all taxes or levies are local or national. Tax collection procedures and tax incentives may be established only by law. According to the Tax Code in Ukraine exist 23 taxes and levies, 18 of which are national and 5 local.

On 30 December 2016 the President of Ukraine signed the Law of Ukraine No. 5368, "On Amending the Tax Code of Ukraine (Regarding the Improvement of Investment Climate in Ukraine), which came into effect on 1 January 2017 (the "Law"). That law have many business-sensitive changes, that covers such taxes kinds: Administering Taxes, Value Added Tax (VAT), Transfer Pricing, Corporate Profit Tax, Personal Income Tax, ect.)

The main taxes and payments are:

- Corporate Income Tax (CIT) (also known as Corporate profits tax-CPT);
- Value-Added Tax (VAT);
- Single contribution to mandatory social security fund;
- Employer contributions.

Other principal taxes include Personal Income Tax (PIT), land tax, royalties for the extraction of oil, natural gas and gas condensate, and the charge for using local symbols.

### **Corporate profits tax-CPT**

Ukrainian entities as well as foreign entities doing business in Ukraine (Simplified taxation is impossible for non-residents) are liable for corporate profit tax. Currently, the standard rate is 18% from the clean income (i.e. gross income). However, small legal entities in Ukraine may choose the simplified taxation.

Legal entities incorporated and operating under Ukrainian law (even with 100% of foreign capital) and which carry out business in Ukraine are considered as domestic companies and treated as tax residents. In that case they are taxable on their worldwide income.

### **Value-Added Tax**

In Ukraine value-added tax (VAT) is known as *podatok na dodanu vartist* (PDV). According to the Ukrainian legislation, VAT is levied at a rate of 20% and is imposed on:

- Domestic sales of goods and/or services,
- Imported goods or services.

The general rule is that the taxable amount is based on the contractual value of the goods or services supplied.

The model of VAT in Ukraine is the input-output one. VAT-registered persons deduct the VAT paid on their inputs from the VAT charged on their sales and account for the difference to the tax authorities. [3]

### **Single contribution to mandatory social security fund**

The social security system in Ukraine covers pensioners, workers and their dependants for work-related accidents, illness, retirement, death and disability benefits, sickness and maternity benefits, medical care, severance pay, and child and family allowances.

Mandatory contributions to Ukrainian social security and pension funds only apply if the salary is paid through the payroll of a Ukrainian entity, which also includes representative offices of foreign legal entities in Ukraine. Voluntary contributions to the State Pension Fund, the Employment Insurance Fund and the Social Security Fund are possible. [2]

### **Employer contributions**

Ukrainian employers are liable to pay social security contributions on behalf of their Ukrainian and foreign national employees.

As of Jan. 1, 2011, all social security contributions are consolidated into a Unified Social Tax under the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a unified contribution to the mandatory state social insurance.” The tax rate is 22% (until 2016 it depended on the risk assessment for enterprises in specific sectors and varied from 36.76% to 49.7%).

According to the legislation, the tax authorities may carry out scheduled tax audits. Business entities must be notified of the audit in written form at least ten days before the scheduled audit. Scheduled audits are supposed to be carried out no more than once a year. Normally, the period of such audit is 20 business days, although it may be extended by up to 10 days.

Also, there may be performed out-of-schedule audits because of different reasons (liquidation or reorganization of business entity, tax police investigation, when taxpayer initiates an appeal process against an assessment etc.). The duration of an out-of-schedule audit cannot exceed ten business days.

Although Ukraine continues to have a relatively low ranking in the Paying Taxes study, there have been some considerable improvements made over the past few years in key areas of tax reform. The State Fiscal Service continues to focus on improvements in the tax system to improve the country’s position in the study.

Since 2010, the Government undertook a number of measures to improve the business environment: alleviating the tax burden, simplifying the customs code and speeding up business registration and licensing. Measures included the adoption of a new anti-corruption law, a reduction of the number of executive bodies, and reductions in the regulations pertaining to construction permits, VAT refunds and taxation. The Government has made paying taxes easier by simplifying the tax returns and further improving its e-filing system, significantly improving its time to comply. [2]

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4. New in taxes in 2017 [Електронний ресурс] / Режим доступу : [http://www.vkr.ua/publications/articles/new\\_in\\_taxes\\_in\\_2017/](http://www.vkr.ua/publications/articles/new_in_taxes_in_2017/)

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## DENMARK – AGRICULTURE

*Козій С. – здобувач вищої освіти групи АМ 1/2-2*

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*Дискусія про виробництво продукції сільського господарства в Данії. Про високі технології та інфраструктури, вирощування культур в господарствах. Про лісову промисловості, промислового рибальство. Данська економіка неухильно зменшується в міру індустріалізації і економічного розвитку просунулася в цій статті.*

*Discuss about agriculture production in Denmark. About high technologies and infrastructure of cultivation crops in a farms. About wood manufacturing industry, industrial fishing. Danish economy has steadily decreased as industrialization and economic development has progressed in this article.*

Denmark is the only country in the Baltic region with a net export of agricultural products, producing 3 times the amount of food it needs for itself. A good percentage of arable land and moderate climate has been conducive to agriculture, but the sector's extremely advanced technology and infrastructure are what have made it so productive in recent years. Although agriculture's role in the Danish economy has steadily decreased as industrialization and economic development has progressed, it is still essential as a source of foreign currency, a direct and indirect source of jobs, and as a supply of everyday foodstuffs.

The increasing mechanization of agriculture, combined with changes in farm management and organization, plus the draw of industrial employment in the cities, has meant fewer people are required to farm ever-increasing quantities of land. Farm sizes have increased, and the number of individual farms has dropped dramatically since the 1950s. From the 1970s into the 1990s, 2,600 individual holdings disappeared every year, absorbed into larger farms. In the first half of the 20th century Denmark had around 200,000 individual farms, averaging 16 hectares in size; by 1997, there were about 60,900 farms averaging 43.6 hectares. Family-run farms are still dominant in Denmark, where even in 1997, some 91 percent of farms were family-owned and run, 7 percent company-owned, and the rest owned by the state, local authorities, and foundations. Along with increasing farm size, the typical farmer has to an increasing extent concentrated on one sole branch of farming, and specialization in animal production has led to fewer types, but larger numbers, of livestock.

In 1996, primary forestry occupied approximately 3000 employees, while forestry formed the basis for most of the work for around 34,000 employees in the wood manufacturing industry. Denmark is Europe's primary supplier of Christmas trees. Profits from forestry have historically been invested both in modernization of the industry and in investment in other industries. The



state is the largest owner of forests, with one-third of forested land under its control. The rest is owned by a multitude of private companies, individuals, and institutions.

In the early 1990's, Denmark was among the top 10 to 15 fishing nations in the world, catching 1.6 million tons in 1993. Industrial fishing (catching fish for industrial use, i.e. producing fish meal and fish oil) has been the most important branch of fishing with a total catch in 1993 of 1.2 million tons. In 1993, the export value of the fishing industry was around DKr10 billion, corresponding to some 4 to 5 percent of Denmark's total exports.

Environmental legislation has been on the increase in the past decade, some of which has directly affected productivity. For example, the greater emphasis on forests and parks has meant that some land had to be turned away from farming use. New restrictions on waste disposal and contamination have also forced some farmers to limit or end production.

### **Література:**

1. Nations Encyclopaedia

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## **PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

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Finance – the management of money, or the money belonging to a person, group, or organization: corporate/personal finance, the city's finances [1].

Put simply, the finance function within a business exists to help managers to manage. To understand how the finance function can do this, we must first be clear about what managers do. One way of describing the role of managers is to classify their activities into the following categories:

1.Strategic management -This involves developing objectives for the business and then formulating long-term plans to achieve them. When making long-term plans, possible options (strategies) must be identified and evaluated. The one chosen should offer the greatest potential for achieving the agreed objectives.

2.Operations management. This refers to the day-to-day decision making and control that managers undertake. Actual events must conform to the plans that were made and action must be taken to see that this occurs.

3.Risk management. This involves identifying the risks faced by the business and then ensuring that they are properly managed. Risks arise from the nature of the business operations and/or the way in which the business is financed.

The finance function is concerned with helping managers in each of the three areas identified. The key tasks undertaken by the finance function are set out described below.

1.Financial planning.

The likely effect of proposals on the financial performance and position of the business is a vitally important input to the overall planning process.By developing projected financial statements (such as cash flow statements and income statements), as well as other financial estimates, the viability of proposed courses of action can be evaluated.

2.Investment project appraisal.

Assessing the profitability and riskiness of proposed investment projects is another important input to the overall planning process. By appraising projects in this way, managers can

make more informed decisions concerning either their acceptance or rejection. They can also prioritise those projects that are expected to be profitable.

### 3. Financing decisions

Future strategies and investment projects have to be financed. It is important, therefore, to be able to identify and assess possible sources of finance available. When choosing among different financing options, consideration must be given to the overall financial structure of a business. This involves achieving the appropriate balance between long-term and short-term finance and between the financing contribution of shareholders and that of lenders. Not all financing requirements are derived from external sources: some funds may be internally generated.

An important source of internally generated funds is profits, and the extent to which a business reinvests profits, rather than distributing them in the form of dividend, is another important decision.

### 4. Capital market operations.

A business may try to raise funds from the capital markets and so finance staff should understand how these markets work. In particular, they need to know how finance can be raised through the markets, how securities (shares and loan capital) are priced and how the markets may react to proposed investment and financing plans.

### 5. Financial control.

Once plans are put into action, managers must try to ensure that things stay on course. Information is required on matters such as the profitability of investment projects, levels of working capital and cash flows, which can be used as a basis for monitoring performance and, where necessary, taking corrective action [2].

Perhaps the most controversial area of government intervention in securities markets is policies aimed to stabilize, or even fix, securities prices. The best known example of such policies is fixing the exchange rates, but there are many others. These include government purchases of equities to prevent price collapses. Policies restricting market trading are extremely controversial.

Whether they are desirable depends to some extent on whether they primarily discourage noise traders or arbitrageurs. Even if they primarily discourage the noise financial markets, such policies keep stock prices down even when high stock prices encourage both privately and socially desirable investment [3].

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## **FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN CORPORATE SECTOR OF ECONOMICS OF UKRAINE**

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*Theoretical principles and practice of financing of innovative activity in the corporate sector of economy of Ukraine are examined in the article.*

**Key words:** *Innovative activities, finance, economy, innovation, domestic activity.*

Despite the increase in amount of funding of innovative development in recent years in Ukraine, a large part of the problems in this area remain unsolved. In this context, the necessity of implementation of efficiency measures of the financial innovations is obvious, including scientific research, which would contribute to the improvement of the financial mechanism of innovative development. The use of science-based approach to the formation of this financial mechanism is able to turn them into an effective tool for improving of stimulation of economic development, improvement of the overall investment climate in the economy.

Therefore it is obvious that the problem of the using financial mechanism of innovative business in the corporate sector of the national economy confronts Ukrainian economics a series of complex issues that require scientific understanding and practical solutions.

Great contribution to the research of problems of of funding of innovative activity in the corporate sector of the economy made such famous scientists as A.I. Danilenko, M.I. Krupko, I.A. Fevral, S.V. Naumenkova, V.M. Fedosov, L.I. Fedulova and others [1].

The purpose of this article is research of the theoretical and practical bases of funding of innovative activity in the corporate sector of economy of Ukraine and prove ways to improve management of the appropriate financial resources.

Tendencies of development of innovative activity in the Ukrainian economy prove that currently there are two parallel processes: First, the business begins to form its own scientific base and develop cooperative ties with scientific research organizations, and, secondly, the country creates infrastructure of innovative activity. However, practice shows serious problems here. In fact, today in Ukraine, there is no long-term innovative strategies for the development of priority sectors of the economy, which would serve as a strategic mark when investing in certain branches.

Programs of loaning of entrepreneurial activity subject from the government budget provide partial repayment of percent by loan by government obtained from commercial banks (10-12%), or the direct providing of loans at percent lower than those offered by commercial banks by government. Both the first and second cases it is government assistance, as it provides exemption conditions of loaning for individual enterprises through resources or state denial of receiving its own means for providing financial resources to enterprises [2].

Unfortunately, continuous government support allows unprofitable enterprises to "stay afloat", and profitable - not to care about problems of reducing costs and improvement of production efficiency. In turn, This slows innovation reforms.

By mechanism of funding of innovative activity we mean a set of forms, methods and ways of funding of innovations that reflect the use of specific sources of funding in conjunction with the economic situation of the company, plans of its current activity and development.

Financial mechanism of innovative activity has three main elements: government funding, loans and self-financing. Government funding - this is funding of innovation activity of economy entities due to the budget and extra-budgetary funds. Loaning - is the funding of innovation activity due to bank loans and other credit institutions. Self-financing involves the use of own and joint stock financial resources for innovative purposes by economy entities. The main sources of own financial resources is the profit and amortization [3].

For the economy of Ukraine is important to the accelerated formation of financial associations are aimed at orienting the production of strategic and innovative tasks; the increased use of leasing new equipment and machines which are necessary for the development of production and increase its efficiency etc.

Thus, the solution to the existing in Ukraine problems of planning, use and management of financing of innovative development in the corporate sector and improving their efficiency is an essential prerequisite for successful economic development. Therefore, the solution of pressing innovation problems based on the various financial methods will give the opportunity to make a significant step in the development of the national economy of Ukraine.

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### **AGRICULTURE IN CANADA**

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*Дискусія про виробництво продукції сільського господарства в Данії. Про високі технології та інфраструктури, вирощування культур в господарствах.*

*Discuss about agriculture production in Denmark. About high technologies and infrastructure of cultivation crops in a farms.*

Canada is one of the largest agricultural producers and exporters in the world. As with other developed nations, the proportion of the population and GDP devoted to agriculture fell dramatically over the 20th century but it remains an important element of the Canadian economy. The modern agricultural sector demands that technical vocational colleges or institutes produce highly skilled personnel who can manage a variety of farms and production units, run processing enterprises, service market chains, manage and repair farm and processing machinery, monitor food quality and safety issues, and support AIS (Agricultural Innovation System) actors in assessing the suitability of a particular innovation for specific persons, communities, farming systems, and value chains. In addition to technical knowledge, technical personnel need critical behavioral skills such as teamwork, diligence, creativity, and entrepreneurship.

Agricultural education in Canada occurs formally at least 4 levels: school system, diploma (subdegree) level, university bachelor degree level, and postgraduate degree level (master's and doctoral). In addition, another informal level (ie, extension activities) operates as the link between scientific findings, technological developments and the farmer. Agricultural education in primary and secondary schools generally consists of a course designed to acquaint the student with the complexities of modern agriculture. Usually taught in high school, it is aimed at developing an awareness of the role of agriculture in society. Formal post-secondary education and extension activities constitute Canada's most significant agricultural education efforts.

The horticultural education and research capabilities in Canada do not reflect the importance of current changing trends in food and aesthetic demands. Many countries have similar problems in that agricultural education and research reflects a national interest in agronomic crops and animal husbandry. Historically and currently, resources have been allocated to reflect this. In addition, in the climate of broad agriculture there has traditionally been a tendency to equate many things as being horticulture simply because it was a convenient pigeon hole for putting things, e.g. insects and diseases studies only peripherally concerned with actual production. This has led many professionals-to-be to plot a pathway to a career by way of the disciplines of science with no regard for the understanding of the management of the whole plant which is the basis of horticultural manipulation.

In Canada with a population of over 25 million people, and a climatic and micro-climatic capability of producing all temperate region plants, only one University has a designated Department of Horticultural Science with more than 3 or 4 horticultural faculty members. Reflecting the national agricultural interests there are five Universities (University of British Columbia, University of Alberta, University of Manitoba, Macdonald College (McGill University, Montreal) and Nova Scotia Agricultural College)-with departments of Plant Science with large staffs. There is one French language University (Laval) with a Department of Plant Physiology that likewise has minimal interest in horticulture. One other University has a department of Horticulture, but with only 3 or 4 permanent faculty.

The process of transferring new developments in technology and farming techniques from researchers to farmers is called "extension." Those responsible for this process in Canada are generally employed by the provincial departments of agriculture such as agricultural representatives or, in Québec, *agronomes*. The need to engage in extension activity has long been recognized. In Ontario, the agricultural representative service was established in 1907 by Deputy Minister of Agriculture C.C. James, who placed 6 young OAC graduates in 6 high schools across the province. These men "would be the direct link between the farmers, the agricultural college, and the department of agriculture." James's idea of "ag reps" was so good that it was eventually copied by all other provinces.

The former Manitoba Agricultural College organized special "Better Farming Trains" which toured the province with demonstrations, lectures, exhibits and staff consultants. A similar technique was used by Macdonald College, which in addition appointed graduates as

"demonstrators" and stationed them in rural areas. This function was later taken over by the provincial extension service.

Extension educational and advisory activity is a major responsibility of provincial ministries of agriculture. The educational role is fulfilled by organizing and, in many cases, conducting short courses and workshops and by the preparation of interpretative bulletins and press releases for farmer use. Extension services are staffed by agricultural professionals and by specialists in various agricultural production problems. The agricultural representative can play a key role in identifying problems at the local level and in relaying these problems to the research scientist. In many instances the representative co-operates with the research scientist in the conduct of "local" tests of new technology.

Agricultural representatives, consultants and specialists provide assistance and advice to farmers on all aspects of farm management, cultivation, fertilization, harvesting, soil erosion and composition, disease prevention, nutrition, crop rotation and marketing. They are employed by businesses, institutions and governments that assist the farming community, or they may be self-employed.

Agricultural representatives, consultants and specialists perform some or all of the following duties:

- Provide counselling and advisory services to farmers on crop cultivation and fertilization, harvesting, animal and poultry care, disease prevention, farm management, farm financing, marketing and other agricultural subjects
- Prepare and conduct advisory information sessions and lectures for farmers and other groups
- Conduct research, analyze agricultural data and prepare research reports
- Liaise with researchers, educators and government or business managers on matters pertaining to farming and agriculture
- Maintain records of services provided and the effects of advice given.

Agricultural representatives, consultants and specialists may specialize in specific aspects of agriculture such as animal science, field crops, horticulture, soil science, irrigation or drainage, farm management, marketing, agricultural economics, land use, and environmental management, appraisal or extension and education.

The Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia received its first students in 1915 and was assisted in its development by Professor L.S. Klinck of Macdonald College. The faculty requires 4 years of study following senior matriculation, however the intention is to move to a second-year entry in the year 2000. The BSc degree (agriculture) is offered in agricultural economics, bioresource engineering (through the Faculty of Applied Science), animal science, food science, plant science and soil science. However, the faculty is in transformation and is working on several revised programs to be piloted in September 1999: the Food, Nutrition and Health Program will offer a BSc (food, nutrition and health) with majors in food science, nutritional sciences and dietetics; the Agroecology Program will offer a BSc (agroecology) with majors in agroecology, animal studies and horticulture; and Community and Environment is hoping to offer a Bachelor of human ecology and a Bachelor of environmental design and planning by the year 2000.

The degree of Bachelor of landscape architecture is no longer offered; in its place the faculty offers a first professional Masters degree in landscape architecture, as well as a research Masters, and the Masters of advanced studies in landscape architecture (MASLA). At the graduate level the MSc degree is offered in agricultural economics. Both MSc and PhD degrees are offered in animal science, food science, plant science, resource management (interdisciplinary) and soil science. The faculty also offers a post-baccalaureate diploma in aquaculture jointly with Malaspina University College.

Canada has a well-established agriculture industry with long-standing success in the global marketplace. Canada prides itself on its systems and policies that ensure world-class production standards.

#### **Література:**

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### **PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN UKRAINE**

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Foreign trade is a major source of filling the state budget of Ukraine. Last year, the development of trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine faced a number of problems, the key ones among which were associated with the diversification of the geopolitical and regional priorities of the Ukrainian state.

Globalization of world commodity markets and economies, growing importance of foreign economic and trade relations, development of international cooperation are responsible for the more and more close integration and interdependence of foreign trade and the domestic economy. However, the critical dependence of Ukraine on external markets is one of the major constraints affecting the economic development of the state. Therefore, the large-scale crisis in the international economy limits the ability to build up and geographically diversify our exports, which adversely affects the economy of Ukraine.

Especially negative impact on the dynamics of Ukraine's foreign trade will have the probable economic slowdown in China and Russia. On the other hand, these negative processes will have smaller impact on domestic agricultural exports, as in developing countries will continue dynamic increase in demand for food. Besides, with a positive scenario of development of the global metal products market (including overcoming the crisis in the industry in China and Turkey, as the main players in this market), Ukraine will have opportunities to improve the balance of its foreign trade.

Ukraine should pay attention to the fact that the economic activity needs reforms to build links with foreign markets and achieving competency in the external economy changes. There are still many problems in economic law level. Ukrainian economy needs changes, which will increase the efficiency of trade on the world market, the development of relations with international organizations and long-term cooperation.

From the perspective of the present, the major market in Ukraine is the CIS. So growth in countries engaged in importing its products is important for intensive export activities in Ukraine. We should mention, that the most important trade partner of Ukraine for many years has been the Russian Federation. This can be explained by a common production technology, socio-cultural and historical factors and regional characteristics.

Now Ukraine is in need of new markets. The search for such overseas markets and restoring markets which are not functioning at the appropriate level (India, China) are the main priorities of our economy. Such cooperation will have a positive impact on the domestic

economy. Economic consequences of the actual and potential negative impacts of global and regional processes will lead to risks of accelerated exhaustion of inner reserves of growth of the Ukrainian economy and decline in the effectiveness of use of external stabilization loans. This will reduce for Ukraine the economic effect of the action of free trade area with the EU and can trigger formation of a deep crisis in certain sectors of the domestic economy. Trading and geographical imbalance of Ukraine's exports and imports shows absence of the state export-import policies which adversely affects the guarantee of economic security of Ukraine.

Additional risks are connected with Russia's implementation of the strategy of blocking Ukraine's cooperation with the countries of the former Soviet Union and expulsion of Ukrainian products from priority export markets. Ukraine has a limited capacity to counteract Russia's measures for blocking Ukraine's trade and economic cooperation with individual countries and regional groups, primarily geographically remote and with low-official diplomatic presence of the official Kyiv. This needs an urgent start of political consultations with the EU, the USA and China to counteract such a threat. In particular, it is necessary to develop a "road map" of guidelines determining acceptable to the parties forms of cooperation in the sphere of foreign trade in third countries. Similar measures should also be taken within the framework of a dialogue with Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Spain, and Poland.

Thus, Ukraine is not a country which well experienced in an economical question. Our economy requires changes in public policy to improve the economic situation. Improving the economy system of our country by the changes in the legislation, looking on the experience of leading countries, rethinking functioning of markets and the proper and timely intervention in the economic part of life within the state can provide a balance of various economic sectors and certain balance in internal market. Such actions will help to achieve progressive structural changes in the economy of Ukraine and give equal opportunities to the trade community and lead to increase in importance of the country in the global market.

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### **DAS SCHWEIZERISCHE STEUERSYSTEM**

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*Швейцарія є однією із найбагатших країн світу, однак має чи не найменші податки. Однак податкова система в країні є складною і поділяється на 3 рівні: федеральні, кантональні і комунальні податки. Так як Швейцарія є конфедерацією, то в кожному кантоні податки відрізняються.*

***Ключові слова:** податкова система, федеральні податки, комунальні податки, кантональні податки.*

Das System der Besteuerung im Land ist ziemlich kompliziert. Es ist davon bedingt, dass sie auf etwas Niveaus unterteilt wird. Um wie zu verstehen ist das Steuersystem der Schweiz veranstaltet ist man notwendig, zu verstehen — teilen sie sich in 3 Arten: Die Kommunalen; Kanton; Die Föderalen.



Die föderalen Abzüge sind für alle Bürger der Macht einheitlich. Kantonalen bezahlen aller auch, aber ihr Satz hängt von der Lage direkt ab wo es physisch oder die Rechtsperson registriert ist. Es klärt sich damit, dass entsprechend der Verfassung der Schweiz, jeder Kanton die innere Steuerpolitik selbständig entwickelt und ernennt den Umfang der Sätze.

Die Abzüge, die für das Budget des konkreten Ortes vorbestimmt sind nennen kommunal. Im Allgemeinen, ihre ganze Summe bildet etwa 25 % von den Gesamterträgen.

Der Satz nach der Mehrwertsteuer befindet sich auf dem selben Niveau hier und entspricht den Standards übernommen in der Europäischen Union. Ihr Umfang bildet 7,6 % in 2017. Aber es ist nötig unbedingt dabei zu berücksichtigen, dass diese Kennziffer endgültig nicht ist und erstreckt sich nicht auf alle Dienstleistungen und die Waren. Nach einigen ihnen ist die Berechnung nach dem herabgesetzten Prozentsatz vorgesehen.

Für die Zahler der Mehrwertsteuer im Land gelten die natürlichen Personen und die Organisationen, die die Unternehmertätigkeit führen, mit der inneren Wendung über 100 Tausend lokaler Franc.

Eine Besonderheit des schweizerischen Systems ist, was bei der Berechnung des Reingewinnes, hier zugelassen wird die Schäden abzuziehen, die für sieben letzte Jahre getragen sind. Dabei ist nötig es zu berücksichtigen, dass sich jede Art nach den Prozentsätzen unterscheiden kann, je nach dem Kanton. Wenn die Steuer auf den Gewinn zu nehmen, so wird er insgesamt über das Land im Umfang 4-25 % erhoben.

Ausgabe: Obwohl sich die Besteuerung der Schweiz nach den Kantonen und den Stadtverwaltungen stark unterscheiden, wird insgesamt das System einen vorteilhaftest und günstig dem Leben und dem Business angenommen. Es spielt die nicht unwesentliche Rolle in der Auswahl des Landes des Aufenthaltes für die Emigranten aus verschiedenen Staaten.

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### **BUSSINES MANAGEMENT**

*Мозулевська А.Д. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 2/1*

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Most people prefer to deal with other individuals and businesses they are familiar with. This means you and your business need to get public exposure. Attending networking events like Chamber of Commerce meetings, conferences, and industry seminars is an effective way to do this. The more times you are seen at these events, the more people will become familiar with you and start to trust you [1].

Business management is a broad field that trains people for managerial roles in technology, retail, education, government and other sectors. **Business management degrees** enable you to acquire a mix of technical and soft skills. Technical skills in business management include learning the principles of accounting and finance, business law, operations management and information systems. Soft skills are equally important in business management and could include learning about leadership, negotiations, teamwork and employee motivation [2].

University courses in the fields of **business and management** are among the most popular worldwide, at both undergraduate and graduate levels of study. Business and management

degrees range from broad and comprehensive to highly specialized programs, spanning subjects including accounting, finance, business administration, economics, marketing and management – each of which provides further opportunities for specialization.

At graduate level, the MBA, aimed at those who have already gained significant professional experience in a business and management role, remains a very popular option, and one that continues to promise high returns in terms of career progression. However, many other master's degrees in business and management subjects are also growing in popularity, typically requiring a lower up-front investment and little to no professional experience, as well as the chance to gain a more specialized qualification.

Find out more about different types of business and management degrees with our dedicated guides, which include information on entry requirements, course specializations and career paths [3].

Business Management at King's is a broad discipline encompassing a number of specialist fields including economics, psychology, sociology, accounting, finance, marketing, law and human resource management. With strong links to the business world surrounding our campus in the heart of London, our students have excellent networking opportunities and a wealth of entrepreneurial, business and economic societies to engage with and enhance their studies [4].

Studies in **business & management** open the door to many fields, such as marketing, human resources, finance & banking to mention a few. There is an aspect of business & management in every industry and you will find a wide range of programs to choose from, depending on what areas you want to focus on. Find your program by combining search criteria, such as place and education type [5].

**Management** in all business and human organization activity is the act of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives. Management comprises planning, organizing, staffing, leading or directing, and controlling an organization (a group of one or more people or entities) or effort for the purpose of accomplishing a goal.

Business managers exist in a variety of industries, and often have training or education, such as Master's degrees in Business Administration (MBAs), which help them do their jobs more effectively. They can work in highly specialized ways, managing a single department, or they may work as managers or owners of smaller companies, doing just about everything needed to ensure that all aspects of the business and all its requirements are met. Sometimes the business manager is defined as the person who must facilitate the work without actually doing the work that is required. This isn't meant as a negative statement; it merely means that the business manager is responsible for making sure employees are functioning at optimum levels, and that the manager effectively oversees, plans, and delegates.

Under the job title of business manager, you'll note these folks doing a variety of things. They may supervise employees responsible for things like production and sales, plan work schedules, make decisions about employee rewards, reviews or reprimands, and help to determine when the company might not be operating at its financial peak. When such is the case, they may create business plans to increase profitability.

Some business managers primarily oversee supervisors and don't have quite as much contact with employees that produce the majority of products or sell things. In this sense they could be called the supervisor of supervisors. Others are directly responsible for employee reviews, training, and motivation [6].

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## THE MAIN AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF UKRAINE

*Невідомий О. – здобувач вищої освіти групи А1/1*

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*Незважаючи на перспективи розвитку аграрного сектору України, індустрія стикається з багатьма проблемами. Девальвація гривні, яка спровокувала зростання цін на паливо та добрива, призвела до підвищення цін на сільськогосподарську продукцію. На додаток, сільське господарство України переживає фінансові труднощі та деградацію сільськогосподарських угідь.*

Despite the prospects of development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine, the industry is faced with many problems. The devaluation of the hryvnia provoked a rise in price of fuel, fertilizer and so on, in particular, has led to increase in the cost of crop production, experts say. In addition, the industry's staffing problems are fixed, financing difficulties and degradation of farmland.

Thus, Ukrainian agriculture has twenty-two years in a state of crisis. As a result, disorganized, not only once powerful agricultural enterprises and bankrupt economy-millionaires, lack of fertilizers has led to a reduction in grain crops and industrial crops, technical park has decreased by 70% and decreased the number of cattle, poultry and pigs, and destroyed livestock facilities, irrigation systems. The position of the village catastrophic.

According to the most important indicators of production has fallen to the level of the late 50's in Ukraine - the beginning of the 60's and is now on the "third world" country level. Since the development of the agribusiness sectors should be a priority for Ukrainian economy, there is a need for detailed analysis of national agricultural problems and their possible solutions.

Basic problems:

1) raising the cost of crop production.

Agricultural production involves the use of productive resources industry – labor, land, water, material, during which they are partially or completely consumed, and their cost is transferred to the start of production. Total consumption and production transferred to the productive resources of the costs of its production. There are social costs and costs of production of certain companies. Social costs – a combination of society as a whole costs for the production of a particular type of product.

Production costs of the enterprise consist of labor costs, the payment for the land and the cost of consumption – the annual depreciation of fixed assets – machinery, equipment and resources that are consumed in the production process – seed, feed, fertilizer and fuel. These costs are part of cost of production. Costs of production are the economic foundation of the cost. Hence the cost of a collection of current, that is, the annual costs of the enterprise for the production and marketing of products, expressed in monetary terms.

Cost of production is one of the most important quality indicators, reflecting all aspects of economic activity of enterprises, their achievements and shortcomings. The level of cost associated with the volume and quality of production, the use of working time, raw materials, equipment, payroll expenditure and so on.

The cost price is the basis of determining the prices for products. Its reduction leads to an increase in the amount of profit and profitability. To achieve cost reduction is necessary to know

its composition, structure and factors of its dynamics, methods of costing. All this is the subject of the statistical study of the analysis of the cost.

## 2) Degradation of agricultural land.

Most of black soils have already exhausted and lost their productivity due to non-compliance with cultivation rules. Soils are not supported with fertilizers and other useful elements. And the amount of humus decreases every year.

Naturally, the current state of regional development requires improvements in all components of the economic mechanism. It is important to develop innovative technologies.

Innovative in the field of agriculture are considered the technology of biofuels, based on the processing of raw materials. The raw materials can be used agricultural wastes and by-products of food production. By processing the biomass, which is now the most important source of alternative energy, Ukraine, according to experts' findings, has 30-40% reduction in natural gas consumption.

Strategic priority for social and economic development of Ukraine should be to improve food security of the state, based on increasing food production, improving the quality and balance of nutrients.

All these problems should be, so to speak, to push our power to deliberate and science-based activities in the field of agriculture. Among them is necessary to select a stable state support of agricultural producers, attract foreign investments, the issuance of short-term and long-term loans.

## Conclusions:

Despite the problems that accompany the current stage of development of agricultural production in Ukraine, in the alternative, the reform and expansion of production capacity in the agricultural sector does not exist. We have been working hard to make our agricultural products could reach a new level of competition with similar products in the world's advanced economies next few years.

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## DIE AUBENWIRTSCHAFT DEUTSCHLANDS

*Обушенкова С. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 2/1*

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*Зовнішня торгівля відіграє вирішальну роль в економічному житті Німеччини.*

*Кожний третій працюючий в країні працює безпосередньо на експорт. Найбільшим торгівельним партнером Німеччини є США.*

**Ключові слова:** *зовнішня торгівля, експорт, торгівельний партнер*

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist der Staat in Mitteleuropa, wird Nord- und Baltisch von den Meeren gewaschen. Grenzt an neun Staaten – Dänemark, Belgien, den Niederlanden, Luxemburg, Österreich, der Schweiz, Frankreich, Tschechien und Polen.

Die Außenwirtschaft spielt eine entscheidende Rolle im Wirtschaftsleben Deutschlands. Es steht nach den USA an zweiter Stelle im Welthandel. Jeder dritte Erwerbstätige im Lande arbeitet direkt für den Export. Eine derart große Abhängigkeit von der Außenwirtschaft hat

folgenden Grund: Deutschland ist ein dicht besiedeltes Industrieland mit nur sehr geringen eigenen Rohstoffvorkommen. Es verfügt über einen hohen Stand der Technologie und einen leistungsfähigen Produktionsapparat.

Sie ist der Hauptproduzent der Produktion des Maschinenbaues und der führende Exporteur der Wagen und der Ausrüstung unter den EU-Ländern. Deutschland kann man als der zweifellose Führer im weltweiten Kraftfahrzeugbau nennen. Vom Ende die 19 Jh. hat sich die Spezialisierung Deutschlands auf der Ausgabe und dem Export der Produktion der Maschinenbau-, chemischen Industrie, und ebenso die Elektrotechniken geklärt.

Man kann bemerken, dass die äußerlichen Beziehungen die Schlüsselrolle im Wirtschaftsleben Deutschlands spielen. Von Anfang an trat sie für die engen Interfachbeziehungen in der Weltwirtschaft und das Prinzip der internationalen Teilung des Werkes auf. Entsprechend ihm wird auch die Außenhandelspolitik Deutschlands gebaut. Die Bundesrepublik tritt für die weitere Liberalisierung des weltweiten Handels mit der stärkeren Berücksichtigung der ökologischen und sozialen Aspekte im Geiste der standfesten Entwicklung auf. Die Offenheit hat in Bezug auf die Außenwelt dazu gebracht, dass Deutschland - den Botschafter der USA - zweiten nach dem Umfang die Außenhandelswendung in der Welt hat.

Die Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft (EG) haben Zollunion verwirklicht: sie haben den Handelsaustausch untereinander von allen Zöllen und mengenmäßigen Beschränkungen befreit. Deshalb sind die größten Handelspartner der Bundesrepublik die EG-Staaten. 52% der Gesamteinfuhr in die Bundesrepublik kommen aus den EG-Staaten, 51% der Ausfuhr liefert Deutschland an die EG-Staaten. Die beiden größten Handelspartner Deutschlands sind Frankreich und die Niederlande. Auf der Lieferantenliste der deutschen Importeure nehmen die Niederlande den ersten Platz ein, und Frankreich steht an der zweiten Stelle. Bei der Zufuhr belegt Frankreich den ersten Rang, dann kommen die USA. Für die Erschließung oder Sicherung der Außenmärkte gewinnen private Auslandsinvestitionen immer größere Bedeutung. Etwa 80% aller Investitionen entfallen auf die westlichen Industrieländer und 15 % auf die Entwicklungsländer.

Zur Zeit die Reihe der Zweige der deutschen Industrie, seit dem Maschinenbau und dem Kraftfahrzeugbau und die Pharmaindustrie und die Produktion der Sportartikel beendend, exportieren die Produktion erfolgreich. Es fördert auch andere Zweige. Jedoch werden die höchsten Wachstumsraten in der Sphäre der Dienstleistungen, vor allem in solchen Sektoren wie die Logistik, die Versicherung, die Informationstechnologien, die Unternehmerdienstleistungen und das Gesundheitswesen in die nächsten Jahrzehnte erwartet.

Die enge Verflechtung der deutschen Wirtschaft mit der weltweiten Wirtschaft zieht auch eine bestimmte Abhängigkeit. Deshalb reagiert Deutschland auf alle Störungen im weltweiten Handel und auf die Veränderungen der weltweiten Konjunktur feinfühlig: es berührt die Arbeitsplätze, die Kapitalanlage, die Einkünfte und den Lebensstandard. Die stabile Weltwirtschaft, die Freiheit des Handels und das geregelte Devisensystem sind die wichtigen Vorbedingungen für die positive ununterbrochene Entwicklung der deutschen Volkswirtschaft.

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## WEEDS AS A SPECIAL GROUP OF PLANTS

*Остапенко О. – здобувач вищої освіти групи А 2/1*

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*Дане дослідження присвячено вивченню бур'янів, які представляють собою особливий вид рослин у сільському господарстві. За допомогою вивчення особливостей цієї групи рослин буде легше уникнути поганих урожаїв.*

*This article is devoted to the study of weeds, which are a special type of plants in agriculture. This study can help us to avoid bad yields.*

Etymologically, "weed" derives from the Old English word for "grass" or "herb," but during the Middle Ages the meaning has changed to indicate an undesirable plant that grows where it is not wanted, especially among agricultural plots. This has historically been the primary meaning of the word, although in the nineteenth century, American writers grew increasingly aware that calling a plant a "weed" was an arbitrary human judgment, as there is no natural category of weeds. In the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, a weed "is a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered." Today, biologists tend to share that opinion, since many of the plants that are designated as weeds are, in fact, closely related to popular crops. Indeed, "weed" has fallen out of usage among biologists, although those who study agriculture still find the term useful in discussions of weed control and management [2].

American weed control only developed out of the manual methods of pulling and hoeing in the early twentieth century, when salts and other chemicals began to be used as herbicides. However, since the 1970s, as environmental and health concerns have been raised, less toxic methods of weed control have been explored, although it has been found that any interference can have unintended ecological effects. For example, the introduction of a natural predator of an unwanted species—termed "biological control"—can devastate other local species or even, by reducing competition, cause a different species to grow out of control [2].

Moreover, "weed" has recently developed a new meaning in North America as a term that is applied to so-called invasive species, or non-native plants. Throughout the history of the Americas, as people have immigrated they have tended to bring along the flora and fauna of their homeland, thus intentionally—and at times unintentionally—introducing new species to the continents. Some of these non-native species have multiplied to such an extent that they threaten, or have already destroyed, the biological balance of local environments. This problem has been especially pronounced in Hawaii, Florida, California, and New York State. However, the term "weed" is generally not applied to all introduced or non-native plants but rather to those that are doing the greatest harm to biodiversity and are least controllable through human interference.

Scientists have discovered certain common characteristics among many of the most successful invasive species. They tend to be able to flourish in a variety of climatic zones and to reproduce easily and quickly over long periods with small seeds that are less likely to be eaten. However, non-native plants may also have an advantage in that they can exploit unfilled niches in their new lands while perhaps avoiding traditional enemies. Modern mobility and faster forms of transportation are exacerbating the problem in America and around the world [2].

Weed control is important in agriculture. Methods include hand cultivation with hoes, powered cultivation with cultivators, smothering with mulch, lethal wilting with high heat, burning, or chemical attack with herbicides [1].

Certain classes of weeds share adaptations to ruderal environments, that is to say, disturbed environments where soil or natural vegetative cover has been damaged or frequently gets damaged, disturbances that give the weeds advantages over desirable crops, pastures, or

ornamental plants. The nature of the habitat and its disturbances will affect or even determine which types of weed communities become dominant.

Examples of such ruderal or pioneer species include plants that are adapted to naturally occurring disturbed environments such as dunes and other windswept areas with shifting soils, alluvial flood plains, river banks and deltas, and areas that are burned repeatedly. Since human agricultural practices often mimic these natural environments where weedy species have evolved, some weeds are effectively preadapted to grow and proliferate in human-disturbed areas such as agricultural fields, lawns, roadsides, and construction sites. The weedy nature of these species often gives them an advantage over more desirable crop species because they often grow quickly and reproduce quickly, they commonly have seeds that persist in the soil seed bank for many years, or they may have short lifespans with multiple generations in the same growing season. In contrast, perennial weeds often have underground stems that spread under the soil surface or, like ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), have creeping stems that root and spread out over the ground.

Some plants become dominant when introduced into new environments because the animals in their original environment, that compete with them or feed on them are absent; in what is sometimes called the “natural enemies hypothesis”, plants freed from these specialist consumers may become dominant. An example is Klamath weed, that threatened millions of hectares of prime grain and grazing land in North America after it was accidentally introduced, but was reduced to a rare roadside weed within several years after some of its natural enemies were imported during World War II. In locations where predation and mutually competitive relationships are absent, weeds have increased resources available for growth and reproduction. The weediness of some species that are introduced into new environments may be caused by their production of allelopathic chemicals which indigenous plants are not yet adapted to, a scenario sometimes called the "novel weapons hypothesis". These chemicals may limit the growth of established plants or the germination and growth of seeds and seedlings.

Another of the ways in which the ecological role of a plant can make it a weed even if it is in itself inoffensive, is if it harbours a pest that is dependent on it for survival; for example, *Berberis* species are intermediate hosts for stem rust fungi, so that they promote serious damage to wheat crops when growing near the fields [1].

A number of native or non-native plants are unwanted in a specific location for a number of reasons. An important one is that they interfere with food and fiber production in agriculture, wherein they must be controlled in order to prevent lost or diminished crop yields. Other important reasons are that they interfere with other cosmetic, decorative, or recreational goals, such as in lawns, landscape architecture, playing fields, and golf courses. Similarly, they can be of concern for environmental reasons whereby introduced species out-compete for resources or space with desired endemic plants. For all these reasons; horticulture, both functional and cosmetic, and environmental, - weeds interfere by:

- competing with the desired plants for the resources that a plant typically needs, namely, direct sunlight, soil nutrients, water, and (to a lesser extent) space for growth;
- providing hosts and vectors for plant pathogens, giving them greater opportunity to infect and degrade the quality of the desired plants;
- providing food or shelter for animal pests such as seed-eating birds and Tephritid fruit flies that otherwise could hardly survive seasonal shortages;
- offering irritation to the skin or digestive tracts of people or animals, either physical irritation via thorns, prickles, or burs, or chemical irritation via natural poisons or irritants in the weed (for example, the poisons found in *Nerium* species);
- causing root damage to engineering works such as drains, road surfaces, and foundations, blocking streams and rivulets.

In weed ecology some authorities speak of the relationship between "the three Ps": plant, place, perception. These have been very variously defined, but the weed traits listed by H.G. Baker are widely cited.

Weeds have long been a concern, perhaps as long as humans have cultivated plants. They are mentioned in various historic texts, such as a Shakespearean sonnet

"Cursed is the ground because of you; through painful toil you will eat of it all the days of your life. It will produce thorns and thistles for you, and you will eat the plants of the field. By the sweat of your brow you will eat your food until you return to the ground" [1].

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## **PROSPECTS OF TRAINING ABROAD**

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*Дана стаття розкриває перспективи проходження закордонної практики по сільськогосподарській програмі у Швейцарії під час навчання в Миколаївському національному аграрному університеті.*

*This article shows the prospects of practical training abroad on the agricultural program in Switzerland during the study at National Agrarian University in Mykolayiv.*

Switzerland (officially the Swiss) is a country in Europe. While still named the "Swiss Confederation" for historical reasons, modern Switzerland is a federal republic consisting of 26 cantons, with Bern as the capital. The country is situated in Western and Central Europe and borders on Italy to the South, France to the West, Germany to the North, Austria and Liechtenstein to the East. While the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population is 8 million people. Among the largest cities are to be found: two global and economic centres Zürich and Geneva.

My farm grows Bio fruit. They have over 30 sorts of apples and pears. Their products are for sale nearly all over the territory of the country. Erwin and Cristian VOGT are doing this business in farming for many years.

My practice started in August, 2015. We cut superfluous garden-stuffs on trees. So apples grow bigger and more juicy.

Flukotractor – machine for harvesting of different fruit and vegetables, provides safety of fruit from damages.

After harvesting we packed fruit for the order of biggest companies – Coop and Migros.

Coop was founded on January 11, 1890 on the basis of association of five cooperative stores into Association of Swiss consumer co-operation under the name "VSK". By the end of the year the amount of store-members grew to 43, and in 1915 they were already 407.

Since 1978 Coop supports the idea and fights for proper keeping of farm animals. History of Natura began with an organic beef. 1993 – Coop inculcates the trade mark Naturaplan for food staffs from organic agriculture, that have marking of Bio Suisse. Thus, Coop first made organic food accessible for all consumers. Coop cooperated with the little union of organic farmers and made agreement with it about strategic partnership.

1997 - Coop begins collaboration with the Research institute of organic agriculture (FiBL, Switzerland)



The biggest Swiss trade network "Migros" was founded in 1925 in Zurich by Gottlieb Duttweiler. Today the company "Migros" has 610 retail objects that occupy an area of 1290000. Migros is the biggest employer in Switzerland. A trademark of company is a capital orange letter "M", for what a company was nicknamed by a n"orange giant" ("Orangeriese").

The emblem of company symbolizes a bridge that connects a producer and a customer. The supermarkets of "MIGROS" depending on sizes are divided into three categories: little "M" (291 supermarkets), middle "MM" (to 213 supermarkets) and large "MMM" (39 super markets). Thus, the company has in Switzerland 543 supermarkets. This company has also 3 supermarkets in France ("Migros France") and 4 supermarkets in Germany («GM Basel»).

During my practical training in Switzerland I have learned a lot of new information: how to look properly after fruit trees, assort garden-stuffs, pack and send an order for supermarkets and I considerably improved my knowledge of foreign languages: English and German. It is very important to learn English because English is spoken everywhere in Europe.

УДК: 811.111

## **THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE BANKING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE**

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In the modern situation of national economy development the condition of banking system is crucial. Obviously banks are one of the main sources of financial resources investment in the economy of the country. Strong banking system is a necessary condition of a stable and balanced development of Ukrainian economy and its integration in the world economy. In the situation of low development of stock market and nonbanking financial intermediary that meets the needs of the real sectors of economy and individuals in resources. With the development of international relations and increasing of globalization a lot of problems appear in the banking sector. These problems should be resolved immediately to ensure stability and normal functioning of the national economy. Due to rapid development of financial globalization process the banking system is confronted with more and more tasks, in the case of solution of which Ukraine will become an active participant in globalization processes.

The contribution of Ukrainian scientists in the solving of problems of banking system development is very important, but it is necessary to pay attention to the objective importance for further analysis and identifying of key directions of banks stabilizing.

The banking system of Ukraine is entering into the year 2017 with the unsolved problems of 2014-16 years. A significant devaluation of the national currency, the decline in the economy, military operations in the eastern region and the annexation of the Crimea, insufficient corporate management led to deterioration in the quality of the loan portfolio of banks. The existing situation calls for a study of trends and measures of restructuring the banking system of Ukraine aimed at stabilizing and increasing its effectiveness.

Restructuring is one of the main ways to recover the banking system, in particular, to form its new configuration using measures for restructuring, reorganization and liquidation of banks. The main methodological principles of reorganization and restructuring of commercial banks should be: the priority of interests of the society and the state rather than individual interests of the bank; use of reorganization as a method of troubled banks sanitation; improvement of banks stability and efficiency; provision of payment system stable work and stability of the national currency.

To strengthen the banking system the National Bank of Ukraine pulls the troubled banks out of market as well as the banks involved in money laundering. Further restructuring of the banking system of Ukraine should be aimed at two objectives: ensuring the stability of its work and gradual increase of its efficiency. To achieve this the mechanism of controlling risks in the banking system should be changed: instead of mass closing down of banks conditions should be created to promote their merger and buyout by investors. To do this, change the mechanism to counter the risks in the banking system: instead of indiscriminate closure of banks should create conditions and promote their merger and buyout investors. This way may be longer, but much more civilized and productive. The requirements to equity growth with ensuring guarantees to investors, especially foreign ones, will reduce risks without destroying trust and without funds losses for businesses and individuals.

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## **PRECISION FARMING**

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*Було проаналізовано точне землеробство як рішення багатьох проблем агрономів та людства загалом. Виявлено, що точне землеробство дозволяє контролювати кожен квадратний метр поля, завдяки чому можна: поліпшити здоров'я ґрунту, захистити рослини від різних шкідників та хвороб, контролювати вміст поживних речовин та економити паливо, добрива та час. Точне землеробство включає в себе використання новітніх технологій. А найголовнішою його перевагою є захист навколишнього середовища.*

*Precision agriculture was observed as a decision of many problems of agronomists and all humanity. Precision agriculture allows controlling every square meter of a field, owing to precision agriculture we can improve soil health, protect plants from different pests and diseases, control content of soil nutrients. Also we can save fuel, fertilizers and time. It also involves new technologies.*

When you examine manuals of growing culture crops you must see small parts given to environmental conditions. For normal growth plants need 5 factors required for life: temperature, water, air, light, nutrients [1, p. 19]. If plants do not secure the 5 factors required for life, people will not pick up the good harvest. Also in manuals grant attention was paid to air-gas composition of the soil and ways how to defend crops from different pests and diseases. As you know agronomists had collision with the same aforesaid problems and at last they found decision. This is precision farming or precision agriculture (PA). The aim of PA is to reduce production costs and increase yields while improving soil health and delivering other positive benefits to the environment. Also PA is using latest technologies. For example: high precision positioning systems, automated steering systems, geomapping, sensors and remote sensing, integrated electronic communications between components in a system, variable rate technology.

Precision agriculture (PA) is a farming management concept based on observing, measuring and responding to inter and intra-field variability in crops. The goal of precision agriculture research is to define a decision support system (DSS) for whole farm management with the goal of optimizing returns on inputs while preserving resources [2].

PA favours for increase productivity, economy of fuel, fertilizer, sowing material. PA is undoubtedly better than received and antiquated farming methods.

PA greatly facilitates life of an ordinary agronomist. But the biggest advantage for us is not that it saves resources; it is a reduction the risk of environmental pollution. This is very important because the main task of human is to preserve the Earth for all mankind.

The concept of precision agriculture first emerged in the United States in the early 1980's. Precursor nations were the United States, Canada and Australia. In Europe it was the United Kingdom and France. In Latin America the leading country is Argentina [2].

The aim of PA is to reduce production costs and increase yields while improving soil health and delivering other positive benefits to the environment. Let me explain how PA saves soil: in conventional farming, fertilizers and crop control substances are applied uniformly over fields, leading to over-application in some places and underapplication in others. PA methods enable fertilizers to be locally applied [4, p. 15].

I want to show you a detailed list of the most common technologies applied to Precision Farming practices, take a look at the following explanatory items:

- High precision positioning systems (like GPS) are the key technology to achieve accuracy when driving in the field, providing navigation and positioning capability anywhere on earth, anytime under any all conditions. The systems record the position of the field using geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) and locate and navigate agricultural vehicles within a field with 2 cm accuracy.

- Automated steering systems: enable to take over specific driving tasks like auto-steering, overhead turning, following field edges and overlapping of rows. These technologies reduce human error and are the key to effective site management:

- Assisted steering systems show drivers the way to follow in the field with the help of satellite navigation systems such as GPS. This allows more accurate driving but the farmer still needs to steer the wheel.

- Automated steering systems, take full control of the steering wheel allowing the driver to take the hands off the wheel during trips down the row and the ability to keep an eye on the planter, sprayer or other equipment.

- Intelligent guidance systems provide different steering patterns depending on the shape of the field and can be used in combination with above systems.

- Geomapping: used to produce maps including soil type, nutrients levels etc in layers and assign that information to the particular field location.

- Sensors and remote sensing: collect data from a distance to evaluating soil and crop health (moisture, nutrients, compaction, crop diseases). Data sensors can be mounted on moving machines.

- Integrated electronic communications between components in a system for example, between tractor and farm office, tractor and dealer or spray can and sprayer.

- Variable rate technology (VRT): ability to adapt parameters on a machine to apply, for instance, seed or fertilizer according to the exact variations in plant growth, or soil nutrients and type [3].

Now I propose to look through "Top 10 technologies in precision agriculture".

1. GPS/GNSS
2. Mobile Devices (personal control from own device)
3. Robotics (robots are taking on many tasks in agriculture these days, including planting greenhouse crops and pruning vineyards)

4. Irrigation (products now allow growers to remotely monitor and control nearly every facet of their irrigation operation; the systems save water, time, fuel, and wear and tear on vehicles)
5. Internet Of Things
6. Sensors (wireless sensors have been used in precision ag and/to gather data on soil water availability, soil compaction, soil fertility, leaf temperature, leaf area index, plant water status, local climate data, insect-disease-weed infestation, and more)
7. Variable Rate Seeding
8. Weather Modeling
9. Nitrogen Modeling
10. Standardization [5].

In Ukraine we should develop this direction. Unfortunately we cannot do it now, because even developed countries have a lot of obstacles to the adoption of precision agriculture by farmers. These include cultural perception, lack of local technical expertise, infrastructure and institutional constraints, knowledge and technical gaps and high start-up costs with in some cases a risk of insufficient return on the investment [4].

The goals of inculcation PA are the protection of environment, the getting of high productive and to ensure a high level of production while improving the protection of natural resources. Precision agriculture is an information-based, decision-making approach to farm management designed to improve the agricultural process by precisely managing each step. In this manner, PA can provide a management approach optimizing both agricultural production and profitability – which is the key goal of most farming enterprises. Additionally, part of profitability can come from the reduced use of inputs (machinery, labour, fertilizer, chemicals, seeds, water, energy, etc.), leading to both cost savings and also environmental benefits. Today, the technological infrastructure of precision agriculture is in place to support a wider implementation [4, p. 43].

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4. Precision agriculture: an opportunity for EU farmers: potential support with the CAP 2014-2020
5. <https://www.therobotreport.com/news/top-10-technologies-in-precision-agriculture>

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### **DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY**

*Решетніков В. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 4/1*

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Одним із факторів, що впливає на здатність підприємства протистояти поширенню кризових процесів та дозволяє забезпечити більш-менш стабільну діяльність, навіть в умовах спаду загальної ділової активності, є вироблення та реалізація стратегії диверсифікації як одного із стратегічних напрямків розвитку. Стратегія диверсифікації охоплює усі напрямки діяльності підприємства і дає змогу діяти так, щоб закріпити свої позиції у різних галузях і забезпечити отримання прибутку.

To assess the impact of diversification the supply of coal and gas it is necessary to reasonably measure its level. We use quantitative and qualitative indicators. Also use the absolute level of diversification. It is determined by the total number of independent suppliers of gas, coal. For a more complete understanding of the nature of diversification it is advisable to allocate a separate number of suppliers of coal. According to the world standards energy imports are considered to be reliable if delivery occurs at least three sources. Coal supply is diversified in case of observance of this condition [1].

However, the question of gas supplies is more acute, because the Cabinet of Ministers deprived of some 100 powerful domestic enterprises the opportunity to choose natural gas supplier. Restrictions will apply during this winter.

“Naftogaz” is the largest transit country of Russian gas to European consumers. “Naftogaz” is guided by two main criteria for the Ukrainian market in the issue of gas imports: competitive price and guarantee security of supply. The inflexible position of “Gazprom” on these criteria has led to the fact that the Russian proposal is not competitive for the past year [5].

The energy dependence of Ukraine from import of oil and gas is very high, which poses a threat to energy security of the country. This threat is greatly compounded due to the fact that the import of energy resources not diversified enough. Russia is virtually the only supplier in our country. The gas dispute initiated by state holding “Naftogaz of Ukraine” against Russian gas monopolist company “Gazprom” in the Stockholm Arbitration court (Sweden) regarding price and terms of Russian gas supplies to Ukraine under the contract, signed in 2009 can have a significant impact on the work of “Naftogaz” and carries certain risks for Ukrainian companies. About a hundred businesses will be forced to buy gas only from the NJSC “Naftogaz of Ukraine”, without possible alternatives, which entail greater risks, both financial and production plan. This is why large enterprises should pay attention to energy saving [2, p. 37].

The main goal of the strategy of energy saving in the building materials industry is the development of existing and introduction of new energy efficient technologies in production processes of cement, building materials, precast, concrete structures and other products, increasing the degree of utilization of secondary energy resources, introduction of modern systems of accounting and control of energy use [3, p. 62].

The strategic objective of energy saving at the enterprise is possible due to the implementation of the following priorities and activities:

- a) the main directions of improving energy efficiency in the cement industry are: the transition to semi-dry and dry methods of cement production;
- b) use of new energy-saving technologies in industry of wall materials, which should include joint drying and firing of bricks under hydrothermal conditions, namely, the heat treatment in an environment of steam at a gauge pressure and a high speed of drying, which gives the possibility of nearly one-third reduction in the cost of fuel for evaporation;
- c) increasing use of thermal secondary energy resources require the following activities: development of fuel and energy balances of enterprises and on the basis of a comprehensive scheme of use of secondary energy resources; introduction of installations for utilization of heat radiated by the housings of rotary kilns; the use of heat recovery systems for heat utilization of clinker in the furnace head; the implementation of heat exchanger to use the heat of compressed air at compressor stations; to use the waste heat boilers [4, p. 112-113].

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## **YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE: THE CURRENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM**

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*Однією з найбільших соціально-економічних проблем України визначено проблему безробіття молоді. У статті описаний стан проблеми на сьогодні та запропоновані перспективи її вирішення.*

One of the biggest native socio-economic problems is unemployment. According to the UN data, today every third person in the world capable of working does not work or has casual or seasonal employment. In December, 2016 the number of registered unemployed people was 467.5 thousand, or 27.5% of all unemployed people of working age (ILO methodology). Among them almost one in nine lost his/her job for economic reasons [3; 6].

It should be noted that Ukraine has been facing the problem of youth unemployment since the beginning of market reform (in 1990's). In the current global economic crisis this problem is especially severe, since there's a growth trend of youth unemployment. According to sociological surveys in recent years Ukraine confronted such problems of employment as the reducing number of employees in the country, growth of labour mobility, increasing number of employees in the shadow sector, the emerging child labour markets, dismissal of layers of population which are rated by the Labour Law as the most unprotected ones (for example, youth) [1, p. 22; 2, p. 51].

According to the State Employment service the number of unemployed people is growing, every day 9-12 thousand people join the ranks of people without a job. These are mainly active, dynamic and educated young people. By January 1, 2016 the total number of Ukrainian unemployed young people (up to 35 years) made up 43,3% [5]. It should be taken into account that in recent years the proportion of youth in our country's population's structure decreased significantly. High unemployment rate is evidence of instability in the economy and has its negative socio-economic consequences for the country.

Ukrainian experts underline that the rights and duties of graduates of higher educational establishments, regulations covering their employment are stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" as well as the Code of Laws on Work in Ukraine "On Population Employment", article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Assisting in Social Formation and Youth Development" in which the state guarantees the able-bodied youth the right to work on equal terms with other categories of citizens [4]. But still there is much work to be done in this sphere. It is bound to be carried on in two domains: legal and practical. For years, the Ministry of

Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine has been developing a set of youth work centers, and youth public organizations to facilitate the outcomes of this work [1, p. 22; 2, p. 56].

In view of the above discussed, an important task is to identify the main reasons affecting youth unemployment, develop a unified state policy in this field, as well as offer recommendations taking into account the future youth graduates dynamics. The following causes of youth unemployment have surfaced: a) at times, young people are insufficiently informed about the requirements of a modern labour market; b) often the profession received by the graduates, under new changing conditions, appears unclaimed in the labour market; c) employers are sometimes unable to estimate youth's mobility, flexibility, ability to learn; d) the skills of competent job search, negotiating with employers are often absent; e) young people tend to have overestimated expectations as to the salary and working conditions [4].

Analyzing these factors and with the account taken of article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Assistance in Social Formation and Youth Development in Ukraine” it is possible to reach a conclusion that to solve the problem of unemployment among youth the following steps have to be taken: 1. People should be well informed about the youth labor law. Besides some amendments to this law should be made. 2. Close relationship between universities and the labor market should be established. 3. The activities of employment services should be better organized. 4. More youth should receive education in the areas that need young professionals the most. 5. Students of the final year of study are to be provided with internships by prospective employers. 6. It is imperative to develop an effective mechanism of population protection from unemployment growth by adopting anti-recessionary bills aimed at minimizing the effects of the global financial crisis on employment and enactment of compulsory state social insurance. 7. Public works should be introduced (under the conditions of economic expediency and social need) to protect young people who lost their jobs. Attracting investments for implementation of public works will contribute to effective youth employment. 8. Central and local authorities are to create an effective system of professional training of the unemployed population, including young people who graduated or are studying in institutions of various levels of accreditation. It can be done through counseling and creating a modern information framework, promoting various careers, etc.

Thus, the state guarantees the right of young people to work, but due to lack of sufficient practical experience, social, legal and professional knowledge, and, sometimes, psychological inability to successfully compete in the labor market, it is difficult for young citizens to exercise their legal right to work.

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## THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

*Таранов М. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 3/2*

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*The article deals with the problems and prospects of the development of Ukraine during the political, social and economic changes and transformations. The publication focuses on the ways to achieve positive trends in the growth and economic recovery of Ukraine.*

**Keywords:** *economic development, prospects, reformation, transformation processes, investment.*

*Стаття присвячена проблемам та перспективам розвитку України в період політичних, соціальних та економічних перетворень та трансформацій. Видання фокусується на шляхах досягнення позитивних тенденцій зростання та піднесення економіки України.*

**Ключові слова:** *економічний розвиток, перспективи, реформування, трансформаційні процеси, інвестиційні.*

**Problem definition.** At the beginning XXI of the century transformation processes in a world economy substantially developed and purchased global character that shows up, first of all, in deepening of processes of internationalization of production and exchange, increase of level of co-operation and interdependence of national economies, expansion and diversification of foreign economic activity of subjects of menage, unitization and standardization of international business-activity with the gradual forming of institutes of world economic management. Thus a key motive force of the processes of globalization is investment activity of subjects of the international economic system due to that effective transnationalization of national economies is provided, their connecting to the productive networks of TNC, an international scientifically-technological transfer comes true and new quality of reproductive processes is arrived at international level.

Thus Ukraine is not taking active part in all the transformations that are mentioned above and analyzed by developed countries as the passive member in the processes of globalization. That's why it is very important to come up with the prospects of economic development of Ukraine in the long term.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** In analyzing problems of establishment and development of economy of Ukraine should note the work of domestic and foreign scientists, such as Ashvorz D. Yu Bayrachniy, L. Barbone, J. Berger I. Burakovsky I. Blahun, N. Vdovichenko, M. Wysocki, I. Volkov, M. Hrydchyna, M. Carlin, J.Kozak, P. Lindert, D. Lukyanenko, S. Lutsyshyn, John. Mackie-Mason, J. Makogon, N. Stukalo A. Tolkushkin and others. Despite the considerable numbers of scientific papers on the subject of the prospects of future development of economy of Ukraine in the period of political, economic and social transformation are very important at the beginning of the XXI century.

**The aim.** The aim of this article is the analyze of the economic situation in Ukraine and coming up with the possible perspectives of its development.

**Scientific results.** The theme of economic development of Ukraine is exceptionally broad. It deals with all kinds of useful activities for the community of people - not only economic, but also non-economic - both directly related to the economy, and spaced away from it. In fact, the author is talking about the comprehensive development of society on the basis of the most diverse in content and nature of innovation. Therefore, a comprehensive discussion of the innovation process in the community, and even in the international and national aspects - a task



complicated and beyond the scope of the object of economic science. All other sciences and activities can find and identify specific angles of their interests in this area.

Socio-economic transformations that take place in Ukraine over last twenty years, force methods of transition from the centralized planning to market brought a country over to the system crisis, overcoming of that at the beginning of the XXI century remains the task of national scale, the decision of which depends, first of all, on the quality of state administration an economy. By a key object national tax system, that requires reformation in the context of providing of dynamic macroeconomic increase, diversification of international activity of domestic enterprises, decline of level of shadow of economy, and also bringing in the country of scale of foreign investments.

To date among international economic organizations in possibility of the economy growing the World Bank specialists envisages that the one percentage height of GDP of Ukraine are expected in Ukraine during future 2 years (2017-2019 years). However, it should be reminded, that before the World Bank predicted a height in size of 3,5%, but later considered necessary to moderate optimism of the expectations.

It is important to mention an authoritative public accountant company "Ernst & Young" that gives the positive prognosis of height of GDP of Ukraine in size of 1,1% during the year of 2016. Although, similarly as well as the World bank, before it predicted more optimistic results - 2,4%. Eventually, the analysts of influential rating agency of "Standard & Poor's" plan in 2017-2019 bring down the sovereign rating of country, if a miracle will not happen[1, p. 23-28].

Two key creditor of Ukraine – the World Bank and the European Bank for reconstruction and development also during the year has revised its forecast for Ukraine's GDP to the downside. Hence, the Bank replaced the original 5% drop 7.5%, and then stood at 9%. In turn, the World Bank remains of the opinion that the volume of the Ukrainian economy this year will decrease by the year of 2018 by 7.5%, while in January appeared the figure of 2.3%. However, the likelihood that this forecast will be revised again in the near future is quite high.

Disappointing sums up all these assumptions for us and one of the largest international rating agencies Fitch, which also predicts the fall of Ukraine's GDP this year to 5%. Thus, the Agency's analysts estimated and devaluation of the hryvnia, which by the end of the year may reach 9%.

Longer forecasts on Ukraine international experts do not give. The reasons are all the same: the war in the East, the lack of real reforms, the threat of default. As it turns out is actually and what will happen to the Ukrainian economy in the coming years, time will tell.

Above all the existing articles and publications concerning the prospects of the development of the economy of Ukraine the author would like to pay attention on the most important one. It is necessary to mention[2,p.44-48]:

*The economy of Ukraine is waiting for a prolonged recession in 2017-2018* therefor a lot of turmoil in the economy is obvious. This year, GDP is expected to fall by 6.5% (compared with projected in April this year, a decrease of 4.3%). The recession will worsen in 2017, when real GDP will fall by 1.5% compared with the previous year. In 2018 are forecast to increase to 3%.

*The state budget expects a further increase in the deficit.* Revision indicators of 2016 downwards gives grounds to speak about further increase in the nominal size of the budget deficit. Now it is 100 billion USD or 6.4% of GDP (previous forecast: 90 billion USD, 6.1% of GDP). The participation of the National Bank of Ukraine in support of public finances will be even stronger this year than last. Since the second half of this year the deficit will be higher than in the first half, there is a risk of over effect from the expected activity of the national Bank for inflation[3,p.14-17].

*The banking sector expects stress testing.* The banking system is in crisis. Of capital deficit for the system is estimated at 40-50 billion USD. Currently, the authorities show a reluctance to spend taxpayers "money to recapitalize private banks". The official procedure of the stress test continues. Therefore, the process of recapitalization could pass by the end of this year. Not surprisingly, banks will fight for the return of deposits that customers have taken in the second

half of 2015. In addition, there is a risk that deposit outflows will continue in the first half of the year of 2016[4,p.4].

*Foreign trade balance provided the loans.* At the end of the year of 2015 predicted a reduction of currency reserves of 2.8 billion dollars. But hopefully in 2016 the reserves will be restored. Overall, the trade balance and capital inflows during the three year period 2016-18, will bring about \$ 1 billion of additional growth of currency reserves. It completely corresponds to the expectations of the International Monetary Fund and other official creditors.

*Hryvnia will fall further.* The reason is the underestimation by the authorities of the factor of high inflation. Other factors weakening the national currency against the US dollar: the forecasted strengthening of the dollar against major world currencies and the desire of the Ukrainian authorities to the growth of the economy. ICU expects the stabilization of hryvnia to the dollar at the level of 30 during the first half of 2016.

After analyzing all the information mentioned above it is necessary to admit that at the beginning of the third millennium one of key forms of display of processes of economic globalization is the dinamization and substantial increase of volumes of the direct foreign investing in Ukraine. World experience testifies that in the last decades it grew into the ponderable exogenous sourcing of national economies practically entire countries of the world, as due to him not only there is connecting of pertaining to national economy complexes of the states to the transnational productive networks but also an international scientifically-technological exchange will be realized and new quality of public recreation is provided on global[5, p. 456].

And taking into account a circumstance, that a dynamics and sectorial orientation of economic development of countries and regions are objectively conditioned by the recurrence of reproductive processes, and consequently - consolidated round international investment activity that on the modern stage of agricultural development is examined in the wide context of development of global reproduction mechanisms of international capital flow.

Tendencies of formation and growth of innovative-investment potential of industry in most countries are increasing their commercial competitiveness through innovation, development of high-tech products, the creation of which is impossible without formation and activation of innovative-investment potential of the economy.

As noted in the "Strategy of innovation development of Ukraine for 2015-2020 under globalization challenges", modern achievements of Ukraine in the international dimension of competitiveness of the economy, level of development and especially the efficiency of the national innovation system are insufficient to ensure sustainable development of the national economy, guaranteed national security, the release in the short term at the expense of economic growth to the European living standards of Ukrainian citizens [6,p.36-41].

Therefore, the basis of innovation policy of Ukraine should be changes in state policy on creation of scientific-technological centers, techno parks, scientific parks and research universities, centers of technology commercialization and innovation. Directions of optimization of investment opportunities industry a key factor of industrial growth within the modern historical stage of development of economic system of a country is the effective use of all resources and targeted application of the investment of effort towards ensuring high efficiency of the real sector of the economy and ecological balance. To implement the priorities of development of industry must highlight the strategic direction of investments of industry (the concentration of investment capital).

At the beginning of the fourth stage in a national economy, advantage for the international investing gets to fishing industries. Raw material and fuel and energy industries of industry concentrate almost the half of volumes of investments in the fixed assets of Ukraine, and other half - in fishing industries. Part of capital investments is in this sector of industry on the 6-11 increase stake of producing of industrial products. In fishing industry of 85 capital imposes heads for a reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises, in fact international investments are needed for complex modernization of operating and creation of new productive funds on the

base of modern technique and progressive technologies, specific cost of fuel and energy cutting in a national economy on the basis of passing to energy keeping technologies, decline of negative influence of metallurgical and petrochemical complexes on an environment on the basis of application ecologically of clean technological processes in a production, transporting and spheres of consumption.

Concordantly data of Group of the World Bank, made on January in 2015, Ukraine though worsened the positions from 112 to a 189 place, but at the same time the increase of rating happened on such categories, as "opening of business", "receipt of permissions on building" and "overcoming of insolvency". At the same time, on September, 6 in 2015 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted three legislative acts that entered considerable privileges for companies in "priority industries of economy".

Concluding all above-mentioned it is necessary to mark that in the context of imperative of providing of the economy growing and acceleration of rates of macroeconomic increase in Ukraine of the special value for today implementation of the accumulated experience of the use of reforms acquires with the aim of providing of stable economic development. However, taking into account substantial differences in the levels of socio-economic development of countries-members of EU and Ukraine and considerable disparity of national economy to the indexes and requirements of EU, to our opinion, important a receipt of status of member [7, p. 190-196]

**The research conclusions and recommendations.** The global competition is encouraged to advancing "breakthrough" in the development of those sectors of the Ukraine economy, which determine its specialization in the world economy. This, in turn, leads to the need to implement immediately the four strategies of economic development:

- firstly, the use of global competitive advantages of Ukraine in the fields of energy, transport and agricultural sector;
- secondly, the development of a strong scientific and technological complex, providing the global high-tech specialized in the Ukrainian market;
- thirdly, structural diversification of the national economy;
- fourthly, the development of market economy, democracy and the protection of the rights and freedoms of entrepreneurship.

However, implementation of these strategies will take place in conditions of maintaining the long-term high growth global economics, the progressive development of globalization and its regional component.

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## THE GLOBAL GROWTH OF THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF EURO ZONE COUNTRIES' DEBT CRISIS

Філіпов В. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 3/2

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*The peculiarities of the world economy functioning in the face of financial instability are depicted, the impact of the Euro zone countries' debts on the global economic growth and the economy of Ukraine are analyzed, and the ways of overcoming overdue issues are projected.*

**Key words:** world economy, financial instability, Euro zone, default, debt crisis.

*Розглянуто особливості розвитку світової економіки в умовах фінансової нестабільності, проаналізовано вплив кризи боргів країн Єврозони на глобальне економічне зростання і економіку України, визначено шляхи подолання назрілих проблем.*

**Ключові слова:** світова економіка, фінансова нестабільність, Єврозона, дефолт, криза боргів.

**Problem statement.** The revitalization of the globalization processes and integration into the world economy over the course of late decades have got their positive and negative consequences. Namely, the European Union is considered nowadays one of the most successful integration organizations, as it was founded by the economically stable industrialized economies of the developed countries, which were the powerful empires in the past and during certain stages of the world economy were struggling for the colonies and as far as the geopolitical space.

However, taking into consideration the high degree of European Union integration and interdependence of their economies, there is a negative influence of crisis phenomena increase, which is bound with the debts crisis aggravation on more stable economies which, nevertheless, try to financially support the other integration association members to overcome the existing problems.

The frequency of the crisis phenomena, peculiar to the global economy as well as the high integration degree of countries, cause the interdependency of their economies and complicate the procedure of overcoming the negative consequences influence of global financial crisis and sovereign crisis of debts, and determine the actuality of this research.

**The purpose of article.** The research purpose is the of crisis debts influence analysis of the EU on the global economy growth under the conditions of modern integration processes deepening.

**Brief Literature Review.** Such scientists as I. Bagrova, V. Vlasyuk, I. Shkola, V. Kozmenko, O. Bulkot, O. Babinska, Yu. Tkachenko, D. Luk'yanenko, V. Ivanova, O. Fedorova, T. Grosova, B. Kushniruk, O. Kukhareva, V. Vudvud, M. Lapina, N. Reznikova, T. Alyokhina and others were engaged in research of the global crises influence on the world economy.

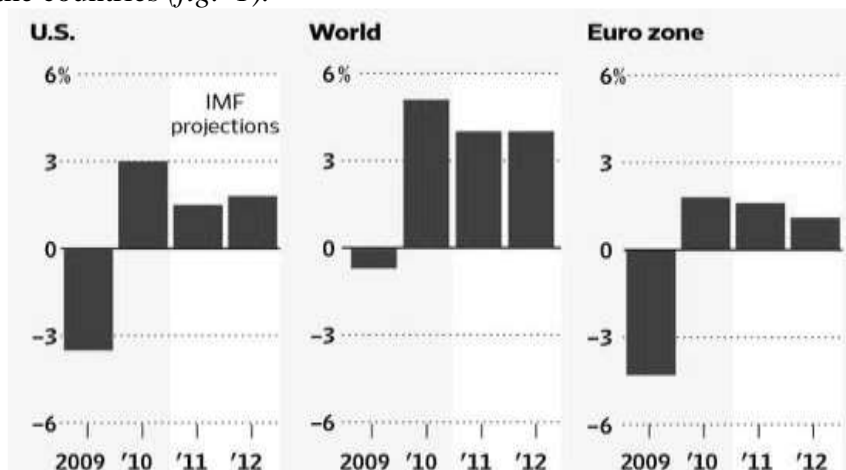
**Results.** The global economy increase of the world economy slows down the global financial crisis of 2008 consequences, as the majority of the countries cannot have overcome the problems in their economies yet, and they are still in the recession period.

The situation in the global economic space is still being complicated by the emergence of sovereign debts crisis in the countries of Eurozone [1].

But the undertaking research has testified the fact that the European Union economy is the most powerful one in the world. According to the data of CIA of the USA (The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency) on results of 2009, the GNP volumes of EU represented 14,510

trillion US dollars that comprises 23.31% of the total world GNP. The economy of the USA is on the second place that is 14,260 trillion dollars (22.90% from the world GNP). China – 8,791 trillion US dollars (14.12% of the world GNP), Japan – 4,141 trillion dollars (6.65% of the world GNP) and India – 3,561 trillion dollars (5.72% of the world GDP) are among the five world leaders [2, p. 299].

However, during 2009–2011 two the most powerful economies in the world (the USA and Eurozone) have been reliving not the best times that restrains the world economy growth and negatively affects the commodity and financial markets activities, increases the risks with real and financial assets operations, causes the fall of world indexes and the outflow of investments from majority of the countries (*fig. 1*).



**Fig. 1. The world GDP dynamics in comparison with the problematical economies**  
*Sources:* The International Monetary Fund and The Wall Street Journal [3]

These unsolved problems of the European countries are negatively reflected on the state and perspectives of development of the world economy. Alongside with the bankruptcy of the broker company MF Global (the portfolio of which contained the government securities of the Euro zone problematic countries on the total sum of US \$6,3 billion) there should be the decrease of the reliability rating S&P of the principal Eurozone banks marked and the negative forecast of the development in the problematic countries concerning Fitch, which causes panic on the commodity and financial markets and disinvestments by the leading companies on the Eurozone and as the result capital withdrawal from the commercial banks in these countries to minimize financial risks. Financial problems in Euro zone are the result of the global financial crisis and the tremendously big external debts in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. According to the Maastricht Treaty the rate of budget deficit of Euro zone countries couldn't be more than 3% of the GDP, but irrefutable statistics data prove that budget deficit of Greece is 15.4%, Ireland – 14.3%, Spain – 11.2%, Portugal – 9.3% and Italy – 5.3% [4].

In order to assess the financial state of European Union countries in detail, it is necessary to analyze the dynamics of national debt (*fig. 2*) taking into account that according to Maastricht Treaty the national debt of a country could not exceed 60% of GDP.

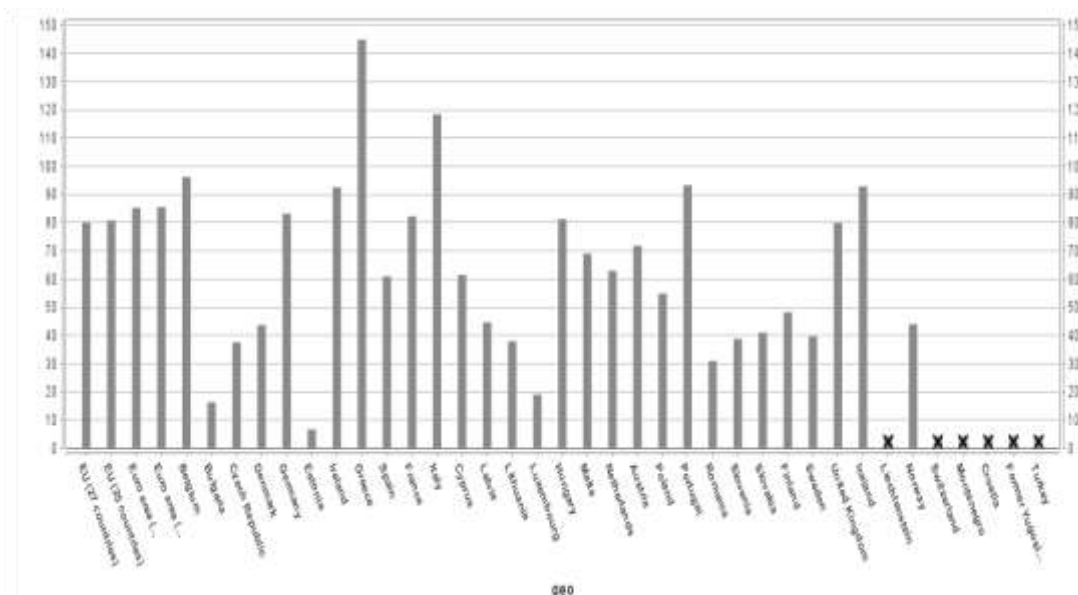


Fig. 2. The degree of the European Union states' debt relative to GDP in 2011  
 Source: Eurostat [5]

In order to overcome Euro zone sovereign crisis debts the banks have to find €1,9 trillion to refund the debt of countries in 2012 [6]. Namely, Italy requires financial inflow of €113 billion in the first quarter of 2012 and about €300 billion throughout the year. On the whole, the European banks have to finance the economies of European Union problematic countries in volume of €500 billion in the first half of 2012 and €275 billion in the second half [6].

The European Fund of Financial Stability (EFSF) does not have enough accumulated financial resources to undertake antichrists "quarantine" in Spain, Portugal and Italy, at the same risking to "infect" more stable economies of Euro zone, such as Belgium, France and Germany. The European Fund of Financial Stability makes every effort to overcome the consequences of debts crisis and searches effective levers and mechanisms to minimize the volumes of the external borrowed debts of problematic countries, gives partial guarantees to the European banks in financial support as far as the anti crisis activities in repayment of existing debentures.

At the same time such countries as Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece, Spain have already elaborated certain programs to economize of the expenditures and to implement "dragon"-like budgetary reductions, to increase the taxation in order to fight budget deficit and partially finance the external national debt. Thus, it is worth to admit that incorporated Europe has already faced the problem of liquidity that might be reduced by attracting monetary resources of official creditors, such as the European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund and central banks of the other countries with the stable economic systems.

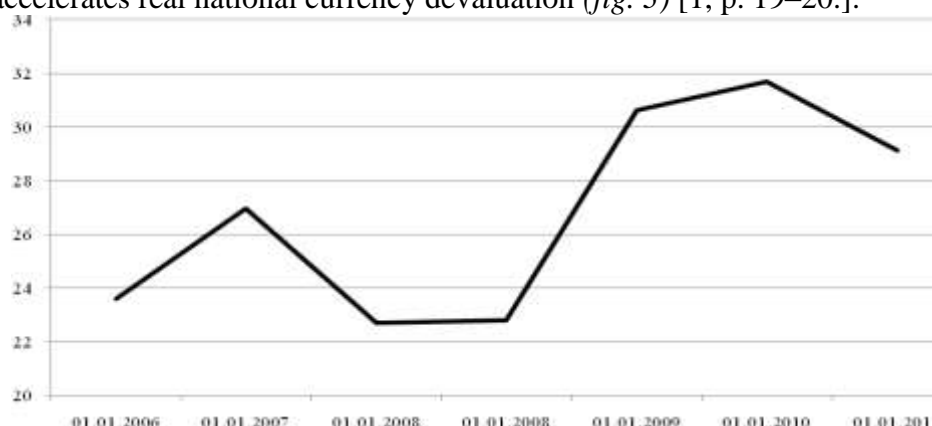
Exchange rate volatility, backed by the turbulence of the financial markets and political disputes in many countries, has influenced the real sector of economy in Euro zone. In order to overcome the debt crisis which embraces more and more number of member-countries, there have been a number of debts' problems summits conducted; however there have not been the precise decision found yet which has a negative affect on the activities of the world markets. For this reason rating agencies reduce the indexes and worsen the prognoses even for the countries with AAA rating [7].

Debt crisis in the developed countries, increased volatility of financial and energy markets, almost total decline of business activities, instability of the banking system provoke the growth of social problems in the countries of Euro zone, that indicates the exhaust of their own institutional resources of the global economic system possibilities, and also affects the efficiency of regulator institutes on domestic and over national levels.

The above-mentioned global financial tendencies have the negative impact on the economy of Ukraine and the value of its financial assets. Comparatively high inflation rates in Ukraine

have got the nature of legitimate character: 2011 is already the sixth consecutive year, when inflation exceeded the allowable rate. At the same time the inflationary break-trash is rising up, and inflationary expectations are still growing [8, p. 88–97]. One should mention the following negative macroeconomic features of the Ukrainian economy development: price growth on foodstuff and producers' costs; increase of both world and internal prices on resources, that predetermines the imported inflation; increase of services' cost: in the line of communal and utility services in particular; transportation and the other. In addition, there is also increase of population incomes which has certain influence on the economy of Ukraine, that is predefined by the rise of wages and consumer crediting, the rates of which exceed the nominal returns of the population, as well as social payments and other received transfers, the size of which prevails the rates of real development of economy, which consolidates the height of inflation rate.

The increase of inflation rate in Ukraine results in the reduction of the hryvnya demand, that's why it predetermines the increase of Dollarization of economy, that minimizes the possibility to realize the monetary policy of the National bank in a full, reduces the effect of fiscal policy, accelerates real national currency devaluation (*fig. 3*) [1, p. 19–20.].



**Fig. 3. Calculation index of dollarization of economy dated on 01.01.2006–01.01.2011, %**

*Source:* [1]

It is the business news agency Bloomberg that reports, that there is some fear of the great default of Ukraine as far as the corporate credits at the markets [9]. According to the London City expert assessment, the government of the country and Ukrainian companies might be unable to repay about \$50 billion on the credit commitments (that is half of the entire debt of Ukraine and its companies). Due to the fear of bonds and other securities default, Ukraine occupied the last but one position in reliability of its debt obligations.

The negative impact of the global crisis phenomena on the economy of Ukraine is grown by its unsatisfactory macroeconomic parameters and political instability. The enumerated factors strengthen the risk of slowing down the economic development through the smart growth of GDP, currency devaluation (as increase of competitiveness of domestic commodity producers at the world market is accompanied with the halt of technological processes improvement and technical equipment update), increase of interest rates, as the mechanism of inflationary controlling processes. At the low level of production development a country will remain to be oriented on the export of raw material that will strengthen dependence on the prices conditions on the world markets.

**Conclusions.** Having summarized the above-mentioned facts, it might be stated that the principal problems of EU economy are the following: the fall of investment volumes, and, as a result, the GDP volumes, the increase of unemployment rate, the budget deficit, fluctuations of Eurocurrency rate, sharp inflation increase. In spite of stabilization activities that were carried out in the European Union, the prognoses for 2012 testify the further aggravation of the crisis phenomena in the region [7, p. 305].

The alternative to the debts crisis will be the substantial financial inflow into the problematic economies of Euro zone (PIIGS – Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and Spain). One of the options to this is the financial support of the Peoples' Republic of China, which Chinese Prime Minister Wen' Tzyabao emphasized on during his visit to Europe, accenting attention to the creation of Fund in the volume of \$5 billion, in particular. Wen' promised that China would make all possible efforts to support the countries of Euro zone and help Greece to overcome crisis having expressed the hope in favor of the EU countries minimize the obstacles in international trade and the high-tech export.

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## THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR

*Філіппова П. – здобувач вищої освіти групи ЗЕД 2/1*

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*Work is the foundation of society and the development of it. Each activity has its own specific characteristics and features, consider specific aspects of work.*

**Key words:** *Job, work, creation, activity, characteristic, resource, time, money.*

*Робота - це основа суспільства і розвитку у ньому. У кожного виду діяльності є свої певні характеристики і особливості, розглянемо специфічні аспекти праці.*

**Ключові слова:** *Робота, робота, створення, діяльність, характеристика, ресурс, час, гроші.*

Labor - the functioning and development of any human society. Here are a few of the works:

1. Money. Salary is the main resource on which people depend, satisfying their needs. Without this revenue concerns about the future are generally increasing [1].

2. The level of activity. Work often enables the acquisition and improvement of skills. Even routine work creates a structured environment in which energy absorbed by a person. Without that opportunities to improve these skills can not be.

3. Variety. Work enables access environments in contact with my surroundings. In the working atmosphere of the individuals performing even quite tedious responsibilities may be happy to activities other than household chore [2].

4. The time structure. For people employed on a regular work day mainly organized according to the rhythm of work. Although it can sometimes inhibit, but still gives a sense of direction in their daily activities. Dead people often call their main problem boredom and gradually lose their sense of time. As one unemployed: "Time has lost its original meaning ... its so much" [Fryer and McKenna, 1987].

5. Social contacts. Labour environment often creates a friendship and opportunities to participate in social activities with others. The circle of friends, in isolation from the working environment is likely to decrease [2].

6. Personal identity. The work mainly valued for providing a stable sense of social identity. In particular, especially for women, self-esteem often associated with economic contribution to the family budget [4].

### **Characteristics of Labour:**

Labour has the following peculiarities which are explained as under:

#### **1. Labour is Perishable:**

Labour is more perishable than other factors of production. It means labour cannot be stored. The labour of an unemployed worker is lost forever for that day when he does not work. Labour can neither be postponed nor accumulated for the next day. It will perish. Once time is lost, it is lost forever.

#### **2. Labour cannot be separated from the Labourer:**

Land and capital can be separated from their owner, but labour cannot be separated from a labourer. Labour and labourer are indispensable for each other. For example, it is not possible to bring the ability of a teacher to teach in the school, leaving the teacher at home. The labour of a teacher can work only if he himself is present in the class. Therefore, labour and labourer cannot be separated from each other [1].

### **3. Less Mobility of Labour:**

As compared to capital and other goods, labour is less mobile. Capital can be easily transported from one place to other, but labour cannot be transported easily from its present place to other places. A labourer is not ready to go too far off places leaving his native place. Therefore, labour has less mobility [1].

### **4. Weak Bargaining Power of Labour:**

The ability of the buyer to purchase goods at the lowest price and the ability of the seller to sell his goods at the highest possible price is called the bargaining power. A labourer sells his labour for wages and an employer purchases labour by paying wages. Labourers have a very weak bargaining power, because their labour cannot be stored and they are poor, ignorant and less organised. Moreover, labour as a class does not have reserves to fall back upon when either there is no work or the wage rate is so low that it is not worth working. Poor labourers have to work for their subsistence. Therefore, the labourers have a weak bargaining power as compared to the employers [4].

### **5. Inelastic Supply of labour:**

The supply of labour is inelastic in a country at a particular time. It means their supply can neither be increased nor decreased if the need demands so. For example, if a country has a scarcity of a particular type of workers, their supply cannot be increased within a day, month or year. Labourers cannot be 'made to order' like other goods.

The supply of labour can be increased to a limited extent by importing labour from other countries in the short period. The supply of labour depends upon the size of population. Population cannot be increased or decreased quickly. Therefore, the supply of labour is inelastic to a great extent. It cannot be increased or decreased immediately [2].

### **Conclusion**

So people when choosing a place of work important the following factors:

1. Money
2. The level of activity
3. Variety
4. The time structure
5. Social contacts
6. Personal identity

#### **Work has the following features:**

1. Labour is Perishable
2. Labour cannot be separated from the Labourer
3. Less Mobility of Labour
4. Weak Bargaining Power of Labour
5. Inelastic Supply of labour

Therefore, labor is the engine of technological progress, and therefore an integral part of man.

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## DIFFERENCES EXIST AMONG NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDES

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*This article is devoted to the research of non-selective herbicides. They are materials that are gaseous in their active state and move through the soil as a vapor. A non-selective herbicide is simply a herbicide that is active on all plant types.*

*Ця стаття присвячена дослідженню неселекційних гербіцидів. Вони являють собою матеріали, які є газоподібними в активному стані, і пересуваються в ґрунті у вигляді пари. Неселективний гербіцид – це гербіцид, який активний до всіх типів рослин.*

Although you often hear the terms "non-selective herbicide" and "soil sterilant" used interchangeably, the two are distinctly different. Soil sterilants--more appropriately called soil fumigants--are just one type of material that falls into the general category of non-selective herbicides. They are materials that are gaseous in their active state and move through the soil as a vapor. A non-selective herbicide is simply a herbicide that is active on all plant types. These products vary in their physical state, method of application, behavior in the soil, route of entry into the plant and mode of action in the plant.

In contrast to non-selective herbicides are selective herbicides, which--at labeled use rates--are only active on certain types of plants. A common example of a selective herbicide is 2,4-D, which is active only on broadleaf-weed species and has little or no effect on grasses.

The terms non-selective and selective can be misleading, however. For the purposes of this article, we'll use selectivity to describe the nature of a herbicide's chemical activity. After all, selectivity also is a function of application technique; you can make a selective application with a non-selective herbicide by directing the herbicide only to target species. An example of this would be spot-treating weeds in a landscape bed with the non-selective herbicide glyphosate.

You can categorize non-selective herbicides as soil fumigants, non-residual herbicides and residual herbicides. We'll base our discussion here on these categories (see table, "Categories and examples of non-selective herbicides," page 26). Keep in mind, however, that categorizing the activity of herbicides is not a clear-cut process; it is an attempt to simplify our understanding of these materials. For specific information regarding the use of any product, you must refer to the label.

**Soil fumigants** Soil fumigants are broad-spectrum materials. They act on existing vegetation, weed seeds and, to a varying extent, on fungi, nematodes, insects and earthworms, depending on the material you use. In their active state, fumigants are vapors. Therefore, you must take steps to ensure the vapors remain in the soil long enough to work effectively. For example, you must inject gaseous methyl bromide into the soil and quickly cover it or inject it into already covered soil.

However, you don't apply all fumigants in a gaseous stage. Some change into the vapor after you've applied them. Met am sodium, for example, is a liquid formulation that you can apply in a variety of ways. You can spray it on and water or till it in. Or you can apply it with a sprinkler can or through a specially configured irrigation system. Doomed is a granular material that you apply with a drop spreader and till it in. You keep met am sodium and doomed in place by watering the soil sufficiently to form a crust. Another application technique with met am sodium and doomed is to use a tiller equipped with a roller that rolls faster than your tractor's ground speed. As the roller passes over the moist, tilled soil, it smears the surface and forms a crust.

Once in a gaseous state, fumigants will move upwards through the soil, rather than further into the soil. This is why it is important that you get them to the desired treatment depth when you apply them.

After the materials have had sufficient time to work, which will vary according to the material and site conditions, you can shallowly till the soil surface. Doing so enhances the release of these materials from the soil. It is important that you perform this follow-up tillage more shallowly than your tilling was when you originally incorporated the material. This is because if you till soil too deeply, you'll bring up untreated soil that may contain the very weed seeds and soil organisms you were trying to eliminate.

You can plant as soon as the fumigant has dissipated from the soil. This usually occurs 2 to 21 days after application, depending on the material and environmental conditions. Dissipation occurs more quickly when soil temperatures are higher. Product labels provide the necessary information on how long you must wait until you replant based on practices and conditions [1].

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#### **WHEAT: ORIGIN AND CULTIVATION | CROP PLANTS**

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*Дискусія про походження і вирощування пшениці в даній статті. Про правильне вирощування пшениці, історія виникнення пшениці в різних країнах світу. Про те, де ми можемо використовувати пшеницю в виробництві продуктів харчування.*

*Discuss about origin and cultivation of wheat in this article. About right plant and cultivation of wheat, and appearance history in another country in the world. About where we can use wheat in food production.*

Cultivation of wheat started after 8000BC. Jared Diamond traces the spread of cultivated emmer wheat starting in the Fertile Crescent about 8500 BC. Archaeological analysis of wild emmer indicates that it was first cultivated in the southern Levant with Iran as far back as 9600 BC. Genetic analysis of wild einkorn wheat suggests that it was first grown in the Karacadag Mountain in South eastern Turkey.

Remains of harvested emmer from several sites near the Karacadag Range have been dated between 8600 (at Cayonu) and 8400 BC (Abu Hureyra). That is in the Neolithic period. Iraq-ed-Dubb is the exception where the earliest Carbon dated remains of domesticated emmer wheat were found is the earliest levels of Tell Aswad, in the Damascus basin near Mount Hermon in Syria.

The cultivation of emmer reached Greece, Cyprus and India by 6500 BC, Egypt after 6000 BC and Germany and Spain by 5000 BC. The early Egyptians were developers of bread or the use of over and developed baking into one of the first large-scale food production industries.

By 3000BC, wheat had reached England and Scandinavia a millennium later it reached China. The first identifiable bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) with sufficient gluten for yeasted breads has been identified using DNA analysis in samples from a grainary dating to approximately 1350 BC at Assiros in Greek Macedonia.

Wheat (*Triticum SP.*) is a cereal grain originally from the levant region of the near east and ethiopian highlands. It is now cultivated worldwide. In 2010 the world production of wheat was 65 million tons. It is the third most produced cereal after maize (844 million tons) and rice (672 million tons).

Wheat is the leading source of vegetable protein in human food, having a higher protein content than other major cereals, maize and rice. The wheat crops are easily cultivated on large scale. Wheat contributed to the emergence of city states in the Fertile Crescent including Babylonian and Assyrian empires.

It is a staple food used to prepare many items like bread, biscuit, cookies, cakes, breakfast, cereal, pasta, couscous, noodles. Fermentation is done to make beer, alcoholic beverages and bio-fuels.

It is a forage crop for live stock. Straw of wheat can be used as a construction material for roofing thatch. After removing bran and grain from the whole grain endosperm is milled to form white flour. Whole grain is source of vitamins, minerals and proteins. The refined grain has starch only.

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### **DIE WIRTSCHAFT DER SCHWEIZ**

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*Головними особливостями швейцарської економіки є велика кількість транснаціональних компаній, а також ряд динамічних та інноваційних підприємств малого і середнього розміру. Країна веде активну міжнародну торгівлю. Швейцарія постійно приваблює велику кількість інвесторів, але ще більше сама інвестує за кордон. Зовнішній борг країни складає близько 1 трлн. дол. США. Основними зовнішньоторгівельними партнерами є Німеччина, США, Італія, Франція, Нідерланди, Японія, Китай та інші.*

*Ключові слова: транснаціональні компанії, портфельні інвестиції, зовнішньоторгівельні партнери.*

Unter den Besonderheiten der schweizerischen Wirtschaft muss man folgend bemerken. Erstens gibt die große Menge der grossen multinationalen Gesellschaften, die auf den Auslandsmärkten hauptsächlich arbeiten, und die Lagebestimmung in der Schweiz ihnen die Vorteile im Zugang auf die gebildete Arbeitskraft, in der Stabilität der politischen Lage und in der Zuverlässigkeit der rechtlichen Umgebung. Zweitens eine ganze Reihe der dynamischen und

innovativen Unternehmen des kleinen und mittleren Umfanges (vorzugsweise im chemischen Zweig und im Maschinenbau).

Die Schweiz treibt den aktiven internationalen Handel; jährlich übertrifft der Export den Import, was ein Grund des Nebenflusses ins Land der großen Menge der ausländischen Währung ist. Nichtsdestoweniger wird nach den kapitalen Operationen der negative Saldo beobachtet: die Schweizer investieren ins Ausland, vorzugsweise in Kondition und der geraden Investitionen aktiv, was die ungestüme Größe der Goldwährungsreserven zurückhält.

Die Schweiz zieht in die Wirtschaft die große Menge der geraden ausländischen Investitionen jährlich heran, jedoch investiert ins Ausland noch grösser. Die Einkünfte von diesen Investitionen reihen sich in die Statistik von BSP nicht ein, deshalb viele Experten sprechen die Meinung über die unvollständige Abbildung des Wohlstands der schweizerischen Gesellschaft durch diese Kennziffer aus.

Die Auslandsschuld der Schweiz bildet mehr 1 Billion US-Dollars. Die Analyse der Struktur der Auslandsschuld, sagt darüber, dass ein Grund der so großen Schuld die hohe Stufe der Entwicklung des Banksystems ist, deren Teilnehmer die aktive Beteiligung an der internationalen Bewegung der Kapitalien übernehmen, arbeiten auf den Auslandsmärkten aktiv.

Laut Angaben des Nationalen statistischen Dienstes der Schweiz, den Hauptexportwaren sind (2016): die chemische Produktion (34 %); die Produktion des Maschinenbaues, die Elektronik (20,8 %); von den Hauptimportwaren sind (2016): die chemische Produktion (20 %); die Produktion des Maschinenbaues, die Elektronik (18 %); die Beförderungsmittel (8,7 %) u.a.

Von den Hauptaußenhandelspartnern der Schweiz sind (2006): Deutschland, die USA, Italien, Frankreich, die Niederlande, Japan, China u.a.

Die Schweiz ist auf die Qualität der Ausbildung stolz, die von den Investitionen der ausländischen Gesellschaften in die Unternehmen der Sphären der Produktion der Waren und der Dienstleistungen, fordernde des hochqualifizierten Werkes bestätigt wird. Jedoch hat nach Meinung der Forscher, die Anfangs- und mittlere Ausbildung in der Schweiz den bedeutenden Mangel — es dominiert die Geisteskomponente; die übermäßige Ausrichtung in die Fremdsprachen und die Mathematik lässt den Kindern nicht zu, die ausreichende Aufmerksamkeit den Geisteswissenschaften zu widmen.

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## **WAYS TO INCREASE YOUR EFFICIENCY**

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*The article describes the basics of Time management. We consider the kinds of concepts that are developed by scientists and how they can help in the work organization and achieving efficiency and effectiveness in managing their time.*

*Keywords: Time management, self-management, Pareto principle, Pomodoro technique, efficiency*

*В статті описуються основи тайм менеджменту. Розглянуто види концепцій, що розроблені вченими, і як вони можуть допомогти в організації робочого часу та досягненні ефективності та результативності в управлінні собою.*

*Ключові слова: тайм-менеджмент, самоменеджмент, принцип Парето, техніка Помодоро, результативність*

In the workplace productivity, innovation and efficiency are always key—we need to get success. Probably the most crucial thing that you can do to become more effective at work is to learn how to manage your time. Without this skill, your days will feel like a frantic race, with every project, email, and phone call competing for your attention.

“Time management” refers to the way that you organize and plan how long you spend on specific activities. It is not very difficult as a concept, but it’s surprisingly hard to do in practice. It requires the investment of a little time upfront to prioritise and organise yourself. But once done, you will find that with minor tweaks, your day, and indeed your week and month, fall into place in an orderly fashion, with time for everything you need to do [4].

Some time-management literature stresses tasks related to the creation of an environment conducive to "real" effectiveness. These strategies include principles such as:

- get organized - the triage of paperwork and of tasks
- protecting one's time by insulation, isolation and delegation
- achievement through goal-management and through goal-focus - motivational emphasis
- recovering from bad time-habits - recovery from underlying psychological problems, e.g. procrastination.

Time management strategies are often associated with the recommendation to set personal goals. The literature stresses themes such as -

- "Work in Priority Order" - set goals and prioritize:
- "Set gravitational goals" - that attract actions automatically.

These goals are recorded and may be broken down into a project, an action plan, or a simple task list. For individual tasks or for goals, an importance rating may be established, deadlines may be set, and priorities assigned. This process results in a plan with a task list or a schedule or calendar of activities. Authors may recommend a daily, weekly, monthly or other planning periods associated with different scope of planning or review.

This is done in various ways. One of them is Pareto analysis. This is the idea 80% of tasks can be completed in 20% of the disposable time. The remaining 20% of tasks will take up 80% of the time. This principle is used to sort tasks into two parts. According to this form of Pareto analysis it is recommended that tasks that fall into the first category be assigned a higher priority. The 80-20-rule can also be applied to increase productivity: it is assumed that 80% of the productivity can be achieved by doing 20% of the tasks. Similarly, 80% of results can be attributed to 20% of activity [2]. If productivity is the aim of time management, then these tasks should be prioritized higher [4].

It depends on the method adopted to complete the task. There is always a simpler and easier way to complete the task. If one uses a complex way, it will be time consuming. So, one should always try to find out alternative ways to complete each task.

Francesco Cirillo's "Pomodoro Technique" gave a clear scheme of work with time. The technique is the namesake of a pomodoro (Italian for tomato) shaped kitchen timer initially used by Cirillo during his time at university. The "Pomodoro" is described as the fundamental metric of time within the technique and is traditionally defined as being 30 minutes long, consisting of 25 minutes of work and 5 minutes of break time. Cirillo also recommends a longer break of 15 to 30 minutes after every four Pomodoros. Through experimentation involving various work groups and mentoring activities, Cirillo determined the "ideal Pomodoro" to be 20-35 minutes long [1].

Each method in its own interesting and effective but in order to understand if it fits you should try. Time management helps to get a result, do not stay at one point and move ahead! This is direct way to increase effectiveness, efficiency or productivity.

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## **ECONOMIC REFORMS IN UKRAINE**

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*Economy – a range of social scientific disciplines about the economy, namely on the organization and management of the physical production.*

**Key words:** *economy, reform, resources.*

*Економіка – комплекс суспільних наукових дисциплін про господарство, а саме – про організацію та управління матеріальним виробництвом.*

**Ключові слова:** *економіка, реформи, ресурси.*

Two interrelated processes are characteristic of Ukraine's economy today, namely its assertion as that of an independent state, and its transformation from planned-centralized to market-controlled. These processes are rather complicated, but there are all prerequisites for their effective accomplishment.

Present-day independent Ukraine has a considerable potential to quickly develop its economy – and this is explained not only by the favourable natural conditions, but also by the convenient geographical position in terms of international trade exchanges.

In the Donbas the coal deposits are estimated at 2,000,000,000 tons. Some 4.2 billion of hydrogenous (brown) coal are to be found in the Dnieper Basin. Ukraine's iron and manganese ores are considered the richest in the world – primarily in the Kryvyi Rih Basin (up to 62%) and the Nikopol Basin.

Ukraine provides one-tenth of the planet's cast iron, one-eleventh of steel, and one-twelfth of Sit coal [1].

Ukraine's enterprises conduct business transactions with partners in 137 countries, and the foreign trade turnover reaches \$ 27 billion (export – \$ 12.9 billion; import – \$ 14.1 billion). Major export items: metals, ores, coal, electricity, fertilizer, soda, cement, glass, construction materials, equipment, sugar, vegetable oil. Major import items: oil, gas, timber, nonferrous metals, cars, machines, knitted wear and garments, foodstuffs, medications.'

Reforms, started in the national economy after the proclamation of independence, aimed at the establishment of an open market type structure, e. g. incorporating and privatizing



enterprises, demonopolizing and restructuring the economy, liberalizing prices and foreign trade activities, denationalizing domestic trade and implementing banking reforms, restructuring the agrarian sector, switching from planned to market economic regulators, simultaneously replacing bureaucratic structures. Reforms in the sphere of property continue, aiding the development of the nongovernmental sector [2].

Today's industries are unable to satisfy the consumers' wants, because they are not integrated into the world process of economic, technological and scientific progress. Characteristically, the national industries show low standard in processing raw materials; outdated and worn-out production equipment; unwillingness to accept progressive techniques and approaches, and lack of innovating initiative.

These and other problems are to be solved in the course of new economic reforms aimed at creating an open, effective market type economy [3].

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