

the outdated technology, which so them often have to study at the university. Moreover, in the process of studying, students not only learn programming, but also teach others, which helps them to better understand the material. But difficulty in finding some data can be noted as a minus of a system, since there is no teacher capable to answer the question of in a several minutes. In addition, there are no lessons of subjects that related to programming, such as mathematical analysis or linear algebra, so that in order to perform certain tasks, students have to study several complicated disciplines, which are taught more quickly in an ordinary university.

As a conclusion, I can say that, in my opinion, the school 42 will give the maximum result not as a substitute for the usual education, but as an addition to it. In such case, the specialist receives both: a strong theoretical base and practical skills that facilitate further career growth in the IT field.

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UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: MODERN PROBLEMS

Today the economy in Ukraine remains difficult. After disintegration of Soviet Union Ukraine hasn't been able to overcome the crisis state for twenty two years. Investments had diminished in particular investments that have innovative character, and as the result Ukrainian industrial funds became physical and moral devastated. The production base and nomenclature does not have time for updating because of growing requirements. We lose scientific and technological potential which can allow us to support the competitiveness of economy because industry is an engine of it. The effective functioning of economy takes place due to determination and concordance of general interests. As a result there is the forming and concordancing ways of economic interests in the countries.

The economic problems in Ukraine are:

- a considerable debt of the state, separate industries and enterprises to the foreign countries;
- lagging of the economy sphere, which produces goods to the economical sector;
- fuel and energy dependence on Russia;
- the excessive control of the economy from the Ukrainian government;
- criminality of relations between state establishments and business, distribution between the clans of the most profitable sectors of Ukrainian economies;
- an Ukraine "isolation" from world.

The economic problems at the world level are related directly to modern economic depression which is the constituent of crisis at the degree of the global universe, co-operations between civilizations and western civilization. At the level of the country's the process of development economic improvement becomes complicated by influence of financial and economic crisis, that entailed the increase of unemployment, inflation,

downstream, decline of living standard migration, etc. Social problems are also available. An unemployment rate grows, the incomes decrease and the level of birth-rate and life-span Ukrainian diminishes, quality of education and medicine become worse, a debt grows because of social payments. Also impermissible is a situation with the exports abroad of the illegal Ukrainian capital in the conditions of investment hunger in the real sector of economy and not carefully thought out attempts to go across from administratively-command economy to market. There is rapid realization of large-scale corporate representation. The privatization of state enterprises is also needed. It is not only a basis of market economy transformation but also determining means, for providing of radical improvement to the social structure – forming of functioning capital proprietors in particular, workings proprietors, and also a middle class – a basis of the real deepening of economic reforms. Only a shadow capital is interested in it only. Such policy is destructive and that is why it does not answer for the interests of national economy. Development of market relations in the countries with high level of economy is accompanied with the hard adjusting and reliable control of money circulation processes. For this purpose the state with the help of institutions laws and proper carefully controls bank-credit, financial and tax systems, profits and charges of federal budget, and also changes of payments balance.

So the main task of a current period is improving and completing to economic reforms, a market economy according to the revival and speed-up development of perspective sectors of own out-puts, design of them on the estimating criterion of increasing an economic effects.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AUCTIONS

International commodity auctions are specially organized markets where the sale of goods is made at a specific time and in a specially designated place. The buyer who offered the largest amount of money becomes the owner of the good. At auctions goods are sold with individual properties.

The main items of bargaining at international auctions are fur goods (in raw materials and processed), unwashed wool, tea, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, flowers, fish, tropical forest, cattle (mostly horses). For such goods as furs, unwashed wool, tea, tobacco, the auction form is the most important form of sale on the international market.

There were established auction trading centers for each auction product. More than 150 international auctions of fur raw materials are held annually around the world. The main centers for the auction of mink are New York, Montreal, London, Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm, St.Petersburg. For recent years, sales of mink have increased at auctions in the Scandinavian countries, while have reduced the value of New York and