

(продукти тваринництва, продукти рослинництва, алкогольні напої, інше); за групами, наприклад продуктами тваринництва (м'ясо, молочні продукти, тваринні жири, інші); за найменуваннями, наприклад м'ясо (яловичина, свинина, інше); за гатунками або іншими якісними параметрами товару.

Таким чином, ми поділяємо думку що «до цього часу товарні біржі в Україні не посіли належного місця, як того вимагають нові економічні умови, що викликає необхідність переосмислення їх сутності та призначення, розробки науково обґрунтованих пропозицій щодо формування ефективного біржового механізму, сприятливих організаційних і правових умов їх функціонування» [6]

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1. Бевз О.П. Економіко-організаційні основи біржової торгівлі [навч. посіб. для студ. вищ. навч. закл.]: Ч. 1 / О.П. Бевз, М.М. Скотнікова, Т.Б. Кушнір. – К. : КНТЕУ, 2009.

2. Резнік Н.П. Особливості функціонування вітчизняного біржового товарного ринку у сучасних умовах. URL: [http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Npmaup\\_2016\\_50\\_23](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Npmaup_2016_50_23). (Дата звернення 15.10.2020)

## **THE ROLE OF THE CLUB OF ROME IN SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF MODERNITY**

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Globalization of world economic relations exacerbates the global problems of humanity, which can be defined as a set of links and relations between states and social systems, as well as society and nature on a global scale, affecting the vital interests of peoples around the world and which can be solved only as a result of their interaction.

Such global problems can be divided into three main groups:

1. Problems related to the domestic political activities of countries and to, above all, countries that own nuclear weapons (problems of disarmament, conversion, and international terrorism).

2. Problems of human-society relations (problems of poverty, hunger, etc.).

3. Global problems in the system "man-nature" (environmental, energy, and raw materials problems, problems of development of the world ocean and space, etc.).

In practice, among the wide range of global problems, the prevention of a nuclear apocalypse was one of the most relevant once in recent years. Yet the bigger global problem appeared on the agenda last year and is related to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, which once again reminded the humanity of the importance of international cooperation in solving such a range of issues that actually threaten the entire population of the planet.

It should be noted that the most important function in the context of exacerbation of global problems is the timely forecasting of prospects and immediate action. Nowadays, to achieve the goal of reducing global problems, humanity has all the necessary economic and financial resources, scientific and technological capabilities, as well as an intellectual potential.

A huge role in the emergence of scientific works related to the study of global problems and forecasting the future of humanity played the Club of Rome - an international non-governmental organization established by Italian manager Aurelio Peccei in 1968, who initiated the unification of about 30 European scientists, among which were many famous sociologists, economists, naturalists, etc.

The members of the Club of Rome set themselves two main tasks: first, to identify the main difficulties and problems which humanity has faced, and, secondly, to help correct the situation by influencing the public consciousness. The result of these researches manifested itself in the reports, in which different scientists tried to find approaches to solving the problems mentioned above.

The first work under the auspices of the Club of Rome was the construction of a mathematical model of global development, which took into account such basic parameters of development as population, investment, use of non-renewable resources, environmental pollution, and food production. The author of this model, which was called "World-1", was Jay Forrester, the professor of applied mathematics and cybernetics at MIT.

The study of this model showed that humanity is moving towards imminent and fairly rapid catastrophe but, given that the model was quite rough and did not take into account a huge number of secondary factors affecting human development, it was decided to continue research in global modeling.

Thus, there appeared the model "World-3", created by a specialist in system dynamics Dennis Meadows, according to the economic and mathematical methodology of J. Forrester. The result was a sensational report called "Growth Limits", presented on March 12, 1972, at the

Smithsonian Institution in Washington. It argued that in 75 years the planet's raw materials would be depleted, which, altogether with food shortages, would lead to a global crisis of unprecedented proportions and question the further existence of humanity.

Among the reports of the Club of Rome, there is "Humanity at a turning point" by M. Mesarovich and E. Pestel. The authors of this work argue that the trends of modern society are incompatible with the biological essence of man, whose goal should be to restructure the conventional system of values and the entire modern system of relations in society as well. They noted the need to form a "new man" who would take care of the survival of the whole civilization and direct all his efforts to it.

It can be concluded that successfully combating global calls and problem is possible only with the help of the global political thinking, strong will, and international cooperation which would be based on the priority of universal interests and values, despite the differences in the social systems, to which humanity is divided.

## **«АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ» РАБОТНИКОВ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ, ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ**

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Транспорт является одной из базовых отраслей национальной экономики, развитие и эффективное функционирование которой является необходимым условием для обеспечения обороноспособности, защиты экономических интересов государства, повышение уровня жизни населения. В современных условиях решение вопросов развития транспортного хозяйства, повышение эффективности его функционирования тесно связано с воспроизводством рабочей силы, и прежде всего, с тенденциями в сфере занятости. Как трансформируется занятость, насколько глубокие и пропорциональные сдвиги происходят в отраслевом, профессиональном и образовательном складах рабочей силы транспортного хозяйства Украины требуют более детального рассмотрения.

Ранее считалось, что работа по контракту, фриланс и гиг-занятость – это «альтернативная занятость», вариант подработки,