

ECONOMIC DANGER AND REFORMS IN UKRAINE

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The essence of the security of the national economy is its condition and ability to confront the threats and dangers that impede the achievement of macroeconomic goals: of increasing the level and quality of life based on economic growth, increase of employment and stability of the monetary system.

Economic danger is a concrete and real form of threat, the real possibility of causing losses [1]. When the economic threat – it is only the potential of causing losses to the subject /object of business/household.

In terms of security of any economic object, all dangers can be divided into two groups according to the weight of the devastating consequences: are subthreshold and post-threshold. The first is characterized by the identification of dangers entails loss that do not destroy the economic system and may be renewed. The economic feature of display of subthreshold danger is continuity of circulation of capital. If an entity, as a result of the manifestation of the economic danger, has the loss that is not renewed, and this phenomenon is accompanied with stop of circulation of capital, such danger is called post-threshold. Manifestation of post-threshold danger means systemic crisis for the state and the bankruptcy for a separate entity.

Allocate internal and external threats to the economic security of the country.

The main internal threats should be considered:

– in scientific-technical sphere: the destruction of scientific and technological capacity, reduce of scientific and technical development, outflow of scientific personnel abroad or in another sphere of activity;

– in the economic sector: the decline in production in leading industries, the monopolization of the economy, the criminalization of society, the existence of structural imbalances, the large domestic debt, the low level productivity of labor and investment activities, high level of inflation and unemployment, the growth of the "shadow" economy, low purchasing power of the population;

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– in the social sphere: the poverty, the reducing of access to education and health services, decrease of quality of life, the social vulnerability of large segments of the population, the reduced fertility, increased mortality, uncontrolled migration [2].

The external threats to the economic security of the country are: the economic dependence on import, the negative balance of foreign trade, an irrational export structure - excessive export of raw materials; loss of position in foreign markets; growth of external debt; uncontrolled outflow of foreign currency resources abroad, placing them in foreign banks.

Ukraine is experiencing one of the most tragic periods of its existence now. The loss of territory, military action in the southeast of the country, a significant drop in economic potential, increasing inflation, the negative impact of factors of the international economy contribute to worsening of economic crisis. Under these conditions, the most important, compared with other transformations, is reforming the economy [3].

After done the weighted assessing of the situation in our country, we can conclude that the most relevant solution to the problem of the economic crisis is the following:

1. Inventory of assets to determine their status and opportunities for further use. Our country has a large industrial, agricultural, resource and intellectual potential, pleasant climatic conditions, has a favorable geographical position. For the industrial mastering uses from 40 to 75% of known reserves of major minerals [4].

2. Formation of a leading state role in overcoming the crisis. The state is losing the function of direct participant of economic process, the importance of institutional economics manager, it ceases to be functional regulator. Although, experts after consideration of economic reforms in different countries, concluded that the rapid and efficient development should be directly linked to the large share of state sector in the country [5].

3. Determination of the place and role of small, medium and large businesses in economic transformation. The position of Ukraine on the destruction of small and medium businesses can be estimated not only as wrong, but harmful. The economy of each country provide, as a rule, small, medium businesses and farms, that give the lion's share of the revenue to the budget.

4. Financial support for the country. Since independence of Ukraine the main source of financial resources of the country were loans from international financial organizations. Although, in the conditions of the creation of effective mechanism of the stock market of Ukraine, the financial sector will be able to meet the majority of needs of the country.

That is through reform of the stock market is able to reduce state debt commitments and the danger of default.

5. Staffing reforms. The performance of high aims requires not only effective, but even talented management of economic processes by managers. Despite the fact that with the end of 1990 the number of people, who received the profession "manager", exceeded the need in times, but our country still lacks adequate managerial staff.

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ТРУДОВА МІГРАЦІЯ В УКРАЇНІ

БОГДАНОВИЧ О.А., СТ. ВИКЛАДАЧ,

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***ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА ІМЕНІ ПЕТРА ВАСИЛЕНКА***

Трудова міграція громадян України за кордон є на сьогодні наймасовішим і соціально значущим міграційним потоком.

Незважаючи на достатньо велику кількість наукових праць, тема міжнародної трудової міграції є все ще актуальною, адже українська трудова міграція набуває величезних обсягів, тому дуже важливим є виявити причини міграційних процесів.