

5) to introduce a regular monitoring of the implementation of the most powerful investment projects financed by budget funds, with a public representation of its results.

In conclusion, it is possible to reduce the risk associated with budget investment and to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of investment projects with the proposed methods. It will also create the basis for creating a favorable investment climate, which will help, besides budget investment, to attract additional funds from domestic and foreign investors, stabilize macroeconomic indicators, and create an information environment for planning investment activity.

### *References:*

1. Затоцька Т.Г. Бюджетні інвестиції в реальний та людський капітал як інструмент впливу на соціально-економічний розвиток країни Наукові праці НДФІ № 42 2008 рік с. 87
2. Макконнелл К.Р, Брю С.Л. Экономикс: принципы, проблемы и политика. В 2 т.: Пер. с англ. 14-го изд. Т.І. – М.: Инфра-М, 2003. с. 97
3. Кириленко, О. П. Теорія і практика бюджетних інвестицій: монографія / О. П. Кириленко, Б. С. Малиняк. – Тернопіль: Економічна думка, 2007. – 286 с.
4. Попель Л.А Вісник Хмельницького національного університету № 2, 2011 рік., С – 205-209.
5. Постанова КМУ «Про схвалення декларації цілей та завдань бюджету на 2011 рік» [Електронне джерело - <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=315-2010-%EF>]
6. Кудряшов В.П. Засади бюджетної політики розвитку// Фінанси України №7 /2007 – с 2-19.
7. De la Fuente A Fiscal policy and growths in the OECD// CEPR Discussion paper London -2007, № 1775 <http://econpapers.repec.org/RAS/pde52.htm>

**Kateryna Symko**

Research supervisor: Zhanna Krysko

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Tetiana Piatnychka

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

## **THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE**

*Formulation of the problem.* The current state of the labor market is conditioned by the emergence of certain problems, which become a serious

obstacle not only for the normal socio-economic development of the entire state, but also for its separate administrative regions. The most acute problem the Ukrainian population faced is the phenomenon of unemployment. It is worth noting that unemployment is an integral part of the market economy, but at the same time it is one of the negative consequences of the very nature of the market.

Thus, unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that is shaped by the following factors: 1) structural changes in the economy, which lead to the large-scale changes in the structure and quantity of labor demand; 2) the decrease in economic development leads to the reduction in the number of jobs and destroys the balance between the number of employees and quantity of jobs proposed to them; 3) insufficient aggregate demand; 4) inflation causes reduction in capital investments, decline in real incomes, which provides the increase in supply but the decrease in demand for labor; 5) the ratio of prices to factors of production, which leads to the predominance of workable technologies; 6) seasonal fluctuations in production, causing changes in demand for labor; 7) scientific and technological progress, which increases the disproportion between the supply and demand of the labor force [2 p.1].

Unemployment is a socio-economic phenomenon, as a result of which part of the able-bodied population cannot find work. Reserves of labor forces are replenished, surplus appears, and thus the supply of labor forces exceeds the demand for it. The unemployed persons in the definition of the International Labor Organization are persons aged 15-70 (both registered and unregistered in the State Employment Service), who simultaneously meet three conditions: they have no work (gainful employment), are looking for a job or trying to organize their own business, are ready to get started to work in the next two weeks. People, whose study is provided by the employment service, who have found a job and are waiting for an answer from an employer or are preparing to start their jobs, but at the moment they are not working yet, also belong to the unemployed [2 p.2].

Table 1 shows the unemployment rate for the last 4 years in Ukraine. According to it, the level of unemployment is increasing from year to year, but in 2018 the level dropped by 0.9% comparing with the previous year. However, it is noted that in 2018 in the 1st quarter, the unemployment rate was 10.0%, and in the 3rd quarter it was 9.0%.

*Table 1. Unemployment rate in Ukraine in 2013-2018*

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployment rate, %	7,7	9,7	9,5	9,7	9,9	9,0

The unemployment rate in Ukraine in February 2018 grew by 1.3% compared to January 2018 and amounted to 383.7 thousand people, as the State Statistics Service reported. The number of the registered unemployed is 1.5% of the working-age population. Among the urban population, the number of the unemployed in February was 199 thousand people, among the rural population - 184.7 thousand people. There were 200,500 unemployed women in February, and 183,200 unemployed men.

Unemployment raises such problems as:

1. Strengthening social tension;
2. Increasing in the number of mental illnesses;
3. Strengthening social differentiation;
4. Recession of labor activity;
5. Reduction of tax revenues;
6. Falling GNP level;
7. Lower living standards;

Employment regulation at the state level is a process of influence on the labor sphere in order to achieve goals. To improve the structure of employment, the following tasks need to be solved: to reduce youth unemployment; to overcome regional differentiation of employment; to help the unemployed who do not have a job for a long period of time. At the state level, a regulatory committee for the control of employment measures in the regions should be set up. A separate area of activity of the regulatory committee should be the elimination of the crisis situation of the regions in the field of employment.

*Conclusion.* Unemployment is a significant problem in the market economy, and if we do not solve it, then it will be impossible to achieve the effective functioning of the market. The ways to overcome unemployment include the provision of appropriate unemployment benefits; assistance in the development of small and medium business; increase of well-being at the expense of self-employment and entrepreneurship; comprehensive development of intellectual potential of a society, etc.

### ***References:***

1. The unemployment rate in Ukraine. [Electronic resource].- Access mode: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/labour/unemploy/2018>
2. Poluyaktova O.V., Problems of Unemployment in Ukraine.- Economics and Society. 2016. – p.5
3. Tarasova K.I. Statistical analysis of unemployment in Ukraine in a regional context. - Economics and Society. 2018.- p.8
4. Tyutyunnikova SV, Romanika T.K., Unemployment in the conditions of globalization. – 2016 – p.8

**Julia Tkhoryk, Anastasiya Parashchuk**

Language tutor: Svitlana Rybachok,  
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor  
Ternopil National Economic University

### **SOCIAL ENTERPRISE**

A social enterprise is a commercial organization that seek to maximize profits while maximizing benefits to society and the environment. The profits are principally used to fund social programs [1]. The concept of a social enterprise developed in the UK in the late 1970s to counter the traditional commercial enterprise. Social enterprises exist at the intersection of the private and volunteer sectors. They don't measure their success in terms of profit only – success to social entrepreneurs means that they improve the world.

Social enterprises have mixing characteristics: they integrate the capital and management methods of both commercial and nonprofit organizations, and adopt the commercial way to obtain economic benefits, aiming at realization of social objectives. The organizational values are measured on basis of commercial and non-profit aspects. There are many forms of social entrepreneurship. This is due to the fact that this kind of business is related to different social, cultural and political backgrounds.

By selling goods and services in the open market, social enterprises create employment and reinvest their profits back into their business or the local community. This allows them to tackle social problems, improve people's life chances, provide training and employment opportunities for those furthest from the market, support communities and help the environment [2].