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INFLATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE: THE NATURE, CAUSES AND WAYS TO OVERCOME

At present, discussions on inflation have reached the highest peak. Inflation negatively affects the country's economic development and hinders long-term investment. The high level of inflation destroys the monetary system, causes price increases, reduces the standard of living of the population and accelerates the "escape" of capital. The problem of inflation plays a major role in economic science, since its indicators and socioeconomic implications are important in assessing the country's economic security and the world economy.

Many scientists worked on this issue, such as D. Locke, J. Mill, V. Gal, A. Galchinsky, E. Kornienko, O. Petryk, V. Stelmakh, V. Shevchuk, A. Shapovalov.

The purpose of the work is to study inflation processes in Ukraine and to consider ways to combat it.

Inflation - is an overflow of the sphere of circulation of excess money supply in the absence of an adequate increase in commodity mass, causing a depreciation of the monetary unit. It manifests itself in the form of rising prices for goods and services, which is not conditioned by an increase in their quality, that is, there is a depreciation of money [1].

By the nature of origin, it is expedient to highlight four reasons for the rapid development of inflation:

1. The monetary cause is the cash and the credit emission of money generating respectively fiscal and bank inflation, and their limits are determined by the efficiency of the expansion of the supply of money.

2. The internal economic reason is related to disproportions in the structure of the national economy, which is reflected in the efficiency of the capital stock and the absence of the process of its reproduction in violation of the distribution of investments as a result of their targeting to expand the sphere of consumption rather than production.

3. The external economic reason lies in a significant dependence on imports of goods and capital, which makes Ukraine vulnerable to imported inflation, which, in addition to raising prices, threatens the destruction of its own production and the transformation of our state into the market for sales to world exporters.

4. The political reason is political instability due to the reluctance of the ruling elites to reconcile their own interests by subjecting them to the national aims of Ukraine to confront the power structures through the desire to establish monarchical power under the veil of democracy [4].

In 2017, the inflation rate accelerated to 13.7% compared to 2016 (in 2016 its level was 12.4%). Compared with previous years, it is significantly lower, in 2015 - 43.3%, 2014 - 24.9%, according to the results of the State Statistics Service.[5]

In the consumer market in December, prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 1.5%. The largest (by 7.1% and 6.8%) rose vegetables and eggs. Prices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products increased by 0.6%. The growth of prices (tariffs) for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels by 0,3% was mainly due to the increase in the cost of maintenance and repair of housing by 1,1%, heating tariffs by 0,9%. The increase in prices for transport in general by 1.8% is mainly due to a 2.5% increase in fuel and oil prices.[2]

The means to combat inflation include:

- Regulation of the total mass of money by managing them by the central bank;
- State regulation of prices;
- Establishing supply and distribution links between enterprises;
- Centralization of the banking system;
- Modernization of infrastructure and basic sectors.

Conclusions: For any national economy, inflation is a dangerous process, adversely affecting the financial and economic system. Against it, various measures of anti-inflation policy are used, which depend on the theoretical

views of those who pursue this policy, as well as the choice of the mechanism by which it is possible to achieve a reduction of inflation, strictly individually for each country. Due to political instability, the presence of budget deficits, low productivity, the issue of inflation in Ukraine is very acute. The process of combating this phenomenon is long and complex, requiring large material costs. Overcoming inflation remains one of the main objectives of the anti-crisis strategy.

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LA FIEVRE CRYPTOLOGIQUE : L'ARGENT DE L'AVENIR OU UNE BULLE DE SAVON

Avec l'avènement de la cryptologie, le monde a réagi différemment. Dans certains pays, le phénomène a été légalisés: L'Estonie, le Danemark, la Suède, le Canada, la Grande-Bretagne, tandis que l'Ukraine, la Russie, l'Inde, la Chine l'ont interdits [1; 2]. Mais jusqu'à récemment le probleme de cryptologie en Ukraine est devenu très populaire.