

Я вважаю, що кожна людина має спробувати себе в цій програмі. Ця програма дає багато можливостей. По-перше, це можливість познайомитися з людьми з різних куточків світу, пізнати їх культуру, чим вони живуть та як. По-друге – можливість перейняти безцінний позитивний досвід в навчанні та викладанні.

Потрібно відкинути всі свої погані думки, зібратися з духом, вчити іноземну мову та їхати набиратися досвіду в інших країнах. Неможна втрачати свій шанс!

Література:

1. Реалізація студентами права на академічну мобільність. URL: https://osvita.ua/vnz/high_school/71057.

2. Академічна мобільність. URL: <https://mon.gov.ua/ua/osvita/visha-osvita/osvita-za-kordonom/akademichna-mobilnist>.

OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF UKRAINIAN GOODS

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In the conditions of political and socio-economic instability in the country, the main issue is the competitiveness of Ukrainian goods in the world markets, and thus the competitiveness of the country as a whole. The problem can be defined at macro and micro levels, industries, at each enterprise and in general as an outstanding economic development of the state. Thus, the definition of competitive advantages and disadvantages in this process of forming the state competitiveness is a priority task.

Competitiveness of the country in the world market is not a goal, but an indicator of evaluation of the effectiveness of the economic system in the international market. The global competitiveness index of static and dynamic indicators and indices (12 points), in turn, reflect the position of a particular industry in the world ranking. The Global Competitiveness Index does not determine a country's attractiveness, but only the place of the indicator in the respective values of other countries. Leaders of the world use these data to identify obstacles to the development of a country's economy.

Therefore, for the country as a whole and its regions in particular, all factors influencing its industries are important, which, in turn, forms its competitiveness.

The global economic crisis that began in the United States and the United Kingdom spread rapidly worldwide, affecting both developed and emerging markets. At a time when officials are busy supporting the process of recovery from the crisis, it is clear that some countries have experienced difficult times much better than others.

In particular, many developing countries have experienced economic shocks better than could be expected, given their previous experience. An improved policy environment with prior reforms has helped to make these economies more resilient to economic shocks.

It is generally recognized that a country's competitiveness is the main driving force for sustainable prosperity of the state and the growth of its citizens' welfare. Improving competitiveness is a long-term process that requires progress in many areas and the willingness of relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources, time and effort over an extended period. Accordingly, such stakeholders need information and data to make the right decisions.

Stability of macroeconomic environment is important for business and thus for the whole national competitiveness. Although macroeconomic stability itself is not able to increase the country's productivity, it has been proved that macroeconomic chaos significantly damages the economy, as clearly evidenced by the events of recent years in Europe. The state cannot effectively provide services if it has to pay high interest on past debts. The budget deficit limits the state's future ability to respond to business cycles and invest in measures aimed at increasing competitiveness. Companies are unable to operate effectively if inflation levels are out of control.

LOCAL TRANSPORT NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AS A TREND OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES

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The level of development of the state transport system is one of the most important signs of its technological progress and civilization. The need for a highly developed transport system becomes even stronger when integrated into the European and world economy, the transport system becomes the basis for effective entry of Ukraine into the world community.

Rapid rates of economic development of the countries in combination with the integration process in Europe lead to intensification of international relations and growth of trade volumes, and, as a result, the growth of freight flow capacity contributes to the development of the transport sector. The leading place in the process of implementation of trade agreements is given to transport support.

To realize its purpose, transport has a developed infrastructure, which consists of specific infrastructures of certain types of transport. At the same time, each type of transport allocates separate types of communications (mainline, local, etc.), which are provided with appropriate rolling stock and transport technologies. In general, the process of delivery of goods and passengers includes transportation both with the participation of different modes of transport and within one mode of transport using different types of communication.