

financial statements. This created conditions to attract investment not only on the national but also on the international capital markets.

The application of IFRS has considerable advantages over P (c) BO for a large number of companies and financial statements. The process of applying IFRS should be gradual and focused. It is necessary to develop such legal frameworks and methodological approaches that will enable you to eliminate the shortcomings of the National Accounts and to improve and modernize the basic aspects of accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine.

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UKRAINE ON THE MARKET OF GLOBAL ARMAMENT

The situation in the defense industry of Ukraine is complex now. Ukraine inherited from the collapse of the Soviet Union almost a third of the enterprises that produced defense products. At the time, the basis of the defense industrial complex (OPK) was 205 industrial associations and enterprises, 139 research and design organizations. At that time, Ukraine produced 17% of all defense products of the Union. The leading industries in the OPK then were rocket and space technology, shipbuilding, transport aviation, armored and engineering, production of special radio systems. In addition, such important components of armaments as fighter, assault and bomber aircraft, anti-aircraft missile systems, artillery weapons, etc. were not produced in Ukraine.

After proclaiming its independence, Ukraine became the legal possessor of large stocks of weapons, the size of which far exceeds the country's defense capability. On its territory there were 6475 tanks left (in Russia – 10333 units), 7153 armored personnel carriers (16389 units), 3392 artillery units (7719 units), 1431 aircrafts (4161 units), 285 helicopters (1035 units) [1, p. 26].

The defense and industrial complex has survived the industry, whose production still corresponds to the world level. These include the rocket and space industry.

Launch vehicle Zenit, developed by Pivdenne, manufactured by Yuzhmash, is the basis of international projects Sea Launch and Global Star. According to many experts, today it is one of the most advanced rockets in its class. The great interest of foreign companies is caused by the «Cyclone» launch vehicle designed for launching mid-range satellites developed at the State-Owned Enterprise «South».

The aerospace industry occupies leading positions in the development of transport and military transport aircraft. An-70, according to experts, ahead of its foreign analogues [Hercules (USA), IL-76 (Russia), FLA (Western Europe)] for 8-10 years [2, p. 25].

Significant scientific, technical and production potential has aviation engine construction. It is able to produce a wide range of engines for airplanes and helicopters. The engines of Zaporizhzhya JSC Motor-Sich are used on airplanes in almost 60 countries of the world.

The world-class level in the development and production of tanks has reached the armored industry. Tanks T-80UD, which are produced at the plant them. Malyshev, successfully compete in the world market of weapons and military equipment.

Ukraine is a world leader in the manufacture of navigation devices, homing heads for ground-air missiles, radio control stations, artillery intelligence systems, complex control systems, radio equipment, radio and electronic warfare, aviation and missile systems targeting [3, p. 4].

Provision of spare parts, maintenance of equipment, the creation of the appropriate infrastructure, training of specialists and, most importantly, the provision of services in modernizing samples of weapons of a number of countries, as well as services in the military-industrial base may become one of the greatest prospects for Ukrainian military-technical cooperation with foreign countries (according to experts, about one third of all contracts concluded on the world market of armaments and military equipment accounted for these types of military-economic activity [4, p. 31].

The effectiveness of Ukraine's military-technical cooperation with other countries of the world and its influence on Ukraine's military-technical policy on the technical equipment of the National Armed Forces with new and upgraded weapons and military equipment depends on the definition and implementation of the country's strategic goals in this area. an important area of activity [5, p. 5].

The content of the military-technical cooperation of Ukraine with foreign states is the activities of authorized institutions of state power, organizations and enterprises, public and private companies and companies involved in the development, production, sale or purchase of military products, as well as with planning, coordination and military services. Theoretically, the military-technical cooperation of Ukraine should pursue the following main goal:

– in the military-political sphere – conquest (retention) and strengthening of political leadership in the regions of the world and countries vital for the national interests of Ukraine; providing opportunities through military-technical cooperation to influence the political, economic or military situation at the global or regional levels, and in Ukraine – to ensure or balance the development of the combat capabilities of its own Armed Forces on the basis of the scientific and technological

achievements of the national military-industrial complex, as well as the use of scientific -technological achievements of foreign countries in their own interests.

Consequently, the PTS, which provides joint foreign partners with the development of new samples for the needs of the OIC, as well as the joint sale of military and dual-use goods and services, should become one of the main components of the country's military and economic security. Such cooperation ensures the inflow of foreign currency, reduces the cost of procurement for domestic needs through economies of scale in production, supports labor employment and defense infrastructure and uses military production as a catalyst for economic and scientific and technological development of the country.

Ukraine should establish itself in the «club» of suppliers of high-tech products. Otherwise, an accelerated sale of the most important scientific and technological achievements and, as a consequence, «erosion» of the high-tech sector of the defense industry is waiting for it. It is worth noting the fact that some countries consider international cooperation in the military-technical sphere as one of the means of creating an effective national economy. These countries include South Korea, Israel, South Africa, Singapore, Taiwan and others. Only within one to two decades these countries managed not only to eliminate the big gap in the economy, but also to establish, at the expense of the introduction of hi-tech technologies from other countries, the actual production of weapons. Today, in these countries, large funds are allocated for R & D in the field of development and production of modern types of armaments, and primarily for naval and aerospace troops.

It should be noted that progress in the technical upgrade of the troops depends, in the first place, on the amount of financing of this item of expenditure. In 2017, expenditures of the Armed Forces increased in almost all major directions (in dollar terms, they are almost equal to the indications of 2016). However, funding for arms development needs increased slightly.

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