

- achieve higher levels of economic indicators
 - Improve global resource efficiency
 - Provide full and productive employment
 - Protect labor rights and promote safe working conditions for all employees
 - Strengthening the potential of domestic financial institutions
 - Develop and implement a global youth employment strategy
- Thanks to the analysis of forms and types of unemployment, we can distinguish ways to achieve this problem.

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INFLATION IN UKRAINE AND WAYS OF ITS ELIMINATION

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The phenomenon of inflation is some extent inherent in any market economy and countries with economies in transition. Inflation penetrates into all spheres of economic life and begins to destroy them. The state, production, financial market and market economy suffer from this. Whereas earlier inflation took place under extreme circumstances, in the last two or three decades it has become chronic in many countries. Inflation is a very complex socio-economic phenomenon. Over the centuries, with the change in the forms of ownership, types of pricing, monetary systems, the causes, consequences and forms of manifestation of the inflationary process have changed. Only the essence of inflation remained unchanged - the depreciation of money. Currently, inflation is one of the most painful and dangerous processes that negatively affect finances, the monetary and economic system as a whole.

The first years of the formation of an independent sovereign Ukraine were accompanied by significant economic difficulties. Basically, they are associated with the transition from a fully planned system of organizing production to a market economy. It was the evolution of the socio-economic renewal of our country that caused a number of subjective contradictions that led to the emergence of global negative phenomena (imbalances in the economy, a decline

in production, unemployment, a sharp deterioration in the state of the economy). Among them, inflation took a special place in terms of its significance and influence on the aggravation of the economic crisis in Ukraine.

The first years of Ukraine's existence as an independent state were accompanied by a huge rise in prices and were characterized by high dynamics of their growth. So, in 1991 inflation was 390% per year, in 1992 – 2100%, and in 1993 – 10256% per year. This year was the peak of the inflationary process. Later, it began to fall noticeably and amounted to 501% in 1994 and 281.7% in 1995. In 1996 – 139.7%, in 1997 – 110.1%, in 1998 – 120%, in 1999 – 119.2%, in 2000 – 125.8%, in 2001 – 106.1%, in 2002 – 99.4%, in 2003 – 108.2%, in 2004 – 12.3%.

An important reason for the rise in inflation in the early years of Ukraine's independence was the allocation of huge subsidies by the state to support inefficient enterprises. Also, the development of inflationary processes was facilitated by the stable psychology of consumption that had formed earlier.

Ukraine pinned special hopes on slowing inflation after the end of the depression phase and the beginning of the recovery of social production. Already in 1999, the decline in GDP was the smallest in all previous years and relatively small, and in 2000, GDP grew by 5.9% for the first time. The next year it increased by 9.2%, in 2002 – by 5.2%, in 2003 – by 9.3%, and in 2004 – by 12%. These positive developments, combined with the cautious policy of monetarism, significantly influenced the dynamics of inflation. It began to decline noticeably and already in 2001 amounted to 6.1%, in 2002 – 99.4%, and in 2003 – 8.2%, although in 2004 it increased to 12.3 %.

Regarding overcoming inflation, Ukraine does not yet have significant experience in combating inflation, and therefore in the development of its anti-inflation policy in our country has used theoretical and practical developments of Western economics in this area.

The whole range of measures to combat inflation and its consequences, which, in fact, is the anti-inflationary policy of the state, in independent Ukraine can be divided into several stages.

The first stage – anti-inflationary policy – began in the early 1990s. It lasted from 1991 to the end of 1993. Its essence boiled down to attempts to raise production and fill the market with goods. At the same time, the government carried out massive price liberalization and lifted restrictions on wage increases. All this led to an increase in the state budget deficit. Inflation has grown into hyperinflation and has become the most dangerous phenomenon in the economy of our state.

The second stage – the formation and implementation of anti-inflationary policy begins at the end of 1993 and continues until September 1996. During this period, pricing was streamlined in the formation of wholesale industry prices. In order to reduce speculative transactions, interest rates on loans from commercial banks were limited. There are margin restrictions for traders and intermediaries. These and other measures led to a significant decrease in the

dynamics of price growth and made it possible on September 2, 1996, to start a monetary reform in Ukraine.

The third stage – anti-inflationary policy began in late 1996 – late 1999. During this period, the main emphasis in anti-inflationary policy was placed on creating conditions to overcome the economic crisis. The anti-inflationary policy was based on strict monetary principles, which led to the suppression of inflation, which in 1997 was 110%.

In modern conditions in Ukraine, in order to conduct a balanced anti-inflationary policy, it is necessary, first of all, to learn how to accurately predict inflation. To do this, it is necessary to develop models of possible inflationary changes in the monetary sphere based on a clear statistical reflection of the main macroeconomic indicators in the field of commodity and money circulation.

Inflation is a systemic phenomenon, deeply connected not only with money circulation, but also with the entire economic system of society, which is at the stage of market transformation. The causes of inflation in Ukraine are primarily associated with the inconsistency of economic reforms, different rates of destruction of the old system of social relations and relevant institutions and the construction of a new system.

The situation can be significantly improved only in the context of comprehensive implementation of anti-inflationary regulation. The most important ways to overcome inflation in Ukraine: general increase in economic efficiency; acceleration of scientific and technological progress; improving the structure of reproduction; ensuring long-term monetary policy; reduction of the budget deficit with the prospect of its complete elimination.

Undoubtedly, Ukraine, possessing significant economic potential, creates conditions for "controllability" of the inflationary factor, which will allow it to take its rightful place among other economically and socially developed countries of Europe.

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