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Pyrozhenko J.V.*National Aviation University, Kyiv***THE BANKING SYSTEM NOWADAYS**

Everybody knows that banks are the most important part of economy. Everyone in the world uses or has used banking services. Families usually keep their savings at bank, institution pay them interest rates on their deposits and give them loans to buy expensive good. Shops, factories and a lot of other organizations, which work at the market and in production, take loans for their needs and buy goods or raw materials. Landowners and owners of real estate take loans from the banks to buy land or an estate. Bank is an agent of payments for customers, paying utilities, for example. Banks provide almost all payment services; governments and individuals should have a bank account. Banks accept funds deposited on current accounts, accept term deposits, issue debt bonds and banknotes.

Banking is fundamentally a very simple business. Banks borrow money from their customers in the form of deposits that pay little or no interest, but that remain avail – able to the customers on demand. Banks also borrow short-term funds from the money markets. Banks then use these short-term funds to make longer-term loans – for example mortgages – which earn higher interest. They also invest in other longer-term assets, financial and real. In this way, banks make a profit. This all very simple, but it is based on one key principle: trust. The banking model works only when customers believe that their money is safe. Banks have traditionally been seen as models of prudence and trust-despite jokes about bank managers being people who will lend you an umbrella when sun is shining, but want it back it starts to rain. Because customers normally trust their banks, they don't all want their deposits back at the same time. But if they believe their bank is in danger – customers rush to get their hands before it is too late. In this case, we talk of a "bank run" or a "run on the bank". Bank runs are dangerous because banks keep only a very small part of their liabilities in the form of short-term liquid assets, such as cash. (A liquid asset is one that can be sold quickly without any significant loss in value.) The rest is invested in illiquid, longer-term loans and assets.

Every bank has balance sheet. It shows the difference between the total value of assets and the total value of liabilities (deposits plus money-market borrowings) is the owner's equity capital. This is made up of money from shareholders and retained profits from the past, and represents the net worth of a bank. Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often cooperate with governments in efforts to stabilize economies and to prevent inflation.

The primary function of a bank is to act as an intermediary between depositors who wish to make interest on their savings and borrows who wish to obtain capital.

Retail banking, also called "personal banking" covers the services that banks provide to individual customers, as opposed to financial services offered to firms (or other banks) our dependence on banks. Our dependence begins with how our salary is paid. In Ukraine, a growing number of employers use direct deposit, a system that has existed in Europe for several decades. The most common way to get cash from one's account is by using a check card (also called "debit card") at an ATM, entering a PIN, and selecting the amount to be with – drawn.

People who want to save money can open a savings account. For example, there is the basic savings account which pays a low rate of interest. The recent banking crisis was caused by many banks making financial investments that were complicated, poorly understood and risky. When the value of these assets collapsed – the banks had two problems. The first was liquidity. The banks couldn't sell their assets-for example, to repay short-term money market loans – without making huge losses. Second, some banks were, in reality insolvent: the value of their assets was lower than that of their liabilities. In other words, their net worth was negative. As a result, governments and financial institutions around the world have been trying create new rules to make sure that banks are more careful in future. One proposal is to require banks to hold more equity capital, which can be used to meet losses when asset values fall. The aim is to prevent both individual banks and the banking system as a whole from collapsing.

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AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR LEARNING BRAILLE

According to official statistics of the Kiev city center of social, professional and labor rehabilitation of invalids in Ukraine there are about 70,000 blind people. Globally this number has reached 45 million, but unofficial sources put the number three times greater. But 70 thousand is already a tremendous amount for Ukraine. About 5% among them are children. And that's just statistics of totally blind people, there are also even more visually impaired, most of them also require attention and public support. Even more, the main problem is that only 10% of blind people in general, and 9% among children who can read Braille.

That is why an idea of developing special educational interactive system has emerged. This system is intended for teaching children with visual impairments to read Braille. The first thing to study is how to ensure autonomy and automation of the system. Initially structural and schematic diagram of a device was developed, then