

synchronous manner, but any asynchronous unit will break all concept of imperative programming, that is the asynchronous unit will begin to operate independently in the proper thread.

If we want to be reactive with all of these examples, we can subscribe to user and say: "Receive notification in the main thread and transfer information into the user interface." And as soon as there are changes on the part of the user, our pattern will be automatically executed. You will be able to see these updates and will no longer be concerned for manual control.

It is just the reactive programming that can help us to provide proper operation of multiple threads, the main purpose of which is the response to changes of different data types, forms, complexity and accessibility. It will allow us to create the application properly – in an asynchronous manner. The application can be quite reactive if you leave the attempts to control all states personally, and just integrate them with the asynchronicity of resources.

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REASONS OF THE PROBLEMS FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO UKRAINE

The attracting foreign investment is an objective necessary condition for achieving stability of national economic and socio-political system. Foreign investments play an important role in the economy of any country because they result from the international division of labor, development of international relations, integration of the national economies into the global market, especially in today's globalization and international processes. Restoring sustainable economic growth in Ukraine requires to ascertaining the real state of investment processes and the causes of investment activity decline and Ukraine's attractiveness as an investment object on the world stage. Ukraine has a powerful industrial potential, a favorable geographical position, developed transport infrastructure, extensive human and professional labor market. In terms of economic potential, Ukraine is among the first five countries in Europe, and to the efficiency of its use is among the second hundred countries. World experience shows that countries with economies in transition cannot get out of the crisis themselves without the involvement and the effective use of foreign investment. Accumulating capital, providing access to modern technology and management,

foreign investment will not only contribute to the formation of national investment markets, but also create other dynamic factors in the development of markets for goods and services, promoting international trade, systematizing regulatory framework.

Foreign investment encourage rapid economic and technological progress, introduction of new forms of management, renewal and modernization of production facilities, enhancement of competition, growth of small and medium business, training of the labour force, that meet the requirements of market economy, expansion of export potential, creation of new jobs , increase of employment and the enhancement of domestic production, solution of economic reforms problems. For many years, Ukraine has declared the policy of encouraging foreign investment. The main focus of FDI is Ukraine's financial sector, which accounting for a third of all investment. The financial activities together with trade and real estate deals more than half of the accumulated direct investment. These activities do not create social wealth, but merely redistribute it. It can be assumed that foreign currency funds, flowing into Ukraine's economy as direct investment, are not used for acquisition, establishment, accumulation or renovation of capital assets of Ukraine's economy, but for creating the working capital. Ukraine's economy is experiencing quite obvious shortage of money, currency funds are primarily used to purchase powerresources and raw materials, wages, purchases of goods (retail and wholesale) and components (in the industry) etc. Capital construction, purchase of machinery and equipment, research and development are at little interest to foreign investors due to their long payback period and high risks. Among the reasons which prevent a substantial growth in foreign investments inflow in Ukraine are: the crisis in the financial and economic system of Ukraine, lack of an effective model of investment incentives, political instability, lack of real government guarantees to protect foreign investment and ownership rights, poor development of industrial and social infrastructure, inadequate information dissimulation, corruption, weak and outdated regulatory framework, high share of shadow economy.

I can conclude that Ukraine, which has branched resources and advantageous geopolitical location could become one of the leading recipients of investment for those investors who are looking for new markets to invest their business ideas and entrepreneurial initiatives. In order to attract foreign investors to Ukraine, it is necessary to find solution for such basic questions as: change and improvement of legislation, combating of corruption and settlement of military and political instability in eastern Ukraine. Attention should be also paid to the issue of reducing risks of losses and increasing investment attractiveness. It is necessary to develop a long-term program of action, to regulate mechanisms of assessing investment projects position of their value and potential impact on the economic system. The main and most attractive industries of the national economy must be supported with government subsidies and guarantees, granting preferential terms of taxation.

The development and promotion of SMEs as the main source of population funds accumulation. Other ways to improve our investment position are: implementation of the antimonopoly measures and ensureance of domestic competitive environment for investment and reduction of administrative barriers and preferences to the movement of capital, including foreign trade.

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HOW CAN BLOCKCHAIN CHANGE THE BUSINESS MODEL

The most popular application of the blockchain is the technology work using Bitcoin currency. It provides untouchable record of all transactions with cryptocurrency protected at the highest level of cryptographic security. In the earlier stages of development mutually distributed registries were considered unsafe and complex.

Nevertheless, some of the features of this particular type of blockchain are attractive for financial institutions. It is decentralized (has no single point of failure), safe (cryptographic techniques are used in each transaction), keeps story that can not be changed (after a single registry entries are suitable for read-only), effective (data exchange takes place quickly and easily) and transparent (all actions are documented).

In simple terms, the mutual distribution of reserves is nothing more than a method of digital data recording and it can be used for any kind of things, registration and changes which you want to record and confirm (for example, transactions, agreements, contracts, property rights, etc.)

According to the SWIFT Institute working paper, thanks to the reliability and relative simplicity, blockchain would be interesting to use when making settlements with securities on the domestic markets, as in the future it may allow to reduce both costs and risks.

And according to the report of the law firm White and Case, such technology can be used to improve and develop the exchange of currencies, supply chain management, transactions, money transfers, transfers between individuals, micropayments, registration of assets, maintenance of correspondent accounts and control reporting (on the principle of "know your customer" and anti-money laundering) speed of execution.

Mutually distributed registries allow the use of smart contracts (computer protocols that facilitate, support or enhance the effect of the contract or