

1. Different level of economic development.
2. Existence of national differences in wages.
3. Massive chronic unemployment in undeveloped countries.
4. Political and economic crisis of the former socialist system.
5. Growth in demand from the leaders of the world economy for intellectual labor.
6. The rapid development of modern means of communication and transport.
7. Non-economic factors: military and religious conflicts, disintegration of federal states, national, family and ethnic problems.

The main feature is that international migration of labor force is getting younger. The average age of migrants is 20-25 years. According to the views of economists 5-7 million of Ukrainians work abroad.

The most important issue of international migration research is to consider joining immigrants to the role of labor in a particular country and their adaptation. The consideration of this problem was focused on the ratio of economic activity among women and Jews aged 18 to 54 in Israel.

Goals for which the study was conducted:

1. The definition of socioeconomic status, the burden of family care for children, ethnic belonging to the economic activity of immigrants, domestic producers, married women, the impact of education.

2. The degree to which the above effects are distinguished depending on veterinary and age.

The data taken for this analysis come from a regular survey of the workforce of the Israeli population for 1970 and 1971. As a result, it was found that factors such as socio-economic status, educational level, and the burden of childcare affect the number of women employed. However, the effect model was different for younger and older women and in accordance with the status of veterinary medicine. Indicators can be derived from data from the age of immigration or the life of women, in which immigration occurs, which changes the nature and effect of the impact of immigration on the participation of the workforce.

To sum up, the problem of international labor migration is one of the biggest problems in the world. So, the main reason of international labor migration is the high level of salary. In order to lessen the international migration government must provide stability, economic growth, the high level of wages and good social assistance.

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CAPITAL ASSETS ACCOUNTING

The means of production are the most important factors for the implementation of economic activity and financial conditions of the enterprise, as this is one of the main components of the productive forces. Research and analysis of fixed assets is one of the most studied, since they form the basis of the functioning of the enterprise.

Taking into account the economic situation that is currently being observed in our country and affecting the activity of enterprises, the latter are not able to change and update the means of production, which in turn has a great influence on their financial results and indicators of their economic activity.

For CEO, their employees and partners to obtain appropriate, truthful and timely information on the state and movement of fixed assets is necessary. Therefore, the successful organization of accounting of fixed assets at the enterprise is one of the most important elements for obtaining this information.

There is a number of views and approaches to the interpretation of the term fixed assets. Different scholars give their understanding of this notion. We can observe the basic definition in normative legal acts and Laws of Ukraine: fixed assets are assets which are purchased for long-term use and are not likely to be converted quickly into cash, such as land, buildings, and equipment.

The only appropriate evaluation method used for all fixed assets is the guarantee of correct and reliable accounting. There are several types of valuation of fixed assets:

1. Initial cost.
2. Residual value.
3. Revalued value.
4. Liquidation cost.

All fixed assets received by the enterprise are credited to the balance at their original cost. In the Standard Accounting 7 "Fixed Assets", we can observe a variety of methods for determining the initial value, depending on the method of their income to the enterprise.

The system of accounting at the enterprises at the moment needs some improvement, though analytical and synthetic accounting usually meets all requirements. In the first place, in most organizations it is necessary to increase control over movement and use of fixed assets, as well as their documentary reflection. Taking into account the problems that are observed during the accounting of fixed assets, it would be appropriate to consider ways to solve them. One of the main factors that need to be taken into account when organizing the accounting of fixed assets is: the long duration of the period during which these objects are accounted; complex technical structure and their multi levels, which should be truthfully and accurately reflected in the accounting; timeliness of displaying accounting information.

Consequently, from all the above it can be concluded that a properly constructed inventory of fixed assets that meets all requirements is a coherent and unified system of accounting methods is a guarantee of successful management and which in turn leads to high financial results of the enterprise.

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TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AT THE AIRPORT

For transportation of passengers between the terminal building and remote stands on the apron or between individual buildings at the airport it is possible to use regular buses or special buses. The special airport buses used for the operation on the apron usually