

For young people, who are just starting their career, the western developed countries push them hard to stay focused on their job [1]. That causes them to set aside their personal life and networks because they want to maintain their spot in their preferred profession.

Most people in Germany are fairly honest and reliable. Germans do what they are say- it's in their nature and culture to be logical, punctual and trustworthy.

Sunday is Ruhetag (rest-day) in Germany. All retail shops shut down except the fuel stations and a few small outlets. For some people it can also be a positive thing, like for the staff of a supermarket, but for the most, it is an obstacle.

Be prepared to pay a lot of taxes in Germany. Luckily Germany, as well as many other countries, has treaties to prevent double-taxing expatriates' income. Therefore working in Germany you won't need to pay for other tax at home.

Despite the language barrier that might exist, living in Germany is not much different than being in the United States, the UK, Canada, or any other developed country.

In conclusion it should be noted that pros and cons of living in Germany can help you to decide if this country is right for you. As long as you can manage the living expenses and taxes, you will find enough money available to keep you comfortable while you get the opportunity to go exploring at your leisure.

## References

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**Language adviser:** *Karaieva T.V., Cand. of Ped. Sc., Associate Prof. at the Department of Foreign Languages, Dmytro Motornyi Tavsria State Agrotechnological University*

## IMPACT OF THE COVID PANDEMIC ON THE MODERN ECONOMY

**Korus E.C.,** *liza.korus.00@gmail.com*  
*Dmytro Motornyi Tavsria State Agrotechnological University*

At the moment, the main problem of the modern economy is the global crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The global economy will experience all the consequences: the crisis will be the worst since the Great Depression almost a century ago. The COVID-19 pandemic has more serious consequences, than just the spread of the disease and attempts by different countries to organize quarantines. In the media, the phenomenon of the influence of the disease on the life of society and its consequences are called the "coronacrisis" term. Advanced economies are expected to contract 7 percent, while emerging and developing economies will slow down by an average of 2.5 percent. Per capital incomes could fall 3.6 percent this year, putting millions of people in poverty. The hardest part will be for countries whose economies depend on international trade, tourism, export of raw materials and external financing.

The pandemic led to the closure of enterprises in countries with a high percentage of cases, to a sharp increase in demand for everyday products, to speculation in the market for certain goods: antiviral drugs, sanitary masks, disinfectants. Also, there is a significant increase in demand for food delivery services due to the reluctance of many citizens to leave their homes.

Due to the shutdown of enterprises in China, and then throughout the world, the demand for oil and oil products dropped significantly. As a result, due to a decrease in demand, leading countries could not agree on an oil-producing reduction and began a price war in the market, which ultimately led to a collapse in oil prices.

Prolonged quarantine has changed consumption priorities: demand fell for some goods, such as cars and clothing, but at the same time, demand for household goods that make household life easier,

such as bread makers and bidets, as well as indoor sports (exercise bikes) and home sports, entertainment (online games, board games) increased. Demand for home office products has grown, as many types of work have become remote, which has led to a peak in popularity among video conferencing applications such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams and their counterparts.

Major car manufacturers such as Volkswagen, BMW, Daimler and many others have been forced to significantly cut production or even stop production entirely. On the one hand, this happened due to the desire to protect its employees from the spread of the coronavirus, which led to the closure of factories and car dealerships and to the interruption of the supply of parts and components, for example from China. On the other hand, production declined due to a sharp drop in demand.

The situation in travel business and airlines is getting worse. The travel business is one of the hardest hit industries. This applies to both domestic and foreign tourism. Losses are suffered by hotels, travel agencies, tour operators, carriers. According to UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization), the sharp drop in demand for international travel has resulted in a loss of 440 million international arrivals and about \$460 billion in export revenues from international tourism. This is about five times more than the losses from international tourism recorded in 2009 in the context of the global economic and financial crisis.

## References

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**Language Adviser:** *Kuliashov S. O., Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages, Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University*

## RESEARCH OF GENDER INEQUALITY PROBLEMS IN UKRAINE

**Kraieva O.V.**, *kraeva1105@gmail.com*  
*Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University*

The need to liquidate the elimination of gender inequality, discrimination against any sex, in all spheres of social development, is becoming an integral part of the state policy. But not all existing mechanisms are perfect and some problems of gender discrimination can be traced in the social, political and professional fields. Based on this, the topic is still relevant.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the current situation of gender inequality in Ukraine, especially among young people, as well as to study the role of discrimination problems and the process of their solution.

According to the conclusion of American experts in Ukraine, the observance of women's rights remains an unresolved issue. Scientists have noticed that the nature of gender relations has transformed and the superiority of men over women has become systemic. In addition, it is noted that many areas of professional activity are primarily male, for example: defense, science, heavy industry, transport, construction. In parallel, women dominate in the fields of health care, education, trade, social and financial services. You should also pay attention to the fact that women are more likely to experience discrimination when hiring, they are fired more often [1].

Another important aspect is that UNFPA experts drew attention to the fact that the gender aspect also determines the distribution of roles and responsibilities in Ukrainian families. Research has revealed that a woman spends on average about 49 hours a week on a family, while a man spends