profitability of production means and assets of the enterprise as a whole. In turn, the ultimate indicators of return on capital of the enterprise are conditioned by the rational placement of assets in the balance sheet, their turnover, efficiency of use of own and attracted sources and other factors of organization of financial activity.

Profitability of assets, that is, the amount of profit and assets that participated in the formation of the financial result characterizes the efficiency of economic activity of the enterprise. There may be several such indicators of profitability depending on the tasks of the analysis [1].

According to the analysis of profitability indicators, it can also be seen, that in 2018 the values of all indicators was lower, than in previous years. Thus, the return on assets of ordinary activities amounted to 14% (decreased by 5.85%). This led to decrease in the return on net income of all the assets by 4.80% and a return on equity - by 20.09%. Accordingly, the payback period of both assets and equity has increased by 1.69 years, which can be considered as a negative phenomenon. Commercial profitability did not change much at year-end, reaching 13.19%.

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THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL WARMING ON BUSINESSES

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Climate change has been a major issue in recent years affecting our planet and the environment. However, there may be another consequence of climate change that often gets overlooked: climate change causes irreversible shifts in the ways people work, and consequently, in the skills that employers will look for in future which has a dramatic impact on businesses [3].

The aim of this article is to estimate the potential threats of global warming for businesses, to define the major industries which might be affected by climate change, to study the ways these businesses will be affected in future.

The following industries are considered at risk from the climate-change: 1) agriculture - warmer temperatures lead to faster growth of plants, but reduce worldwide yields as seeds don't get enough time to mature; 2) energy - regulations on fossil fuels are likely to increase, threatening the oil, gas and coal industries; 3) beverage industry - supply of raw materials for soft drink market like sugarcane, sugar beets etc. is threatened; 4) commercial fishing – raising sea levels and ocean acidification poses a problem for the industry; 5) tourism, skiing in particular – as winters grow shorter and warmer, regions that depend on cold-weather tourism will lose a substantial amount of money; 6) wineries - geographic landscape of wine business may change dramatically, as Burgundy and Tuscany drop their production while in southern England and greater Seattle, wine industry could emerge; 7) Wall Street - for the financial services industry, prolonged shutdowns due to floods and hurricanes could lead to huge losses [1].

According to the guidance of The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), public companies need to realize the potential effects of climate change on their operations as there are several ways in which climate change can affect business: 1) capital expenditures for emission control systems will increase as companies will need to upgrade polluting facilities and install emission control systems; 2) potential domestic pollution reduction legislation will legally require from companies that emit more than allowed to pay more, hurting their profitability; 3) changing prices for goods and services may be caused by increased transportation costs or higher electric rates; 4) changing weather patterns mean greater losses for insurance companies, and could make oceanic shipping more dangerous, while farming areas could become less fertile; 5) changing demand for goods, e.g. with the rise of global temperatures demand for cold weather products might decline; 6) changing public perceptions of firms – as public opinion seems to be turning against over-polluting firms, so more companies will try to promote a green image [2].

It is difficult to know exactly how dramatic the effects of climate change will be, it is hard to know how much it will affect various industries. However, some of the changes are already happening, so it is obvious that in future global warming will remain a burning issue and demand the development of a complex of measures to prevent the negative consequences.

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AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE BUDGETARY DEFICIT OF UKRAINE

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The state of the budget system can be named as the most important criterion for the economic situation in the country. In the context of financial globalization, the development of the financial system is characterized by a significant increase in the external and internal government debt of the countries of the world.

Deficit growth causes inflation, financial crisis, declining of overall profits and, as a consequence, increased property, inequality in society, a rise in borrowing capital and worsening of the socio-economic status of the society. The current financial policy of Ukraine is in a critical state, and the economic and social consequences of a long-term budget deficit require measures to be taken to overcome the budget deficit, improve living standards as a whole, as well as the country's competitiveness in the context of globalization [1].

The purpose of this article is to identify the reasons of the state’s budget deficit and public debt as the main components of its financial system and to identify effective methods of managing public debt in the current state of the financial system of Ukraine. Having analyzed the impact of the budget deficit on the economic security of the country, the main problems were identified including the decline in production, reduced efficiency of functioning of individual industries, late structural changes in the economy, high military costs. Public debt management involves finding effective borrowing conditions in terms of minimizing the value of debt, preventing the inefficient and improper use of borrowed funds, ensuring full payment of principal and accrued interest,