

Alekseyenko L., Dr. of Econ., Prof.
Ivano-Frankivsk Research and Development Institute
of Management
Ternopil National Economic University,
Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine
Tulai O., Dr. of Econ., Prof.
Ternopil National Economic University,
Ternopil, Ukraine

ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPROVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Modern economic and social reforms in Ukraine require increasing the efficiency of development of forecasts of economic and social development, state planning, implementation of long-term sectoral and regional programs, drawing up sectoral and cross-sectoral balances of supply and demand, as well as adequate financial support for structural changes in connection with economic situation.

An important step in corporate development is the introduction of a corporate governance code [1; 2, c. 81–88]. The National Securities and Stock Market Commission of Ukraine, a unit of the World Bank Group IFC and the Ukrainian Academy of Corporate Governance (UCGA) are working together to promote sound corporate governance in Ukraine, in particular in managing environmental and social risks [3]. According to the cooperation program for 2020, it is envisaged to develop and extend the National Code of Corporate Governance, which will include the latest developments in the field of integrated environmental, social and corporate governance. This Code should become the national standard of corporate governance in Ukraine. It will subsequently develop additional policies on more specialized topics, including corporate governance in non-listed companies, the role of shareholders in management, the functioning of the supervisory board's audit committee.

The National Securities and Stock Market Commission of Ukraine is implementing a phased process of adapting of conditions of national trading systems to the EU rules to achieve greater transparency in the market. In the process of comprehensive reform of the rules and conditions of organised trade a special attention is paid to: to improve the activities of stock exchanges and settlement procedure of admission of securities of the issuer to the stock exchange; to establish new requirements for trading systems, cyber protection and implementation of the corporate governance of exchanges; the changing the rules of reports on OTC transactions (the parties to the transactions must report the fact of their detention, and not the fact of their execution); the introduction of restrictive measures, in particular the ban on the use of economic entities in their activity of electronic trading systems “the Plaza software” and “Forts software”; the introduction of new terms “before sessional period” and “after sessional period” instead of the term “trading session” that will allow stock exchange to divide trading day for the relevant periods and the trading session for the submission of applications for the purchase and sale of securities, other financial instruments and to

conclude exchange contracts (agreements) for such applications, including with the participation of a market maker.

Improving financial education should help consumers with investment and corporate services improve their knowledge and make the right decisions to save and increase their savings. The CFA Society Ukraine Investment Professionals Association has received a grant from the USAID Financial Sector Transformation Project to improve the financial education of consumers of financial and investment services and to enhance the professionalism of Ukrainian financial industry professionals [4]. The grant funds should be aimed at three key goals: promoting the professional growth of financial market professionals (conducting a series of educational events on key trends in the development of the global financial market and its place in Ukraine, translation into the Ukrainian language of several books by leading financial market professionals and working with investors); Conducting professional ethics training courses for honing ethical dilemma recognition and analysis skills, managing the highest ethical standards in their work; creating an online video course based on the world-renowned CFA Institute Investment Foundations.

The creation of a single European space marks a new stage of corporate governance development, linked to the significant increase in the costs of economic entities, banks and financial institutions to expand the scaling up of the corporate sector. Attracting entrepreneurs to the corporate sector is important. In Ukraine, one of the biggest obstacles to the development of micro and small businesses is the lack of affordable financing, as the rates for these entrepreneurs are higher and the mortgage requirements are higher than for medium-sized businesses. The Entrepreneurship Support Fund of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine implements the State Program "Available Credits 5-7-9%" [5]. This program should support Ukrainians in their quest to become business and manufacturing owners in Ukraine. For the support of the state through the program 5-7-9% can count any Ukrainian who plans to start his own business, or already has his own business, which now brings no more than 50 million UAH of revenue per year, and wants to scale it. Interested persons can read the terms of the program on the official site 5-7-9.gov.ua and apply to the participating bank. PrivatBank, Oschadbank, Ukrgasbank and UkrEximbank are partners of the Entrepreneurship Support Fund, which is the operator of the Program.

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State regulatory policies in the corporate sector, public property management, public investment, and taxation policies should aim to support a favorable investment climate. Taking into account the macroeconomic state of the economy, it is necessary to implement measures aimed at attracting domestic capital to the real sector of the economy by starting construction on a parity basis of new enterprises.

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2. Давидова І. І. Фінансове забезпечення розвитку економіки. *Агросвіт*. 2019. № 6. С. 81–88.
3. Україна отримає новий Національний кодекс корпоративного управління. URL: <http://finpost.com.ua/news/16261> (дата звернення: 10.02.2020).
4. CFA Society Ukraine підвищуватиме фінансову грамотність українців та етику професіоналів фінансового ринку. URL: <http://finpost.com.ua/news/16284> (дата звернення: 11.02.2020).
5. Держава підтримує громадян у прагненні стати власниками бізнесу в Україні. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/derzhava-pidtrimuye-gromadyan-u-pragnenni-stati-vlasnikami-biznesu-v-ukrayini-ministr-finansiv> (дата звернення: 11.02.2020).

Борисюк О., к.е.н, доц.
СНУ ім. Лесі Українки
Дацюк-Томчук М., к.е.н, доц.
Луцький інститут розвитку людини
Університету "Україна"
м. Луцьк, Україна

ОЦІНКА СКЛАДОВИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ КОРПОРАТИВНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Вступ. Ринкові перетворення слід віднести до основних факторів, що впливають на розвиток економіки України. Ці зміни безпосередньо впливають на діяльність корпоративних підприємств як основного ланцюга всього комплексу соціально-економічних відносин. Корпорації стали основними об'єктами реформування, і через цей процес здійснювалися зміни всієї економіки. Корпоративна безпека безпосередньо впливає на безпеку країни в цілому, тому дослідження цього питання є досить актуальними та потрібними в сучасних умовах.

Основний текст. Економічну безпеку підприємства можна визначити, як стан його захищеності від негативного впливу зовнішніх і внутрішніх загроз, дестабілізуючих чинників, при якому забезпечується стійка реалізація основних комерційних інтересів і цілей статутної діяльності підприємства.

При дотриманні вимог економічної безпеки гарантовано забезпечення стабільного функціонування і досягнення цілей діяльності господарюючого суб'єкта. Основна мета забезпечення економічної безпеки підприємства полягає в тому, щоб забезпечити його максимально ефективне функціонування, як в поточний момент часу, так і забезпечити високий потенціал розвитку в майбутньому.

Аналіз наукових робіт, присвячених питанням економічної корпоративної