PECULIARITIES ECONOMY DEREGULATION OF UKRAINE

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Summary. It is proved that the process of deregulation of economic relations that will provide economic freedom combined entities with adequate support system will increase the economic efficiency of the economy and reduce its shadow. Deregulation should be aimed at creating conditions for attracting resources available in the region for expansion of efficiency of economic growth and investment, which will provide additional impetus to regional economic complex. Based on the analysis of various components of their ratings and the current state and characteristics of deregulation in the domestic economy. The influence in recent years the policy of deregulation on the level of economic efficiency. Various forms of economic adaptation of the measures of deregulation. A number of recommendations to continue the policy of deregulation Ukraine.

Keywords: deregulation, reform, economic freedom index of economic freedom, economic development, ranking index decentralization.

Reforming the economy of Ukraine in the context of EU integration is a long and complex process that involves not only the market but also profound institutional change, a radical transformation of the system of state regulation of the economy. Output of the national economy from a protracted systemic crisis on growth trajectory necessitates the development trends of deregulation most economic relations because direct state regulation in Ukraine have not led to increase economic efficiency. One of the main reasons that reduces the effectiveness of direct instruments of state regulation is a significant amount of shadow economy.

In world practice, deregulation reflects the removal of unnecessary administrative barriers in the regulation of economic activity and the transfer of the functions of control and regulation by state and municipal governments to public unions and associations of undertakings to improve the performance of these functions.

The result of deregulation is an increase in economic freedom entities. The research results of international experts and evaluation ratings show that countries with more economic freedom have higher levels of well-being. No negative is the fact that sustainable economic development is determining the rule of law, protection of private property and developed institutional environment, open policy on foreign trade and investment.

The results of Ukraine’s position in international rankings showed that the main reasons for the low efficiency of state regulation of the economy are: imperfect, frequent changes and contradictory legislation, slow implementation of economic reforms, lack of cooperation and coordination between members of the regulatory process, overregulation licensing procedures, lack of interest of local authorities in supporting business entities (due to small share of tax revenues to the respective income levels) fiscal nature of the national tax system (at the expense of stimulating function of taxes), inefficient bureaucracy, leading to excessive regulation and corruption.

The policy of deregulation begins to fight against restrictions that discriminate against business - namely of administrative barriers selective action. Fighting them is primarily within certain areas of economic policy. An important step in the deregulation Ukraine was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on simplification of the business environment (deregulation),» which involves improving the quality of administrative services through the implementation of liquidation licensing centers as a separate component of the centers of administrative services and simplifying a number of licensing procedures in the various spheres of economic activity.

The main directions of state policy to reduce institutional barriers are the deregulation of the economy, which should include administrative
(fighting corruption, reducing inspections, implementation of electronic services for business, e-government), economic (the use of economic methods of regulation, improvement of public tender procurement) and social (forming NGOs businesses and consumers to protect their interests in government, strengthening public control over the authorities) measures. Prospects for further research related to the development of different mechanisms of deregulation of economic activities.

References


