

1. Кочетков М. Розвиток українських ТНК як фактор росту економіки країни [Електронний ресурс] /М. Кочетков, О. Мусяєнко. – Режим доступу: <http://www.economy.nauka.com.ua/?op=1&z=2001>
2. Беззубченко О.А. Оцінка діяльності іноземних ТНК в Україні О.А. Беззубченко // Вісник Маріупольського державного університету. Сер.: Економіка. – 2011. – Вип. 1. – С. 50–56.
3. Транснациональные корпорации : [учеб. пособие] / В.А. Белошапка, Д.Г. Лукьяненко, Л.Д. Киреев, Ю.В. Макогон, Т.В. Орехова. – К., 2008. – 205 с.
4. Швець В.Я. Діяльність ТНК в Україні: механізм законодавчого регулювання // Академічний огляд. – 2014. – № 2. – С.135 – 140 с.
5. Прямі іноземні інвестиції та технологічний трансфер у пострадянських країнах: пер. з англ. / Д. Дайкер, М. Барц, Л. Бжилянська, В. Приписнов; пер. І.Ю. Єгоров, А.І. Войтович, Т.В. Гончарова. – Київ: К.І.С., 2003 . – 191 с.
6. Вакуленко Є. ТНК як ключовий суб'єкт інвестиційної діяльності в Україні // Ринок цінних паперів України. – № 11-12. – К., 2013. – С.69-75.

Olexandr Zastup

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: O.O. Savrasova , Lecturer

ECONOMIC REFORMS IN UKRAINE

Introduction. Economic reforms in Ukraine are the comprehensive component of a radical update of the socio-economic system. In the last few years of economic reforms in Ukraine, they have almost never been carried out. The world economic crisis, which has heavily influenced the economy and our country showed, that sustainable growth of the regions and the country cannot be ensured without systemic reforms.

Relevance of the research. Joining the General civilizational social processes, the stabilization of the economic development on the basis of the formation of a qualitatively new – sustainable, dynamic and socially oriented – economic system.

Analysis of recent achievements and publications. Definitions of the essence of economic reforms were devoted to its research with many native scientists, such as: K. Zhadan, B. Paton, J. Zhalylo, S. Ivanov, V. Mandibura, M. Voss, B. Danylyshyn, Y. Konstantinov, A. Chukhno.

The objective of the article is to analyze the causes of the economic crisis in Ukraine and the ways out of it, through the program of economic reforms.

Economic reform is central for today's Ukraine. The capacity of the Ukrainian nation—leadership and population together—to deliver a modern and efficient economy, if achieved, would constitute the winning asset in the West's current struggle with Russia in Eastern Europe. Success of the economy would represent the most convincing argument, Ukraine could offer to all those who doubt the country's

ability to stand as a modern and efficient state. Producing tangible economic results is the best way to dispel these doubts.

Two interrelated processes are characteristic of Ukraine's economy today, namely its assertion as that of an independent state, and its transformation from planned-centralized to market- controlled. These processes are rather complicated, but there are all prerequisites for their effective accomplishment.

Present-day independent Ukraine has a considerable potential to quickly develop its economy – and this is explained not only by the favourable natural conditions, but also by the convenient geographical position in terms of international trade exchanges [1: 124].

In Eastern Ukraine, the coal deposits are estimated at 2,000,000,000 tons. Some 4.2 billion of hydrogenous (brown) coal are to be found in the Dnieper Basin. Ukraine's iron and manganese ores are considered the richest in the world – primarily in the Kryvyi Rih Basin (up to 62%) and the Nikopol Basin.

Ukraine provides one-tenth of the planet's cast iron, one-eleventh of steel, and one-twelfth of Sit coal. Ukraine's enterprises conduct business transactions with partners in 137 countries, and the foreign trade turnover reaches \$ 27 billion (export – \$ 12.9 billion; import – \$ 14.1 billion). Major export items: metals, ores, coal, electricity, fertilizer, soda, cement, glass, construction materials, equipment, sugar, vegetable oil. Major import items: oil, gas, timber, nonferrous metals, cars, machines, knitted wear and garments, foodstuffs, medications [2: 15].

Today's industries are unable to satisfy the consumers' wants, because they are not integrated into the world process of economic, technological and scientific progress [3: 63]. Characteristically, the national industries show low standard in processing raw materials; outdated and worn- out production equipment; unwillingness to accept progressive techniques and approaches, and lack of innovating initiative.

These and other problems are to be solved in the course of new economic reforms aimed at creating an open, effective market type economy [4].

Conclusion. The result of the implementation of economic reforms in Ukraine has become the increasing competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy, sustainable economic development, improve the business climate and attract investment, modernization of the infrastructure of basic sectors of the economy that undoubtedly can be achieved by way of economic reforms.

References

1. Reshetylo V.P. Synergy Formation and Development of Regional Economy Systems: [Monograph] / V.P. Reshetylo; KSAME. – H., 2009. – 218 p.
2. Heyets Formation and Development of the Financial Crisis in Ukraine / V. Geyets // Economy of Ukraine: Political and Economic Magazine Ministry of Economy and European Integration of Ukraine, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the Nation. Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – K.: Ukraine Press, 2010. – Issue 4. – 29 p.
3. Regional Policy in Europe. Lessons for Ukraine / M. Avramenko, E. Kish; Kyiv center Inst East-West. – K.: Logos, 2000. – 70 p.

4. CMU Resolution "On Approval of the National Strategy for Regional Development until 2015" from 21.07.2006 g. Number 1001 [electronic resource]. – Access: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua>

Andrii Ishchuk

Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University

Kyiv

Research Supervisor: N.Y. Ishchuk, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass. Prof.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ADVANCED ECONOMIES

Introduction. Nowadays, entrepreneurship promotion is regarded as one of the major factors shaping the market economy in every state. An entrepreneur is known to be a powerful engine of economic growth and social development as it stimulates productivity, competitiveness, innovation, gaining a profit thus more effectively satisfying people's needs.

Advanced economies testify convincingly that economic prosperity rests upon economic freedom, self-sufficient production and enterprise. The latter is associated with such concepts as «dynamism», «initiative», «boldness», contributes to bringing new ideas into effect, hence promotes economic and social growth of a state.

Objectives of the paper. Due to the fact that much research has been done into the entrepreneurship development in developing countries leaving aside its state in advanced countries, the paper aims to study the main factors having a significant impact on entrepreneurship in better performing economies.

Results of the research. The term «entrepreneur» seems to have been introduced by R. Cantillon. In his opinion, the central component of the definition of the entrepreneur gravitates around risk assuming. J. Schumpeter adopted a different approach, underlying the role of innovation. Entrepreneurs are not only innovators and, therefore, agents of change, but also coordinators of production. He suggested that entrepreneurship occurs under five conditions of newness: new goods, new production methods, new markets, new sources of materials, or new organizations [1]. According to the Schumpeter's view, the entrepreneurial process constitutes one of the key factors in the economic development of a region/country. On his turn, I. Kirzner stated that in economic development «the entrepreneur is to be seen as responding to opportunities rather than creating them; as capturing profit opportunities rather than generating them» [2: 74].

Other researchers adopted different approaches as follows:

«Entrepreneurship is a purposeful activity to initiate, maintain and develop a profit oriented business» [3: 65]. «Entrepreneurship is the set of behaviors that initiates and manages the reallocation of economic resources and whose purpose is value creation through those means» [4: 283].

The development of enterprise is determined by the economic situation of a country, the level of market relations as well as the factors influencing the success of private business: