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fixed capital is expectedly higher than in other subjects (Table 2). The reason for weak demand for informatization technology in old industrial regions is different – tradition industrial production experiencing systematic crises is not able to initiate a stable demand. The question arises – why such different groups of regions are demonstrating similar trends of informatization? In our opinion there are two reasons for that. The first reason – in Russian Federation significant attention and significant resources of the government are directed in developing informatization in regional space. The second reason is directly related to the first, - is the common tendency of continuous improvement of necessary minimum level of informatization in the economy of each region.

Features of economy of Ukraine At the present stage

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Abstract

The article examines the peculiarities of Ukraine's economic development today. The advantages and risks of the current state in the real economy are considered

Key-words Tax Burden, Devaluation And Inflationary Shocks, Economic Growth

Introduction

The economy of Ukraine convincingly demonstrates that solving problems of social and economic development relating to the category of strategic and global, has become one of the most important issues in the country. Overcoming the crisis, the fight against the global financial crisis and the transition to sustainable economic growth require the improvement of the mechanisms of economic regulation at both the central and regional levels.

The determining factor is the worsening of the economic conditions having taken place for a long time - in fact the whole period since Ukraine gained independence - which ultimately could not but lead to large-scale degradation processes of the economy and, consequently, to the extreme sharpening of social contradictions. The article defines trends in view of the current state of the economy, systematization and generalization of factors adversely affected.

Findings and Conclusions

Modern economics is based on the fact that the decisive factor in global transformations and, thus, a key prerequisite for changing standards of living is a technological method of production. Speed up the process of diffusion of innovation, transfer of new technologies into production, generally innovative technological cycles opens up opportunities to achieve optimal balance between production, accumulation and consumption, balancing market conditions in the long run. Under these conditions, the formation and implementation by governments of effective innovation policies for sustainable and qualitative growth, endogenous stabilization of market conditions, minimizing the negative effects of cycling and increase international competitiveness is a priority of economic policy in virtually all countries.

Risk assessment and macroeconomic forecasting play a key role in ensuring sustainable economic growth, effective implementation of economic reform policies. In the present circumstances the government of Ukraine had direct primary efforts to achieve financial stability and address a number of pressing social and political problems. The task of the transition to a new model of innovation as the basic preconditions for further economic reforms should remain among the strategic priorities of the government [3].

Because in this period Ukraine needs a new strategy for the realization of economic growth, which must meet the basic criteria, namely: economic and social. It is necessary to take into account the specific risks that may be vulnerable to the economic climate and macroeconomic forecasts, in which the new Ukrainian government receives instruments for realization of reforms in the country.

Analyzing 2015, Ukraine's economy is currently suffering from a geopolitical conflict. The main features of the current economic situation in Ukraine is: a large debt of the state, some industries and enterprises; lagging economy that produces goods sector of the economy, which consumes them; loss of inter-regional relations in logistics and foreign economic space; Fuel-Energy dependence on Russia; excessive control of the economy by the Ukrainian government that meets the braking effect of the production that produces goods; "Detachment" of Ukraine on the world economy; distrust of citizens of the state [4].

Given the significant negative impact on the economy of Ukraine in 2015 is produced and accumulated systemic imbalances, which triggered devaluation and inflation "shocks".

According to Government statistics the real fall of the gross domestic product of Ukraine (GDP) in the

second quarter of 2015 as compared with the same period of 2014 amounted to 14.6 % (excluding the temporarily occupied territory of Autonomy Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and M. part of the zone of ATO). Considering the decline of the economy in April-June amounted to 14.7 %. At the same time, the nominal GDP for the second quarter of 2015 amounted to 449 billion 575 million UAH. Real GDP for the SECOND quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014 (in constant prices 2010) 85.4 %, as compared to the first quarter of 2015, taking into account the seasonal factor is 99.5 %.

The highest rate of decline in real GDP in the first quarter of 2015 recorded in construction (point is -35.3 %), extractive industries (-29.4 %), processing industry (-25.6 %), wholesale and retail trade (-24.8 %).

A dangerous trend is the continuing problem of the second quarter, 2014 reduced consumption. The real volume of final consumption expenditure in the first quarter, 2015 decreased by 15.4% compared with the same period in 2014 in 2012 - 2013, even with the reduction in the rate of GDP growth remained small final consumption expenditure. The decrease in real exports of goods and services continued in the third quarter. In 2011, while in the first quarter. In 2015, it increased and amounted to 26.2%.

Based on the above you can see the negative manifestations of such a state is, first of all, the tax burden in Ukraine is too high compared with other countries (28th in the world according to a study Doing Business, excluding small island States), especially in the field of taxation of wages (the 5th in the world according to Doing Business). In this case, the government this year introduced a number of tax changes that increased the tax burden and significantly worsened the financial situation of enterprises.

However, the burden on the economy is due not only to budget, but also with the repressive and corrupt manner in which the tax administration. There are also significant reserves, associated with changes in the structure of the tax burden. But the project of tax reform, prepared by the Ministry of Finance does not solve these problems, but only distribute them to a larger number of payers for trying to shorten the simplified system of taxation and accounting for small businesses.

At the same time it should be noted that some proposals in the Concept - including reduced rates of VAT - can lead to too much fiscal gap and cause high budget deficit, even with the significant reduction in public expenditure. This will create a threat to macroeconomic stability in Ukraine, which is based on a gradual exit from the crisis and restore economic growth. Given the fact that indirect taxes in Ukrainian conditions is more efficient and less harmful type of tax than the direct reduction of the VAT rate seems inappropriate measure.

Separately, we note that the move to reduce the taxation of distributed profits are relatively low capital taxation in Ukraine and will lead to an additional reduction in revenues that, again, threaten macroeconomic stabilization and economic recovery. Therefore we complement the introduction of taxation of distributed profits and reduce personal income tax rates Single Contribution and compensation measures, including the strengthening of control over transfer pricing and other means of capital withdrawal [5].

The economic situation in Ukraine today is quite complex and unstable. In 2015, the drop in GDP is projected by international experts from 7.5% (WB) to 9.0% (IMF). At the same time, internal official forecasts are more pessimistic: -8.3 % to -9.5 % (NBU). Individual national experts the statistical data, And gender, 2015 - the drop at over 12.0 %. In 2016 it is expected to critically high level of key macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine, which will increase the imbalance of economic development. However, it is necessary to expand international cooperation to improve the level of innovativeness on the basis of advanced foreign technology and innovation capital.

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