

REFORMS IN UKRAINE

O. Podtserkovnyi,

Doctor of Law Sciences, Professor,
Head of economy law and process department,
National University "Odesa Law Academy",
Corresponding member of National Academy of Law Sciences of Ukraine

ABOUT THE NEED OF SYSTEM ECONOMIC AND LEGAL INCENTIVES OF ECONOMIC SECTORS (EXAMPLE OF SHIPBUILDING)

This article deals with the development of priority sectors to stimulate the economy. Particular attention is paid to legal improvements in shipbuilding. The conclusion about the need for reorientation of indirect state support measures and incentives system.

The development priorities (basic) sectors of the economy observed in a number of policy documents state, particularly in the economic reform program, developed by the Committee on Economic Reforms, headed by the President of Ukraine when it comes to "modernizing infrastructure and basic sectors". State programs intensification of economic development for 2013-2014 years, approved by the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine, refers to "priority sectors" on which is expected to accelerate development. This trend of government policy in general should recognize the positive in view of the limited budgetary resources of Ukraine and the objective difficulty (or even impossibility) of uniform redistribution efforts of the government in the economy as a whole.

In this context, the question arises, first, that the industry considered a priority, and secondly, how to determine the form and content of state support in a way that does not distort competition in the general economy, and third, how to enter state support particular industry in a manner incentive could be to achieve its self-healing and self-development in the future, fourth, how to adapt the legal regulation of advanced measures of support mechanisms existing in the state regulation of the economy, eliminating gaps, ambiguities and contradictions of law? Without constructive answers to these questions seem to state support of some sectors of the economy can no longer do harm rather than promote economic development.

In terms of the destruction of established industrial relations established in the Soviet Union, haphazard privatization and globalization, liberalization forms of management and ownership, to modern legislators faced a difficult task to offer effective tools to support innovative sectors of the economy through science-based legislation acts.