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THREATS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENTERPRISES AND WAYS OF THEIR OVERCOMING BY ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL METHODS

The current state of the telecommunication enterprises is unstable and is influenced by a significant number of external and internal factors, which in turn causes fluctuations in the economic security level of such enterprises, and therefore they need a system for monitoring and maintaining economic security at a satisfactory level.

Realization of the enterprise activity in the conditions of unstable external and internal environment is permanently influenced by certain factors of this environment, which in most cases are determined by the negative nature of the impact on the activity and economic security of the enterprise, that is, there are threats to it.

The impact of threats and the list of economic security components of the enterprise are largely determined by its industry affiliation, so we will form a clear list of factors of direct negative influence from the identified threats to the economic security components of telecommunication enterprises based on certain publications [1; 2] (Table 1).

The investigation of such threats will further determine the importance and degree of subordination to the negative impact of changes in the internal and external environment of each of the components of the company's economic security and take this into account when formulating recommendations for measuring the economic security level of telecommunication enterprises.

Table 1

**Factors of direct negative influence on the economic security components
of the telecommunication enterprises**

Threats to the economic security of enterprises	
Internal State Threats	External State Threats
Imperfection of legislation	Academic staff migration
Instability of the economic and political situation in Ukraine	Instability of the economic and political situation in the world
Digital divide effect	
Weak inter-regional interaction	
Lack of asingle technical and investment policy	
Moral and physical depreciation of equipment in the industry	
Unsatisfied population demand	
Imperfect tariff policy	
The need to provide domestic market at the expense of domestic producers	

Economic security of telecommunication enterprises is under the decisive influence of the general tendencies of the national economy development and the entire telecommunication industry, which necessitates the obligatory consideration of the general negative tendencies during the formation of the list of threats. Taking into account the whole spectrum of external and internal threats and sources of negative influence will allow to form the grounded principles of legal and regulatory provisions of economic security of the telecommunication enterprises in Ukraine.

Considering economic security as a condition for sustainable reproduction of economic entities, it is necessary to speak about at least two aspects of improving the methods of administrative and legal influence in the field of ensuring economic security.

The first one relates to the legal regulation of the actions of various entities that are external to the security object (state, enterprises and organizations, public formations, illegal structures, including criminal type, etc.).

The second aspect of legal regulation in this case concerns the regulation of the actions of the business entities themselves, aimed at ensuring their own economic security.

These issues have been reflected in numerous regulatory and legal acts, but it is still impossible to argue about the existence of their integral system.

The enhancement of the role of individual executive authorities is introduced by establishing their personal responsibility for providing economic security both in the industry and in the economy as a whole. Non-governmental collective organizations should participate in ensuring economic security, as well as numerous public structures, where this is related to their main functions.

In this case, the main subject of legal regulation should be:

- mutual legal responsibility of public authorities and non-governmental organizations for actions that harm the sectoral interests;

– state protection of legitimate interests of non-governmental organizations in the telecommunications sector;

– priority assistance to non-governmental organizations directly involved in ensuring the technical and economic security of the industry.

In the field of providing economic security as a managerial decision-making activity depends on the completeness, reliability and timeliness of information about the state and development directions of functioning and prospects for the development of economic systems and economic entities.

Creation of an effective information and legal support system provides for the following tasks:

– determination of the rights and responsibilities of legal entities and individuals in collecting, processing, distributing and realizing information in the interests of ensuring economic security;

– development of methodical bases for obtaining statistical data in the field of providing economic security and forming indicators for decision-making;

– development of inter-departmental legal standards and technical specifications, guidance documents, methodological recommendations, determination of conditions and limitation of processes of information and legal interaction in the field of economic security;

– creation of a unified system of classification and codification of legal and informational sources, a unified system of normative acts in this sector.

The most difficult problem of information and legal support of the economic security system of enterprises is its organization with the formation of information and legal models, corresponding in its form and content to the procedures and mechanisms of decision-making at different levels of state regulation.

Thus, the subject of legal regulation in the field of economic security should include the following key points: relations connected with the threat identification and protection – the result of such protection should be a certain, qualitative, favorable state of economic relations characterized by qualitative criteria and parameters (threshold value) that are legally fixed; purposeful joint activity of public institutions to ensure economic security, as well as enterprises involved in the detection, prevention and counteraction of various threats to economic security, which should be strictly regulated by law and based on the principles of legality.

The regulatory function of the state in the field of telecommunication should be aimed at establishing common principles, general rules of conduct of all economic entities, co-ordination of the ways of their interaction with each other, legal relations with consumers and determining the boundaries of state influence on business processes carried out in the name of a separate regulatory authority of the telecommunication market.

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APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF THE AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT SYSTEM MANAGEMENT OF UKRAINE

The development of the motor transport system is especially important for Ukraine as a transit state. Our country has a great potential for transit transportation, due to a fairly extensive network of motor roads and the passage through the country of three European transport corridors that coincide with the directions of public roads of state importance. Today, Ukraine provides transport services on the EU market only as a third party.

The motor transport system is the basic component of the whole transport complex as the strategic branch of the national economy. State regulation, intervention, and support are essential for this infrastructure industry. In particular, the state must implement a systemic transport policy in order to ensure its own economic growth and national security.

According to the State Statistics Service [1], during 2016, 2024.9 million people were transported by road in Ukraine. The largest number of people who used the services of road transport in the city of Kiev is 312 million people. The Odessa region (135.7 million people) is in the second place by number of people transported by road, the Lviv region (133 million people) is in the third place. The smallest number of people transported by road (11.7 million people) is in the Lugansk region, which is explained by antiterrorist operations.

If you study the foreign experience, you should focus your attention on the fact that the type of government in the USA, Canada, and Australia is – federal democracy. The federal authorities can regulate or deregulate transportation only inside their state [2, p. 34].

Ensuring transparency and accountability in the process of the country's motor transport system management at all levels implies the personal responsibility of the heads of the relevant structural and functional entities of the authorities for the end result in each particular case. The realization of these principles can be achieved through the formation of a hierarchical system of accountability, the possibility of a public and comprehensive analysis of the results of activities and decisions taken.

In the presented Mininfrastructure of the concept of the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine until 2030, together with the EU technical assistance project