

ABSTRACTS

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A. Zadoia, E. Limonova

REGULATION OF TNCs ACTIVITY: LEVEL OF STATE

The purpose of this article is to define the strategy of state behaviour in relation to TNCs in Ukraine and find effective instruments for its implementation.

The state policy towards parent TNCs could be divided into two types: policy towards TNCs which already have a certain status and definability in the global economy and the policy towards enterprises that have the potential to become a multinational corporation.

Research has shown that the use of supportive government policy on parent TNCs allows a country to solve the following problems:

- Increasing the efficiency of national export;
- Intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation with the investee;
- provide uninterrupted supply of raw materials of the country, qualified workforce and innovative technologies;
- Effective use of national corporations their competitive advantages to be competitive on the international level;
- overcoming (by special agreement with the government of the recipient country) barriers to entry of TNCs on domestic market of the host country;
- Establishment of regional cooperation within the home country and stimulate the development of investment abroad.

The most promising way of forming domestic TNCs is centralization, which after transformation of large enterprises in the financial and industrial groups, and the latter – in multinationals could lead to the de-

sired result. State policy on each of the named significant transformation should be different. In relation to large enterprises state has a policy of growing; PPG becomes the object of policy support, and multinational companies operating on the principle of equidistance policy. Consistent implementation of these types of policies can ensure the successful establishment and functioning of domestic multinationals.