

Transformation and concentration of property in economy of Ukraine

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Article is devoted to the characteristic of features of transformation and concentration of property in economy of Ukraine. Concentration of property in national economy behind a share of economic actors of different patterns of ownership in total productions of an industrial output, fixed assets of production and cost of securities is analyzed.

In Ukraine forming private and ownership in common was performed in the conditions of transformational institutional changes in system of the economic relations, as a result of large-scale privatization of the state enterprises and broad primary capital accumulation in the conditions of deep social and economic crisis, the undeveloped market environment and liberalization of the economic relations.

Depending on methods of implementation of privatization in Ukraine, it is possible to allocate its such main stages: the first stage – spontaneous or "nomenclature" privatization (the end of the 80th - the beginning of the 90th years of the XX art.); the second stage – «small» privatization (1992-1994) – privatization of small enterprises through lease with the redemption or the redemption labor collective; the third stage - "free" or certification privatization, mass privatization with use of privatization securities for attraction of a general population to acquisition of stocks of big and medium-sized enterprises and small objects (1995-1999); the fourth stage – monetary privatization through individual procedures of involvement of strategic investors (in 1999-2015); the fifth stage – mass monetary privatization of strategically important state enterprises (since 2016).

In the course of privatization and privatization in Ukraine for 1992-2015 28718 objects changed the state and 95008 objects – utility pattern of ownership. For the same period the amount of the privatized objects of small privatization reached 113371 units. Such results testify to large-scale and swift-flowing nature of transformation of property at Ukraine.

During transformation of property in Ukraine process of primary accumulation and concentration of the capital was performed; fast changing of the institutional environment by adoption of laws which govern the property relations took place; the entrepreneurship developed, in particular, a large number of cooperatives, limited liability companies, joint-stock companies which developed against gradual reduction of part of state-owned property was created.

The main features of forming of non-state property in economy of Ukraine are: its forming on an unearned basis as a result of large-scale privatization and privatization of property; discrepancy of real and formal subject structure of property; concentration of the capital in financial and industrial groups of "confidants" to the power, etc. It defined character of contradictions in the property relations: between the associable nature of collective and stock ownership and an orientation of the mechanism of their implementation on interests of a narrow social layer; between a tendency to growth of concentration of the capital and its disintegration; between the social and economic capacity of the collective enterprises and joint-stock companies and narrow limits of implementation of collective and stock ownership.