

MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATE PROPERTY AND RIGHTS IN THE CONTEMPORARY ECONOMY

Bokovets V.V.

Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Management of Administration,
Vinnytsia Institute of Trade and Economics
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

The effectiveness of corporate management in a transition economy depends on the successful development of various aspects of joint relations. Even if enterprises are privatized their operation depends on an effective system of management and control. Systems of management of corporations, especially at the early stages of transition, have set as a basis not only the operation of enterprises included in their structure, but also creation of internal management structures that would allow such enterprises to operate more efficiently.

The right of holder of corporate right to corporate management is collective in nature because management decisions can only be made in a combination with other holders of corporate rights. Implementation of corporate right of corporate management depends on the share held by the owner of the corporate rights in the authorized capital of the corporation.

Management of corporate property provides the definition of interdependencies and intersubordination in corporate relations within the defined by the corporate law and corporate rights.

Thus we can say that the subject of corporate law is corporate relations that arise only between the parties of specific organi-

zation (enterprise group), i.e. closed to other subjects of property turnover (third parties). With this in mind we can talk about the special role of corporate law. Corporate law provides a communication between the state and corporate regulation.

The mechanism of corporate property management can be seen as a part of a closed cycle of management process that can be described by the passage of successive stages in the performance of the basic management functions: planning, organization, motivation, control.

Ensuring rise in the cost of corporate ownership can be defined as a major strategic goal of the operation of the corporation, which will increase the interest of holders of corporate rights of existing and potential investors.

Thus, we can conclude that at the stage of creating corporate ownership defined the volume of capital investments, defined its equivalent value in cash. At the same time preserving and increasing the value of equity depends on the quality of management.

That is, the corporate ownership inherent conflict that occurs on a background of separation of functions of property management process, and there is a need to protect the rights of owner in the exercise of control.