

development positively, whilst decisions, which are accepted against existing moral principles, lead to crises in production relations.

Economy, policy and spirituality are the interactive categories, and this whole system's duration is defined by a list of ethic values, which are formed and changed during centuries. Thus, if you want to analyze a level of economic growth of a country, you have to consider historical aspects of its ethic principles' forming.

Classics of economy science (A. Smith, D. Ricardo) estimated all appearances of society life under the corner of economic rationality and material productivity. However the main economic goal can't be established without a person. Different to nature economy is a cultural historical phenomenon, which is directly related to the human existence.

From the first steps of economic science study everybody comes up with necessity of three independent questions: "What should one produce and in what quantity? How should production be organized? Whom should products be produced for?" On one hand these three questions are economic, but it is important to take its ethic component into accountment today.

One can come to a conclusion, that taking ethic component into accountment is vitally necessary in the modern economy. Complex realization of promotion directions can give the following ethic-economic advantages for the humanity:

- usage of technologies, which provide the basic human needs all over the world;
- observation of obligations to the next generations in space and time;
- respectation to all life's forms as a next stage of ethic evolution;
- implementation of advisable technologies, which take social, ecological and national peculiarities into accountment;
- realization of human's rights in maintained work, which can provide good welfare and an opportunity of self-realization;
- participation of each worker in making technical decisions as a mechanism of democracy and discouragement of technocratic power.

## **CORPORATIONS IN UKRAINE: A STEP OF GLOBALIZATION**

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Modern competition hardening demonstrate that a separate enterprises has no enough competitive strength to fight with the bigger corporations. United companies are faster in making new product and mastering new technologies, their products have high quality and low prices.

Two basic factors which prove that it is worth to unit into corporations are:

- 1) lowering of transaction costs about an output unit;

2) positive result of production scale which leads to cost price decreasing while the volume of production is increasing.

Corporations' advantage can be clearly observed in the sphere of information: total level and quality of information software are essentially higher than one in a separate enterprise. The trends of technical advance are foreseen more exactly, researches about new product creation are provided on-line and in time, works referred to higher the quality of output are realized in the most complete way.

Corporate advantages in the information sphere becomes so important as lately technology has been the main driver of globalisation. The most pressing moral, political and economic issue of our time – poverty – can be solved in part. The advances achieved in computing and telecommunications in the West offer enormous scope for raising living standarts in the third world. New technologies promise not just big improvements in local efficiency, but also the further and potentially bigger gains which are not only the profits of corporations but productive employment and higher incomes for the world's poor. The gains flow from an infinitely denser network of connections, electronic and otherwise, with the developed countries.

In Ukraine, however, the influence of the factors that promote no progress and effective proceeding of corporatemaking process such as insufficient development of the market infrastructure, low level of the stock market development, imperfections in legislative base, low management, limited investment resources.

## **CONCERNING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL POLICY**

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In the recent years a considerable worsening of the condition of the environment started influencing the living conditions of the population, limiting the possibilities of social and economic development of huge industrial areas and cities of Ukraine. In this situation of transformation of ecological system there occurs the need to develop new state ecological policy on different levels of control: national, regional and local.

But the experience proves that the regional level of control over environmental protection turns out to be the most active one. Basically on this level the ecological problems of society are formed and here there appears the requirements for ecologization of industry and rational usage of the natural resources.

Therefore, the control over environment protection should be realized by the local administration grounding on the principles conditioned by the state regional ecological policy.