

ASSESSMENT AND LEGAL REGULATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2022

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Relevance of the study. The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine has made adjustments to the everyday life of every Ukrainian. Every day, Ukrainian entrepreneurs face numerous challenges and difficulties.

Now it is especially important for every Ukrainian citizen to fulfill his or her civic duty to pay taxes and restore the operation of enterprises. Each Ukrainian entrepreneur can be called a hero, as they are resuming their business at their own risk and fear, thus helping the Armed Forces of Ukraine financially. After all, resuming work in the first days of the invasion is scary and difficult.

Many researchers have studied entrepreneurship in wartime in Ukraine, for example, D. Levchynskyi, H. Stupniker, I. Kashyrynikova, N. Zozulia [1], T. Murovana [2], L. Pankova, O. Hutsaliuk [3].

The paper analyzes the adaptation of Ukrainian enterprises to new realities and the dynamics of entrepreneurial activity in Ukraine in 2014-2022. The author characterizes entrepreneurship as a type of economic activity and legal regulation of these enterprises in wartime. The state assistance to entrepreneurs during the war is determined.

The purpose of the study: to analyze the dynamics of the number of business entities in Ukraine for the period 2014-2022.

Objectives of the study: to forecast changes in the number of business entities by building a regression based on data for the period 2014-2022.

Object of research: business activity in Ukraine.

Subject of the study: assessment of the legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity in Ukraine since the beginning of the war (2024-2022).

Introduction. The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation has changed the daily life of every Ukrainian. Ukrainian entrepreneurs face numerous challenges and difficulties on a daily basis.

Now it is especially important for every Ukrainian citizen to fulfill his or her civic duty to pay taxes and restore business. Every Ukrainian entrepreneur can be called a hero because they took risks and were afraid to restore their business and help the Armed Forces of Ukraine financially. After all, resuming work in the first days of the invasion was scary and difficult. The study analyzes the adaptation of Ukrainian enterprises to new realities and the dynamics of entrepreneurial activity in Ukraine in 2014-2022. Attention is focused on entrepreneurship as a type of economic activity and legal regulation of these enterprises in wartime. The author clarifies the state assistance to entrepreneurs during the war.

Main results. The development of entrepreneurship in Ukraine is a complex issue

that requires careful analysis, as it takes place against the backdrop of a devalued national currency and political uncertainty. These factors create additional risks and obstacles to doing business. In order to deepen our understanding of the dynamics of business activity in Ukraine, we conducted a study that yielded the following results.

Table 1 shows the dynamics of the number of operating business entities in Ukraine by year (2014-2022) and by category (large, medium, and small enterprises). The data are taken from the official website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [4].

Analyzing this data, we can see that the number of operating business entities in Ukraine was growing during 2014-2022. The highest growth was observed in 2017 (+5.4%) and 2018 (+6.7%). The largest decline was observed in 2022 (-21.2%). This is due to the full-scale war that Russia started against Ukraine.

Let's characterize each category of enterprises.

Large enterprises: their number was growing during 2014-2018. After 2018, there was a decline in their number.

Medium-sized enterprises: the number grew in 2014-2017. After 2017, there was a decrease in the number.

Small enterprises: the number was increasing during 2014-2018. After 2018, there was a slight decrease in the number compared to other categories.

If we look at the general structure of enterprises, we can see that small enterprises accounted for the majority (90-95%) of the total number of operating business entities in 2014-2022, while the share of large and medium-sized enterprises decreased in 2014-2022.

Table 1. Number of operating business entities in Ukraine in 2014-2022

Years	Total	Large	Medium	Small
2014	341001	497	15906	324598
2015	343440	423	15203	327814
2016	306369	383	14832	291154
2017	338256	399	14937	322920
2018	355877	466	16057	339374
2019	380597	518	17751	362328
2020	373822	512	17602	355708
2021	370834	610	17502	352722
2022	261924	494	14783	246647

Using the data from Table 1, let's build trend lines of operating business entities in Ukraine for the period 2014-2022 (Fig. 1).

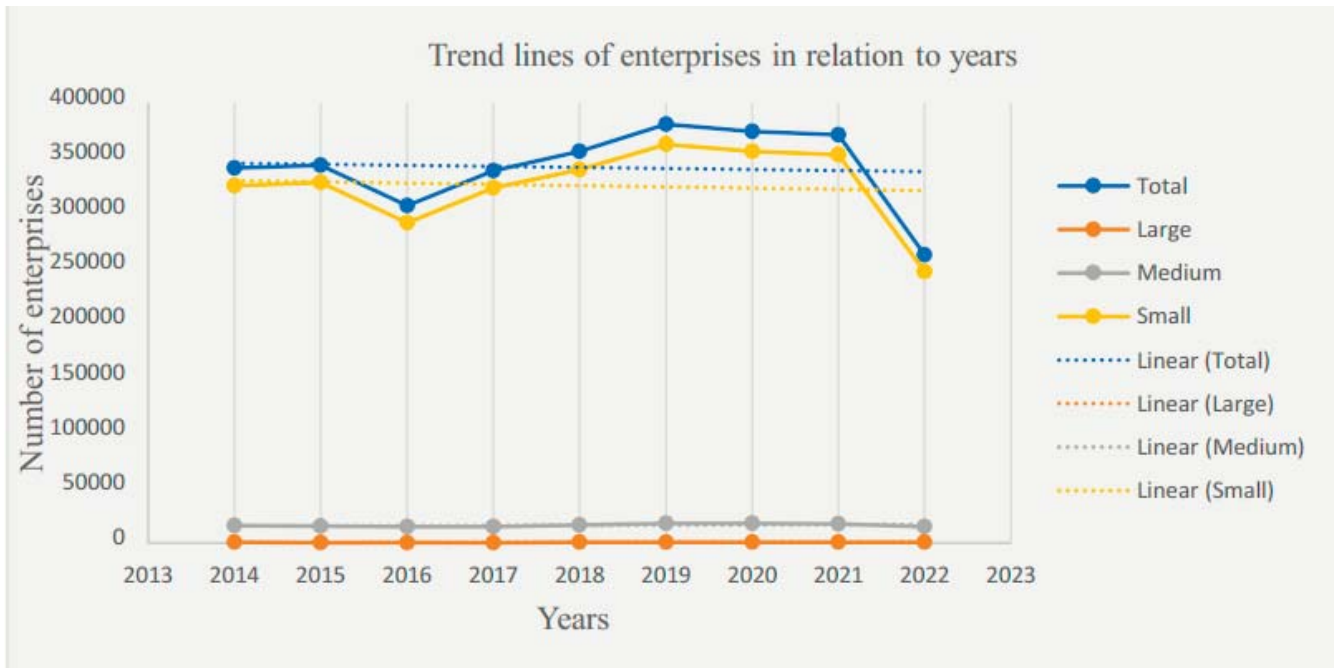


Figure 1. Graph of trend lines of operating business entities in Ukraine for the period 2014-2022.

Having analyzed the graph of trend lines (Figure 1) of operating business entities in Ukraine, we can say that from 2014 to 2021 there is an increase in the number of enterprises in Ukraine, with the largest growth in the small enterprise sector. If we analyze each category of enterprises, large enterprises grow most intensively with a sharp jump in 2018, medium-sized enterprises grow throughout the analyzed period, and small enterprises grow more slowly and with some fluctuations.

It is not easy to make a forecast during a full-scale war, as it is not known how the war will affect the economic and political situation in the country in the future. But we can predict that after the war is over, Ukrainian business is expected to recover and grow. It is important to note that this analysis is only preliminary, and for a more accurate analysis, it is necessary to take into account other factors that are difficult to predict in advance.

Based on this study, we can conclude that the war has had a negative impact on the dynamics of the number of operating business entities in Ukraine. Small and medium-sized enterprises proved to be the most unstable to the negative impact. In order to restore Ukraine's economy after the war, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, attract new investments and provide financial assistance.

Conclusions. To summarize, this paper has analyzed the main aspects of entrepreneurial activity.

Entrepreneurial activity is the foundation of a stable economy. Despite all the consequences of the war, Ukrainian entrepreneurship demonstrates its resilience and continues to work. Ukrainian entrepreneurs are an example of the resilience of the Ukrainian people!

Thus, for the full recovery and development of Ukraine's economy, it is necessary

to end the hostilities. The goal of Ukrainians should be, first and foremost, to build their own country. Another important aspect is the support of business by the state and the international community for its further recovery.

Thus, supporting Ukrainian entrepreneurship is an investment in the future of Ukraine!

References

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