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STATE POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

Marta Karpa¹, Oleksandr Akimov², Liudmyla Akimova³

¹Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Public Administration and Administration, Hryhorii Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav, Pereiaslav, Ukraine, e-mail: marta.karpa@ukr.net, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8141-4894>

²Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Associate professor, Honored Economist of Ukraine, Professor of the Department of Healthcare Management and Public Administration, Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine, e-mail: 1970aaa@ukr.net, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9557-2276>

³Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Professor, Honored Worker of Education of Ukraine, Professor of the Department of Labor Resources and Entrepreneurship, National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Rivne, Ukraine, e-mail: l_akimova@ukr.net, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2747-2775>

Abstract. *The article analyzes the state policy in the field of entrepreneurship development in Ukraine under martial law. The purpose of the study is to analyze the state of state policy in the field of entrepreneurship development in Ukraine under martial law. Determine priority areas for supporting entrepreneurship, summarize an integrated approach to the development of entrepreneurship, identify vulnerabilities in the economy and propose ways to solve them. The methodological significance of the study lies in the analysis of the declared policy in the field of small business development, existing programs to support small and medium-sized businesses. In particular, the essence, form, tasks, content and goals of the main areas of support are defined as the main categories. The provision of services, the competence of service subjects are analyzed as general categories. Basic principles, regularities and laws are summarized as categories of laws. The article uses the methodology for analyzing the areas of support for entrepreneurship, the regulatory framework and the method of generalization to draw conclusions. The structural-functional method was applied to characterize the strategic concepts of business development and support. Priority areas for supporting entrepreneurship have been identified, a comprehensive approach to the development of entrepreneurship has been generalized, vulnerabilities in the economy have been identified and ways to address them have been proposed. The methodological significance of the study lies in the analysis of the declared policy in the field of small business development, existing programs to support small and medium-sized businesses. In particular, the essence, form, tasks, content and goals of the main areas of support are defined as the main categories. The article uses the methodology for analyzing the areas of support for entrepreneurship, the regulatory framework and the method of generalization to draw conclusions.*

Keywords: *state policy, entrepreneurship, martial law, small business, government support, small and medium-sized businesses.*

JEL Classification: *E20, H10, H56, K23, K42, M20*

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 1; **bibl.:** 29

Introduction. Ukraine has declared a state policy in the field of entrepreneurship development, which is experiencing instant additions when martial law is introduced in Ukraine in 2022. The goal of the state policy in the field of entrepreneurship support is to minimize the decline in GDP, curb the growth of unemployment, support the financial sphere of entrepreneurship, and ensure the logistics, infrastructure, and personnel sphere of doing business in the country.

Literature review. Relations related to the development of small business in Ukraine are based on the Constitution of Ukraine and are regulated by the Economic

Code of Ukraine No. 436-IV of January 16, 2003, the Civil Code of Ukraine No. 435-IV of January 16, 2003, the Tax Code of Ukraine No. 2755- VI dated 02.12.2010, the Law of Ukraine "On the development and state support of small and medium-sized businesses in Ukraine" No. 4618-VI dated 03.22.2012, other legislative acts and international treaties of Ukraine, the consent to be bound by which is provided by the Verkhovna Rada Ukraine [1-4]. In accordance with these regulatory documents, the concept of small business in Ukraine combines two categories: 1) small business entities - legal entities - business entities of any legal form and form of ownership, the average number of employees of which for the reporting period (calendar year) does not exceed 50 people and whose annual income from any activity does not exceed the amount equivalent to 10 million euros, determined at the average annual rate of the National Bank of Ukraine [1]; 2) microentrepreneurship entities - usually individual entrepreneurs, whose specified indicators do not exceed 10 people and 2 million euros, respectively [4].

Comparison with European practice shows a complete coincidence of indicators: the European Commission also divides the small business environment into parts of small business and microbusiness with the same indicators, but as an alternative to annual turnover, it introduces the currency of the annual balance - respectively, no more than 10 or 2 million euros [5].

Aims. The purpose of the study is to analyze the state of state policy in the field of entrepreneurship development in Ukraine under martial law. Determine priority areas for supporting entrepreneurship, summarize an integrated approach to the development of entrepreneurship, identify vulnerabilities in the economy and propose ways to solve them.

Methods. The methodological significance of the study lies in the analysis of the declared policy in the field of small business development, existing programs to support small and medium-sized businesses.

In particular, the essence, form, tasks, content and goals of the main areas of support are defined as the main categories. The provision of services, the competence of service subjects are analyzed as general categories. Basic principles, regularities and laws are summarized as categories of laws.

The article uses the methodology for analyzing the areas of support for entrepreneurship, the regulatory framework and the method of generalization to draw conclusions. The structural-functional method was applied to characterize the strategic concepts of business development and support.

Results. The state policy in the field of small business development has been declared in Ukraine, the purpose of which is named: - creation of favorable conditions for the development of small business; - ensuring the development of small businesses in order to form a competitive environment and increase the level of competitiveness; - stimulation of investment and innovation activity of small businesses; - assistance in the production by small businesses of activities to promote the goods (works, services) they produce, the results of intellectual activity on the domestic and foreign markets, and the following are highlighted as principles: - the effectiveness of supporting small businesses; - the availability of state support for

small businesses; - ensuring the participation of representatives of small businesses, public organizations representing their interests in the formation and implementation of state policy in this area; - creation of equal opportunities for small business entities that meet the requirements stipulated by national, regional and local development programs to participate in the implementation of such programs and receive state support; - efficient use of budgetary funds provided for the implementation of these programs; - openness and transparency of the procedures for providing state support; - availability of small business support infrastructure facilities for all small businesses [4].

The main areas of support in this case can be the following: 1) government projects to train those who wish to organize small businesses; 2) simplification of the organization, doing business, reporting; 3) preferential taxation; 4) concessional lending; 5) investment in specific areas; 6) consulting and legal support for business. Some of these areas have already been reflected in the main directions of state policy in the field of small business development in Ukraine [4]: - improvement and simplification of the accounting procedure for the purpose of taxation; - introduction of a simplified system of taxation, accounting and reporting for small businesses in accordance with the criteria established in the tax legislation; - involvement of small businesses in the implementation of scientific, technical and socio-economic programs, the supply of products (works, services) for state and regional needs; - providing financial state support for small businesses through the introduction of state lending programs, the provision of guarantees for obtaining loans, partial compensation of interest rates on loans; - assistance in the development of infrastructure to support small businesses; - guaranteeing the rights of small businesses in the implementation of state supervision (control) in the field of economic activity; - promoting the simplification of licensing procedures and procedures for state supervision (control), obtaining permits for small businesses and reducing the time for such procedures; - organization of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel for small businesses; - introduction of mechanisms to promote and stimulate the use of the latest technologies in production by small businesses, as well as technologies that improve the quality of goods (works, services) [6-9]. Some types of public policy to support entrepreneurship are representative in Table 1.

The President of Ukraine, on the basis of the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the first part of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law" decided to maintain martial law in Ukraine. According to First Deputy Economy Minister Denis Kudin, our economy could shrink by 40 percent this year due to Russian aggression. "Russian aggression against Ukraine has fundamentally changed our economy. Our forecast for a decline in GDP in the first quarter of 2022 will be 16 percent, and the annual decline could reach 40 percent. Those industries in which remote work is impossible have suffered the most. These are, in particular, aviation, shipping, services, where the business works directly with consumers" [10].

Table 1. The essence of state policy to support entrepreneurship in the martial law in Ukraine in 2022

Types of public policy to support entrepreneurship	Purpose of public policy
Easing Barriers to Imports	achieving effects in a quick way to overcome key commodity shortages
Food security and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help all market players to evacuate funds (fertilizers, seeds, equipment, etc.) from war zones to relatively safe regions of the country; - facilitating the financing of business entities through the banking system; - lobbying and providing logistics routes in the international market
The restoration of housing and infrastructure	attracts the local labor force to the maximum extent possible, creates a sales market for domestic enterprises
Simple forms of state order	priority is given to strategic enterprises and companies producing essential goods. In particular, there is a need to produce orders for certain goods and services without complex long-term contracts
State assistance in the evacuation of production facilities	facilities is a priority for those enterprises that can provide the defense capability necessary for the operation of critical infrastructure and food security, as well as small industries
Permitting and regulatory functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individual entrepreneurs of groups I and II for the period of martial law and within a year after its completion will be exempted from paying single social contribution; - enterprises and individuals-entrepreneurs of the III group will be exempted from paying a single social contribution for employees drafted into the ranks of the armed forces of Ukraine, other armed formations (including territorial defense). The fee will be paid by the state; - the payment of taxes is deferred for all enterprises that are not able to pay them; - the introduction of the registrar of settlement transactions for all individual entrepreneurs is postponed; - all measures of market and consumer supervision on all issues will be canceled, except for price regulation and price control; - A moratorium has already been established on all types of inspections for businesses

Source: systematized by the authors

It is also worth noting that at the end of March, the amount of losses suffered by Ukraine from the Russian invasion exceeded \$560 billion. The infidels caused the greatest damage to the domestic infrastructure - about \$120 billion, and the losses of enterprises and organizations amounted to another \$80 billion.

In such conditions, it is necessary to apply strategic concepts of business development and support. In particular, the government expanded the possibilities of the program "Affordable loans 5-7-9%", which made it possible to launch a program

of interest-free lending to businesses during the war, under which you can get up to UAH 60 million. After the end of hostilities, the loan rate will be 5 percent.

Business entities with a turnover of up to 10 billion hryvnias. were able to switch to a simplified taxation system as in the third group of individual entrepreneurs. Instead of a value-added tax on profits, they will pay 2 percent of turnover. Also during the wartime in Ukraine, tax audits for businesses were abolished. From April 1, enterprises receive UAH 6,500 from the state budget for each employed migrant.

At the same time, on February 24, the National Bank of Ukraine took a number of important steps both to simplify the conditions for banks to work in a full-scale war [11-13] and to further support their ability to lend. Here are the main ones:

- Banks were offered blank refinancing to maintain liquidity and compensate for possible outflows of household funds. Now there is practically no outflow of funds, the liquidity of banks is preserved and does not cause concern;

- amendments were made to the legislation, excluding the use of measures of influence for violation of standards by banks, in particular, capital adequacy and liquidity.

To alleviate the situation for Ukrainian borrowers during and after the war, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 2120-IX "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the validity of norms for the period of martial law" [14]. The new law changes a number of rules for the operation of banks and non-banking financial institutions, including those providing lending services [20-25]. The law provides that for the duration of martial law and within thirty days after the day of its termination or cancellation, the consumer will not be liable to the lender in the event of a delay in fulfilling obligations under a consumer loan.

Enterprise relocation programs have been launched in Ukraine. After making a positive decision to relocate, the company has the opportunity to receive a state support package that includes the following options:

- selection of location for the facilities of the enterprise;
- assistance with transportation to a new location;
- assistance in the resettlement of employees and the search for new employees;
- support in the restoration of logistics, the purchase of raw materials and the search for markets.

To resolve issues arising in connection with the implementation of the program, a working group was created in the Ministry of Economy with the participation of the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development, as well as the Federation of Employers of Ukraine.

Additionally, Ukraine provides for the implementation of programs to support small and medium-sized businesses at the state level, which were adopted before the introduction of martial law. In particular, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is implementing the following programs:

- budget subsidies for the development of agricultural producers and stimulation of agricultural production;

- partial compensation of the cost of agricultural machinery and equipment;
- state support of farms;
- regional programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex.

Discussion. The State Employment Service is implementing a program to create its own business with the assistance of the State Employment Service. The State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine provides a number of tax and customs benefits (More details at <http://bit.ly/2vWIEtW>), obtaining a "green tariff" (More details at <http://bit.ly/2wq79IR>). The Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine provides state assistance to business entities (more details at <http://bit.ly/2ijIQ2V>) and posts data on the state assistance portal [15].

In addition to the national ones, Ukraine has regional and local business support programs. In particular, the Lviv Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Program for 2020-2022 (hereinafter referred to as the Program) includes regulatory, socio-economic, innovative, investment, financial, resource, information and other conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in Lviv, increasing the competitiveness of Lviv commodity producers; further development of a modern business support infrastructure [16-19]. The program defines goals, objectives, priority vectors for the development of entrepreneurship, includes a system of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in Lviv, attracting investment and ensuring economic growth. The activities of the program are formed taking into account the proposals of entrepreneurs, associative business structures and public organizations working in the field of entrepreneurship support, and are aimed at creating all the necessary conditions and for starting, running a business, its support and further development [26-29]. The goal of the Program is to create a favorable business environment by implementing measures to improve the business climate, develop business infrastructure, services and human resources, access to financial resources, and develop an entrepreneurial culture. Achieving this goal makes it possible to implement Priority No. 2 - a developed competitive and innovative economy, determined by the Comprehensive Development Strategy of Lviv for 2012-2025, approved by the City Council of October 20, 2011 No. 861.

Conclusions. Consequently, the delimitation of central and local authorities, their competencies created opportunities for a comprehensive rapid response to challenges in the field of entrepreneurship and provided quick solutions at all levels [16-18]. State support for small and medium-sized businesses in martial law is carried out in the following main areas:

- financial (loan programs, compensation programs, budget subsidies, financial support by industry, other activities);
- organizational (relocation programs, single platforms for registrations, filing applications, etc.);
- preferential programs by industry;
- employment of internally displaced persons;
- informational (development and support of online services, unified platforms, services);

- creation of entrepreneurial infrastructure (formation of centers, provision of information, consultations, other support).

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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