UKRAINE'S STOCK MARKET IN 2018

The main task of the stock market is to ensure the flow of capital from the financially surplus sectors in the economy. This is done through securities trading, because they are commodities in the stock market [3].

The total volume of issues of securities issued by the National Securities and Stock Market Commission in January-July 2018 amounted to UAH 30.83 billion, which is down by UAH 47.4 billion in comparison with the corresponding period of 2017 (UAH 78.4 billion ) [3].

During January-July 2018, the Commission registered 62 issues of shares worth 13.4 billion UAH. Compared to the same period of 2017, the volume of registered shares issued decreased by UAH 53 billion [3].

Significant volumes of share issues that significantly influenced the overall structure of registered share issues during the period indicated were registered by the following companies in order to increase the authorized capital, in particular: Bank Forward JSC.

During January-July 2018, the Commission registered 53 bonds of enterprises worth 3.4 billion UAH. Compared to the same period of 2017, the volume of registered bonds of enterprises increased by UAH 349 million.

During January-July 2018, the Commission registered 1 issue of option certificates for 55 million UAH. During the corresponding period of 2017, 2 issues were registered for the amount of UAH 32 million [4].
The results of the comprehensive assessment of the compliance of the national system of Ukraine with the requirements of the international recommendations of the FATF showed that the overall level of compliance is 73% [2]. In particular:

a) legal system - 83% compliance;
b) financial system - 68%;
c) the institutional system - 78%;
d) international cooperation - 79%.

Further development of the stock market depends on specific state measures in the field of financial system development.

To improve the situation on the stock market, you need to take a number of measures. The main function that the securities market has to fulfill is to provide cash capital to the needs of the country's economy by creating a mechanism for accumulation, distribution and redistribution of funds from a person who has free investment resources to a person who needs such resources for development [1].

References


