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CURRENT APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN TERMS OF THE INFORMATION ECONOMY

We consider cooperative activities in a globalized information economy, proved that the concept of corporate governance as a modern integrated system of relationships between the shareholders (owners) of corporations, their managers (executive body), creditors, employees, government and society as a whole emerged and gained widespread development. It was determined that a particular aspect of the analysis of the corporate activities associated with management techniques. It is proved that in today's information economy is particularly acute problem of making relationships between the managers of the company and its owners. Consider specific approaches that tend to the legal evaluation of corporations and of corporate governance.

Corporate activity in a globalized information economy acquires new forms that cause any additional tools not only macro-economic impact, but also the internal environment. Global trends of internationalization of capital movements and production, trade liberalization, and the concentration of capital raised corporate activity in the epicentre of world economic development. Accordingly, the concept of corporate governance as a modern integrated system of relations between the shareholders (owners) corporations, their managers (executive body), creditors, employees, government and society as a whole emerged and gained widespread development.

In practice, the Corporation arranged a joint stock company, which is expressed by five characteristics: the corporate form of business organization, autonomy of the corporation as a legal entity, a limited liability of each shareholder, the possibility of transfer of shares to other persons centralized management corporation.

In modern conditions, the information economy is particularly urgent problem to develop a system of relations between management company and its owners.

The essence of corporate governance is that it is, on the one hand, the purposeful activity of the system of elected and appointed bodies through which implemented goals and monitored the results of the company and the other - a system of rules and behaviour between stakeholders to maximize profit growth capitalization of the company and increase its competitiveness. The function of the state is in good control of the relevant corporate processes in terms of compliance with commercial organizations standards in social responsibility to society.

Each country has its own corporate governance model; the characteristics are caused by the peculiarities of national management. Models differ in terms of participants, according to the legal framework that regulates their relationships and nuances such as disclosure requirements and more.