

## ANNOTATION

**Volodymyr Zakharchenko**

*Capital investments as a driver of technological restructuring in the production sector of Ukraine and its regions in the post-industrial era*

The article justifies the necessity of technological restructuring in the production sector of Ukraine and its regions in the post-industrial era. Also, it explains the importance of capital investments for a rapid development of more advanced industrial activities. Based on the methodological approaches related to structuring in the production sector of Ukraine and its regions and given various levels of technological development (technological modes), the author develops a new methodological approach, which includes both basic elements of structural analysis and special ones, implying the use of Heckman's factor. The dynamics and structure of capital investments are analyzed, their impact on the turnover in Ukraine and its regions is determined in terms of particular industrial activities of various technological levels. Strategic objectives of technological restructuring in the production sector of Ukraine and its regions in the post-industrial era are identified. They involve the improvement of social and political institutions as well as the implementation of a more balanced state industrial policy. In order to establish a post-industrial technological structure in the production sector of Ukraine and its regions the advantage of increasing capital investments and their redistribution towards high technology industrial activities are recognized.

Key words: post-industrial era, production sector (of Ukraine and its regions), technological structure, industrial activity, capital investments, restructuring.

**Tetiana Zheliuk**

*Regional development: new approaches to crisis management*

The paper outlines the current state of the national economy's regional development. By applying the integral indicators presented in the Methods of monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the state regional policy, the author has rated the development of regions and analyzed a gap in their levels of growth. Through the use of methods for identifying depressed areas of the European Union, the level of regional erosion is determined. On that basis, the necessity of overcoming institutional asymmetries that may arise in the process of creating conditions for dynamic and well-balanced development of Ukraine's regions is pointed out. Based on the comparative analysis of foreign practice of crisis management, key approaches to its implementation are described. It is concluded that crisis management is rather searching for opportunities than expecting or forecasting destructive results and finding adaptive solutions.

The article describes the essential determinants of regional crisis management, and sets both long-term and short-term goals for crisis management. A particular attention is paid to the necessity of upgrading of management tools and techniques for regional development. It is pointed out that a system of strategic planning of area development should not be based only

“on the achieved results”, but should take into consideration crisis initiatives of all sectors of economy and forecast built-in stabilizers that will ensure balanced development. In order to stimulate structural reforms aimed at crisis development of areas, it is necessary to use internal and external financial resources. A special emphasis is placed on the potential grant support and contributions from European structural funds.

The practical significance of the research lies in the growing importance of institutional framework and organizational support of crisis management of areas, which should be based on a strategic cross-sectoral partnership.

The article proves that crisis management of areas should focus on establishing an enabling environment for inclusive development through support of entrepreneurial initiatives and implementation of investment projects aimed at sustainable and innovative growth of areas; creation of employment opportunities, attraction and retention of highly qualified personnel and maintenance of areas' creative capacities.

Key words: regional development, gap in levels of regional growth, efficiency of regional policy, crisis management, approaches to crisis management, strategic planning, strategic crisis initiatives, inclusive development of areas.

**Nina Palianychko**

*Development of risk insurance instruments for agricultural land-use management*

The research paper highlights how the problem of finding instruments of financial and economic support for enterprises in the agricultural sector of economy is addressed and, above all, for business entities in crop production. Given the imperfection of the legal and regulatory framework for agri-environmental safety and economic crisis in Ukraine, there is a need for further instruments, ensuring a balanced development of agricultural land-use management. The most appropriate solution to the above problems is an approach that can provide not only financial support to producers of agricultural products, but also reduce the likelihood of adverse effects or environmental situations with negative economic consequences. The increasing degradation processes in the agricultural sector are the source of environmental threats in the crop production subsector, which require the development of an appropriate strategy for agricultural production based on the needs of all subsystems in the agricultural sector. In order to find solutions to environmental and economic contradictions, it is important to develop a business strategy which includes introducing a set of instruments for enhancing the effective functioning of ecological and economic tools and achieving a balanced level of land-use management. In this regard, risk insurance of agricultural land-use management is an important instrument. Its purpose, along with reducing the economic burden on enterprises, is to reduce the level of threats and mitigate the negative effects of land use.

The Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council “On environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage” serves as an international legal basis for performing the above-mentioned tasks in Ukraine on its way to Europe. Its guiding principle is to take efforts in order to implement measures aimed at preventing negative impact from worsening of environmental safety. However, introducing insurance instrument into practice requires further research of theoretical and methodological aspects of such activities.

The key component of such activities is developing a systematic list of risks accompanying economic activities in agricultural land use.

Key words: risk insurance for agricultural land-use management, agri-environmental threats; agricultural lands, agri-environmental safety, soils.

**Hanna Karmeliuk, Svitlana Plaskon, Halyna Seniv**

*Econometric estimation of the pension in Ukraine*

The research paper analyzes the dynamics of minimum and average pensions, minimum wage, living wage, consumer price index, and gross external debt of Ukraine. The causal connections between the minimum pension and the researched parameters are presented in UAH and dollar terms. The necessity of econometric modeling for studying socio-economic indicators of living standards is highlighted. The main trends of the impact of the minimum wage, the living wage, the consumer price index, the gross external debt on the minimum pension are overviewed.

The predicted values of the minimum pension in Ukraine in UAH in 2017-2021 are calculated, and the confidence intervals of them with a high degree of confidence are given. The ratio of the minimum pension to the minimum wage in UAH and dollar terms is calculated. The econometric models of the dependencies of minimum pension on the minimum wage are presented in UAH and dollar terms. According to econometric models a rise of the minimum wage is accompanied by a rise of the minimum pension. The econometric models of the dependencies of the minimum pension on the subsistence minimum in UAH and dollar terms are presented. According to the models, a rise of the subsistence minimum is accompanied by an increase in the minimum pension. Also, the econometric models of the dependencies of the minimum pension on the consumer price index in UAH and dollar terms are developed. The econometric models prove that a rise of the inflation rate leads to a rise of the minimum pension. Since 2014 the growth of consumer price index has been accompanied by a rapid decline of the minimum pension in dollar terms. The econometric model which shows the dependence of the consumer price index on the minimum pension is developed in UAH and dollar terms. From the model it follows that an increase of the minimum pension results in higher inflation. The econometric models of the dependencies of the minimum pension on the gross external debt are presented in UAH and dollar terms. It is shown that by 2014, foreign loans in UAH and dollar terms were welcome in order to raise pensions which led to the rapid rise of the latter. In recent years the growth of debt in the UAH slightly affected the growth of the minimum pension in UAH, whereas the growth of debt in dollars led to a significant decline in the minimum pension in dollar terms.

Key words: minimum pension, average pension, minimum wage, living wage, consumer price index, gross external debt of Ukraine, mathematical modeling.

**Eduard Romaniuta**

*Competitiveness of Ukraine's system of taxation within the framework of integration into the European Union*

The article reveals the essence and role of competitiveness of the taxation system taking into account retrospective trends and current aspects. In addition, it provides insight into main

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ways in which tax competition may be manifested. Specific features and methods for determining the level of development of the tax system as well as the level of economic freedom are highlighted. The positive and negative influence of globalization on the taxation system of the country is generalized. On the basis of the analysis, carried out for the research, it is found that Ukraine's system of taxation and the level of economic freedom rank far below the EU countries. Consequently, possible causes of slow progress in Ukraine's system of taxation are systematized, and its weak position in the international ranking is explained. It is determined that the low-ranking position of Ukraine has been caused by considerable corruption at all levels of executive power, low protection of property rights and weak development of investment. The major factors that negatively affect the business environment are as follows: unstable tax legislation, time-consuming tax accounting, a high overall tax burden and its unequal distribution among taxpayers, improperly adjusted tax reliefs, and mainly fiscal nature of the taxation system. A particular attention is paid to the priorities of the taxation system in European countries. The main guidelines for reforming the national tax legislation, based on the analysis of the latest trends of tax changes in the EU, are determined.

Key words: international economy, fiscal policy, tax competition, economic freedom, taxation, European integration.

### **Eduard Karapetian**

*International practices of using the cluster approach for the development of integration processes*

The research paper considers the existing approaches to defining the essence of clusterization and clusters in foreign economies, and presents the analysis of conditions leading to the emergence and development of industrial clusters. Some practices of forming cluster structures in the developed countries are described. The role of industrial clusters in providing real economic growth and increasing efficiency of production is clarified. It is proved that using the cluster approach in Ukraine is a necessary foundation for a revival of regional manufacturing and thereby ensuring a high level of the national economy's competitiveness.

The aim of the article is to undertake an in-depth study of international concepts and axiomatic doctrines of integration processes on the basis of using the cluster approaches, which may become the foundation of applied research devoted to efficient functioning of industrial associations as a priority of structural modernization and acceleration of innovation and investment growth of the national manufacturing.

The cluster approach has emerged from implementing a policy of foreign countries focused on the development of regions. Implementation of clustering in international activities clearly demonstrates its advancement and efficiency. An important factor of improving efficiency is the organizational factor associated with the regional association of manufacturers. The regions in whose territories clusters are formed become leaders in national economies and foreign economic relations.

The study of the basic concepts of competition and global practices of business activities allows us to conclude that the theory of cluster mechanisms serves as a basis for establishing more successful firms and economic systems. Cluster systems combine the most effective and interconnected types of economic activity by grouping successfully competing firms that

form the leading component of the whole economic system of the state and create competitive positions in the sectoral, national and global markets. The cluster approach, which was originally used to research issues of competitiveness of individual groups of enterprises, subsequently have become applicable in solving a wider range of tasks: the analysis of the competitiveness of the state, region, sector; as a basis of national manufacturing policy; as a basis for the interaction of big and small businesses.

Key words: clusterization, cluster approach, integration process, cluster structure, M. Porter's diamond model.

**Halyna Ostrovska**

*Intellectual entrepreneurship under a new paradigm of economic activity*

The article theoretically grounds approaches to defining intellectual entrepreneurship as a new social phenomenon and explains its role in the formation of a knowledge-based economy. It also develops a holistic understanding of essential characteristics that intellectual entrepreneurship has acquired under a new paradigm of economic activity. The essence of intellectualization and its manifestations as well as structural and qualitative transformations of an entrepreneurial environment are highlighted. Specific features of an innovative enterprise, viewed as a key business model in a knowledge-based economy, are identified. It is emphasized that the concepts of free enterprise and intellectual entrepreneur have a new understanding. The importance of qualitative changes is underlined, and the peculiarities of intellectual entrepreneurship are determined, particularly those related to acquisition and use of advanced knowledge. The latter is considered as the most important resource. A systematic review of factors influencing the formation and development of intellectual corporate entrepreneurship is completed. It is proved that under current conditions, intellectual entrepreneurship requires a new holistic approach which is based on organizational synapses created by experience or training opportunities. In addition to giving a critical analysis of development outcomes of innovative entrepreneurship, the article reveals key negative factors and trends that hinder spreading of innovative activities in domestic enterprises.

The key role of intellectual capital as an inter-specific resource for the development of intellectual enterprise is emphasized, because the described business model develops on the basis of intellectual abilities of knowledge entrepreneurs, or creative class, able to serve as an engine for innovative modernization. The interdependent components of intellectual capital are divided into: human capital (people, their knowledge, education, professional competence) and innovations (intellectual product as a result of creative work). A particular attention is paid to the development of corporate culture in the context of actualization of human capital. Based on the research findings, some areas of applying the study results are suggested. In this way, the necessary preconditions for the formation of intellectual entrepreneurship will be fulfilled. The observance of them will contribute to consolidating the foundations of innovation breakthrough at the stage of development of intellectual entrepreneurship in Ukraine.

Key words: intellectual capital, intellectual entrepreneurship, intellectual commerce, intellectual entrepreneurs, spiritual synapse quotient, corporative culture, cognitive management, cognitive-strategic gap.

**Mariia Shesterniak**

*Efficiency of distributing results of collaborative efforts in construction*

The article clarifies that results of collaborative efforts in construction, which are received without establishing a legal entity, are presented by constructed buildings that belong to owners as a jointly-owned property. It is revealed that a completed real estate object is put into operation by the operator of collaborative activities. It is pointed out that results of collaborative efforts are distributed according to percentage rates of co-owners and in accordance with the purpose of the joint project. The procedure of completing documents on jointly constructed building which is based on the aims of the collaborative activities is analyzed. It is determined that the aim of joint construction is to obtain a part of ownership in a constructed building by every co-owner (the aim is achieved at the time of signing the act of distributing housing space) or to get profits from jointly constructed buildings. The goal of collaborative activities includes constructing a building, its sale and distributing profits from collaborative activities (the aim is achieved at the time of distributing profits among participants of collaborative activities). It is found that a collaborative activity is discontinued upon achieving the aim. It is proposed to establish a standard act of distributing housing space of a jointly constructed building in accordance with an agreement on collaborative activities without setting up a legal entity.

Key words: results, collaborative activity, collaborative activity without establishing a legal entity, construction, distribution of results.

**Zenovii Zadorozhnyi, Anna Hrytsyshyn**

*Logistic costs and their classification*

The research paper considers theoretical foundations for the concept of "logistic costs" and introduces a new definition for this term. The concept is viewed as a component of operating costs of enterprise related to supply of market, purchase of supply stock, warehousing, storage, shipment and outward transportation. The need of using the term "logistic costs" in accounting is emphasized. In this context, the authors suggest viewing it as the costs of material, financial and human resources used for logistic operations.

A number of scientific papers related to estimating costs of logistic operations have been analyzed, and it is found that some issues of accounting of logistic costs are not sufficiently researched and require more detailed study.

The existing classifications of total logistics costs given in educational and research literature are considered, and some proposals for their improvement are developed.

It is pointed out that any optimization of costs cannot be performed without taking into account the factors that affect these costs. It is proved that logistic costs are influenced by quantitative and qualitative factors, which are systematized with respect to the following logistic operations: taking, accepting and proceeding orders; production planning; purchase and supply of products; warehousing and storage of products; sales of products; delivery of products to customers.

The structure of logistic costs in overseas enterprises is analyzed. The tasks of accounting of logistics costs are outlined.

Information on logistic costs in terms of financial and managerial accounting as well as tax calculation is grouped.

Key words: logistics, logistic costs, logistic expenses, cost classification, logistic operations, cost estimation, cost management.

**Nadiia Baboval**

*Management of educational services provision in Ukraine's higher institutions*

The article considers the key issues of modernizing quality management systems and ways to address problems related to developing, updating and improving quality management systems for providing educational services by higher institutions of Ukraine.

Theoretical aspects associated with management of educational services provision in higher institutions of Ukraine are discussed.

It is found that public administration should be based on mechanisms and incentives that will affect the performance of higher institutions, force them to improve the quality of educational services and bear responsibility for their activities.

It is proved that in the context of reforming higher education, the quality of management is of vital importance as a factor of systems organization of the university, which ensures its success, competitiveness, and preconditions for its development. A well-judged analysis of the environment of higher institutions and an impartial assessment of their activities allow university authorities to make the best possible choice towards developing universities in a market-driven economy.

Using the PDCA methodology will be positively related to a series of measures to improve quality management for provision educational services by higher institutions. The PDCA methodology acts as an algorithm for decisions made by the head of the university aimed at managing the whole process and achieving goals.

Key words: higher education, market of educational services, management of educational services provision, higher educational institution, quality management, quality of educational services.