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## SUMMARIES

**ZVERYAKOV MYKHAILO, GRYMALYUK ANDRII “Economic theory, state policy and public administration”** – Currently, Ukraine is in a kind of “bifurcation point”, which opens up the possibility of further historical movement in several mutually exclusive directions. Under these conditions, the importance of economic science, which is called upon to actively influence social choice by means of a theoretical justification of such a variant of the state economic strategy that would meet the objective needs of developing the country’s productive forces to the greatest extent, is sharply increasing. The main goal of the article is to use the categorical apparatus of economic theory to scientifically determine the contours of such an economic management model that could become an effective alternative to the old management system, which is the main cause of Ukraine’s economic failure.

International practice has accumulated a critical mass of empirical material showing that under modern conditions the subject-object model of driven development is becoming dominant. Within the framework of this model, society, acting as a single collective subject, consciously uses the objective economic laws of capitalism to develop its productive forces. The success of volitional transformations beginning in our country will ultimately largely depend on whether they lead to the creation of a modern development model, identical in its economic content to state capitalism.

These specific historical conditions determine the necessary relationship between economic theory and public policy in the framework of the new model of economic management, which involves not just managed, but scientifically-driven development. Such scientific management of economic development is especially necessary for Ukraine, which under the guise of neoliberal deregulation stubbornly imposes a long-obsolete neoliberal model of spontaneous market transformation. Therefore, under modern conditions, political economy is called upon to become, first of all, a theory of action, a theory of public management of the economy. This opens up new broad opportunities at all levels of economic research, including: (i) the further development of the proposed methodology itself; (ii) the development of economic theory on its basis; and (iii) the consistent application of this theory to solve the extremely complex practical problems associated with the process of creating a subject-object model of driven economic development in Ukraine.

**YANKOVYI OLEKSANDR, YANKOVYI VOLODYMYR “Optimization of the capital-labor ratio of industrial enterprises using production functions”** – Neglect of the issues of managing the capital-labor ratio at industrial enterprises and lack of information on the level of its difference from the optimal value are steadily leading to the irrational use of fixed assets and labor. This, in turn, inevitably manifests itself in decreasing competitiveness of individual domestic producers, their deteriorating financial situation and, ultimately, ends in bankruptcy. Thus, it is necessary to constantly monitor the occurrence of suboptimal capital-labor ratio, which is fraught with a relative overabundance of one of the most important production factors-resources and a decrease in the efficiency of using the other.

The authors propose a procedure for the analytical determination of the optimal capital-labor ratio of a commodity producer using the marginal rate of technological substitution of resources based on dynamized production functions. This makes it possible

to verify the scientific hypothesis of the relative redundancy of fixed assets compared to size of salary not only at the industry level, but also at individual machine-building and food enterprises. In particular, a number of agreed criteria for optimal capital-labor ratio (when the constructed production function adequately describes the time variation of the technical and economic indicators of the commodity producer) are justified and alternative management recommendations are developed in the case when the actual capital-labor ratio is not optimal at the enterprise.

Testing of the developed theoretical and methodological provisions and practical recommendations at domestic enterprises in various industries showed that in recent years, enterprises of machine-building and food industry in Ukraine have seen a significant excess of fixed assets compared to labor remuneration. The actual excess of the required capital-labor ratio, that is, its sub-optimality in this period was formed under the influence of two main factors: (i) the presence at the industrial enterprises of a large amount of obsolete and worn-out technical and technological equipment that was used inefficiently; (ii) artificial understatement of the cost of the production factor “labor force”, manifested in the relatively low wages of staff remuneration of the enterprises under study.

**SMENTYNA NATALIYA, FIALKOVSKA ANASTASIIA “Benchmarking in the economic development management system of the amalgamated territorial communities”** – Benchmarking as a tool for the effective management of the economic development of a voluntarily amalgamated territorial community (ATC) is researched. The effective use of “benchmarking” technology (based on creativity and effective use focusing on the best practices for further synergizing results) is an inalienable prerequisite for the successful development of newly territorial systems.

The expediency of introducing a benchmarking tool through a change in the public administration model is substantiated. The authors identify the key issues that the territorial entities, as independent market players, face as a result of the reform implementation of the territorial organization of power. The emphasis is on the advisability of the three-sector local economic development (LED) management, based on cooperation between the public sector (government), the economic sector (business) and the non-governmental sector (community) to improve the quality of life and the community’s economic potential. The selection criteria of the LED stakeholders that can become the real change drivers for better are studied.

The results obtained by studying the current state of an ATC in comparison with others are summarized in the economic profile of the community. Factors that determine the feasibility of compiling an economic profile are identified and, at the same time, are considered as a kind of incentive for all participants in participative planning to become users of this information. The incentives are grouped according to the LED stakeholders’ groups.

Possible LED tool sets are identified. Arguments are presented in favor of such LED tools as creating the agricultural cooperatives, establishing the local development agencies, and developing the territories of business presence. The components of project proposal, as a basis for project evaluation from the standpoint of economic and social utility for the community, are determined.

**KUZNETSOVA INNA “Food security of Ukraine: development vector”** – The integration of Ukraine into the global economy actualizes the problem of food security at

the national level. Its support in a certain way depends on the vector of development of the grain market, which provides the population with the most mass food products and livestock with feed.

The analysis of factors affecting the global imbalance between supply and consumption of grain is carried out. The basic indicators include: the lag in the rate of grain production from the rate of the population growth in the world and an increase in grain consumption in animal husbandry. These factors determine sustained increased demand for crops and affect the growth of the FAO price index. Under such conditions, Ukraine, as a leading grain exporter, plays a key role in stabilizing the world food security.

To determine the impact of the development of the national grain market on food security, a number of indicators are identified: (i) the percentage of consumption of animal products in the human daily energy diet; (ii) providing the human diet with the main types of products that are based on processed grain or the production of which is related to its consumption; (iii) differentiation of the cost of nutrition of the population by social groups for these products; (iv) average per capita grain production.

Based on the analysis of the calculated values of the food security indicators, it was found that the status of the domestic grain market corresponds to the “hungry export” vector, which is characterized by an increase in grain exports due not only to an increase in its gross harvest, but also to a decrease in grain consumption both in the grain processing industry and in animal husbandry.

Based on a comparative analysis of the foreign economic activity of the flour-milling industry of Ukraine and Turkey, it is concluded that the latter, as the leader in the world flour market, produces it from Ukrainian grain. With this in mind, measures are proposed for the government stimulation of the foreign economic activity of the flour-milling industry.

**MASLOV YURII “Ukraine’s participation in macro-regional strategies of the EU: a conceptual vision and challenges of globalization”** – The theoretical aspects of inter-strategic cooperation on the implementation of the EU macro-regional strategies are studied. It is emphasized that the need to develop macro-regional strategies is due to the complex problems of territorial communities, to solve which the traditional methods of the sectoral and territorial management are insufficient and the area of distribution of territorial problems does not coincide with economic and administrative zoning. It is noted that Ukraine’s participation in the process of development and further implementation of the EU macro-regional strategies opens the chance to join the implementation of an important initiative of the European Commission, as well as to practically confirm the European integration aspirations.

The focus is on the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. The main directions of development of the Danube macro-region are determined. It is substantiated that Ukraine’s active participation in this EU Strategy will contribute to increasing the competitiveness of its regions, accelerating European integration processes and bringing the living standards of the population of border regions closer to the average European level.

A conceptual vision of the implementation of the macro-regional strategy for the Danube region in Ukraine in the context of globalization challenges is formed. Attention is focused on the need for close cooperation between Ukraine and other participating countries in identifying and coordinating joint priority projects (resuming the work of the joint presidential commission, intensifying the dialogue within the existing Euro-regions, etc.).

The authors emphasize the advisability of adapting the national planning system to the European principles, the need to harmonize the goals system of the national and regional strategies with the action plan and projects for the implementation of macro-regional strategies in the territories covered by the sphere of influence of the latter, and the importance of correlating the system of strategic measures with the EU policies.

The key components on which the strategic planning for the development of Ukraine's part of the Danube region should be based are identified. Priorities of Ukraine's active participation in the implementation of the EU macro-regional Strategy for the Danube region are determined.

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