

SUMMARIES

ZVERYAKOV M. I. “Industrial policy and a mechanism of its realization” – The objective necessity to implement the industrial policy as a form of the neoindustrialization is substantiated. It is noted that the absence of the industrial policy in the country causes a reduction of the industrial production and the added value in the GDP structure. The attention is paid to the fact that the problem of the industrial policy becomes actual in the epoch of a deep system crisis in our country, when the components of a new economic policy as the basis for a long-term strategy of development are discussed.

The author has proved the thesis that, namely with the help of the industrial policy, it is possible to change the sectoral structure with the aim to stimulate the economic growth on the basis of a higher work efficiency. The industrial policy itself is a means of state’s control over progressive structural changes in the production sphere.

Some models of industrial policy on different stages of industrial development are considered. It is shown that, in the majority of developed countries, the industrial policy has evolved from the sectoral one to the policy aimed at an increase in the competitiveness. The tools to attain such purpose are measures of the institutional character.

It is made accent on that the establishment of institutional conditions of creation of companies in any branch, which realizes the large-scale innovative projects, is the principal task of the industrial policy on a macrolevel. The support of the wide renewal of firms able to realize the necessary investment projects with an increase in the competitiveness is the necessary element of the industrial policy on a microlevel.

It is emphasized that the main tasks of the industrial policy in Ukraine are the formation of a sound corporative sector sensitive to the innovations and the creation of development institutions. The development of a national industrial policy should be based, on the one hand, on the rich historical experience of highly developed countries and, on the other hand, should consider the own past and the current socio-economic and political development of the country.

FILIPENKO A. S. “National and solidarity economy: conceptual sketch” – In the recent years, the problems of search for alternative economic models, in general, and a model of social and solidarity economy, in particular, are widely discussed in the economic literature, as well as during international conferences and social forums. The solidarity economy is based on three basic principles that have historically accompanied the exchange and the development of market relations and are as follows: market principles, when the supply of and the demand for goods and services are based on agreed prices; redistribution, which provides the delegation of powers to the central government regarding the allocation of resources; reciprocity, which corresponds to the relationship between reciprocating groups or individuals, because they express the desire to show the social relationship between the participants in the economic process. The peculiarity of the domestic alternative to the current economic system is the need for a transformation toward a national and solidarity economy on two main levels: macro- and microlevels. The national economy encompasses a holistic national economy as a system, while the solidarity one focuses on some primary sectors, links, organizations (national enterprises, cooperatives, farms, associations, unprofitable organizations, voluntary associations, etc.).

YURCHENKO Yu. Yu. “Conceptual directions of development of domestic tourism in Ukraine” – The contradiction between the European vector of development chosen by Ukraine and the long-term immutability of institutional foundations of the economy negatively affects society’s life level, which continues to rapidly deteriorate.

Under these conditions, only the consolidation of the government, business, science, and education and the creation of new mechanisms of their interaction will activate efficient tools of control over all sectors of the economy.

Tourism is the economic sector, whose modernization does not need global budget investments.

At the same time, its development solves not only economic, but also important social and political problems. The potentials of domestic and inbound tourism given a wide range of recreational resources of Ukraine are obvious and require the “breakthrough strategy.”

The stagewise algorithm of modernization of the market of tourism services is proposed. It includes analytical activities; the development of the concept of interaction with stakeholders; formulation of basic development targets and driving forces of transformation of the tourism sector; and the construction of a “roadmap” for the tourism development.

The attention is focused on the need in a unified information-communication scientific-educational platform for all leading participants of the tourism industry, which involves the producers and the consumers of tourist products, investors, and the education sector. As such the platform, the innovative structure such as an “intellectual core” of the tourism industry is proposed. Its main objectives

are the intensification, expansion, and optimization of tourist flows, as well as the balance of interests of all stakeholders of tourism. The foreseen units of this structure and their functions are presented.

KOZIUK V. V. “Preconditions and global macrofinancial effects of the active portfolio management of currency reserves” – The scale of a reserve hoarding changes the risks of holding them, by admitting that the more active management will allow one to make their value less vulnerable to variations in the exchange rate, to increase their profitability, and to diminish their dependence on the policies in countries emitting the reserve currency. The assertion that the endogenous increase of reserves cannot affect the increasing inclination to their diversification in the world with the dominant motive of precautionary self-insurance is criticized. Four stages of the hoarding and management of reserves are separated: from the advantage of the liquidity as a response to the vulnerability to traditional shocks of a payment balance to the search for a nonstandard portfolio of reserve assets, which is based on the active management aimed at increasing the value and the profitability of external assets. In the global economy, two tendencies are simultaneously formed: the enhancement in the reserve holding concentration and the change in a distribution of reserve holdings relative to GDP among countries. The fundamental driver of the transition to a more active management of reserves is defined as the upside bias of a median reserve volume over the optimal level. The level of synchronization between the optimal and median volumes of reserves defines the preconditions for the transition of a median central bank to a more active management of reserves, as well as to the reallocation of reserves to renew their liquidity as a response to a worsening of global macrofinancial conditions. The median and concentrated reserve holdings provide differences in the profiles of macrofinancial effects in the active management. In general, such effects are: increase in the background volatility of capital flows and exchange rates; risks of changes in the structure of the relative yields for the classes of assets; increase in the competition between reserve currencies (assets) and search for a full market of reserve assets; segmentation of the risk-taking of a decrease in the liquidity of exchange reserves; etc. For countries with low level of reserve holdings, an increase in the fraction of reserves in non-conventional reserve currencies is ultimately unwelcome.

PAVLOV A. I. “The rural discourse of interdisciplinary scientific studies” – By means of the analysis of a rural discourse, its economic, physio-economic, socio-economic, and ruralistic contexts are estimated.

The scientific actuality and the practical meaning of the studied problem are caused by a place of the rurality (or the agrarian life style) as a social phenomenon, kind of vital activity, agrarian means of production of material goods, and the rural development on the whole in the strategic development of the national economy and the other spheres of the vital activity. This is related, first of all, to the increasing role of the agrarian production in the support of Ukraine’s competitiveness on the world markets and in the solution of the food problem. The significant place in the solution of these questions is occupied by economic science, which is in the state of transformational changes and the spacing from a sectoral research paradigm to the social and behavioral science, which spreads essentially its research field and increases the interdisciplinary “weight.”

It is worth noting that the connections of the economics with related and adjacent sciences and intersectoral scientific disciplines such as geography, sociology, psychology, history, physical economy, and socioeconomy are widened and deepened.

The use of the methods of system analysis, deduction, induction, synthesis, analysis, as well as the dialectic, phenomenological, discourse, and content analyses, in the process of studies allows us to substantiate the key role of the ruralistics, which is a new interdisciplinary scientific field, in the deepening of the scientific ideas of the essence, identificational signs, functions, and social mission of rural territories. In the context of the ruralistics, these natural and socio-spatial formations are composed of the agrisystem, economic space, social medium, and mental image.

The scientific novelty of the analysis consists in the establishment of a research field and scientific trends of the ruralistics and its practical value in the renewal of rural territories.

As the further promising directions of studies of the outlined theme, we mention the deepening of world outlook, theoretical, and methodological principles of the ruralistics and the refining of the object and item of the ruralization and the ruralism.

GRITSYUK P. M., BACHISHINA L. D. “Influence of a change in climatic conditions on the dynamics of the crop yield of cereals in Ukraine” – The efficient development of the grain production requires the scientific substantiation of a rational arrangement of sown areas for cereals with regard for the yield capacity and climatic conditions. For the last decades, the weather-climatic conditions of Ukraine’s regions were essentially changed. This caused a change in the assortment of grown cereals and in the geography of their position. The purpose of the present work is the study of the changes of climatic conditions on the crop yield of cereals in Ukraine and its separate regions. We have carried

out the statistical studies of the weather-climatic factors and the crop yield of cereals for various regions of Ukraine for 24 last years. The input data are as follows: annual values of the crop yield of cereals in Ukraine's regions, mean monthly temperatures and monthly sums of precipitations by the data of meteorostations located on the territories of the corresponding regions in 1991–2014.

The executed cluster analysis results in the separation of three groups of regions, each of which is characterized by the one-type dynamics of the crop yield and climatic factors. The analysis of the dynamics of the crop yield of cereals in the separated clusters indicates that the mean crop yield of cereals increased mostly in regions of the central part (from 27 to 50 centner/ha). The mean crop yield of cereals in western regions increased from 29 to 43 centner/ha. In the step region, the crop yield of cereals increased insignificantly: from 26 to 29 centner/ha. The performed studies testify to the essential changes in the climate in Ukraine's regions in the period 1991–2014. This caused the direct influence on the changes in the crop yield of cereals. The significant warming, which was accompanied by a decrease in the amount of precipitations, had occurred. In the 1990s, the main grain producer was the step region. In the last decade, country's central part has come to the first place. Its regions have not only the highest crop yield of cereals, but also the best dynamics of its growth. These changes should be taken into account in the planning of the sowing of cereals and in the organization of the corresponding infrastructure for their processing, зберігання, storage, and sale.

TITAR' I. A. "Image of Ukraine in the context of its association with the European Union" –

The authors consider the question about the look of the most influential foreign analytic centers during Spring 2014 – Autumn 2015 at Ukraine. The studies are based on the English versions of the sites of those centers with regard for the rating "Go to Think Tank Index Report" of the Pennsylvania University. The extent and the intensity of the attention to Ukraine and the frames of its perception are analyzed.

It is shown that the themes related to Ukraine were widely presented in the agenda of the mentioned centers during Spring 2014 – Autumn 2015. The highest attention to Ukraine is manifested by the analytic centers of the USA and the Northern-Western Europe.

At the same time, the association with the EU was mentioned only in a quarter of materials concerning Ukraine. Moreover, it was not the basic theme, but rather a background. In this case, widely spread is the opinion that the West is responsible for the war in Ukraine, since Russia has attacked because of the approach of our country with the EU. The main focuses of the analytic centers in this period were the Russian-Ukrainian war and, to a less degree, the problems of macroeconomic stability and reformation of Ukraine. By the attention to the association, the leaders are American analytic centers such as the Woodrow Wilson International Center, Peterson Institute for International Economics, and RAND. In Europe by this indicator, the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs and CASE are in advance.

The special attention is given to the consideration of possibilities and risks from the association with the EU and to the recommendations of influential foreign analytic centers.

KHOMIN I. P. "Homo empathicus and Homo economicus against the background of illusions or the pseudoreformation of the agrarian sector as a result of the equilibration between the etatism and the "laissez faire" principle" –

The results of studies of the problems of Ukraine's agrarian sector testify that the reformation of the agrarian sector cannot be considered now completed, since it was realized in many cases by the principle "one step forward and two ones backward." But the solution of the problem of development of Ukraine's economy is impossible without true reformation, rather than the imitated one. However, the experiment with the conservation of the invariable etatism and the dosed allowance of the "laissez faire" principle led to the mass appearance of agriholdings. This became the main tendency in Ukraine's agriculture and made the harmonic development of the agrarian sector to be impossible, because the principal goal of the activity of such structures, namely the maximum profit, is attained exceptionally due to the specialization on the production of the most commercial kinds of products and leads to the exhaustion of resources (concentration on the production of grain crops and legumes, sunflower seeds, and sugar beets causes the degradation of lands due to, first of all, their excessive chemical intoxication; moreover, the number of cattle in farms does not increase).

The long period of futile efforts to combine the etatism and the "laissez faire" principle in the agrarian sector has proved finally that the exit from the long-term crisis state is possible only if the measures directed to the ensuring of its development will fit the market principles of financial-economic regulation. This requires the overlooking of the tax and credit policies, since Ukraine can count on only the own forces under current conditions. The hope for the altruistic nonrepayable help is illusive. In this aspect, the priority belongs in the first turn to the ensuring of a balance of the crop production and the stockbreeding, which must guide all programs of stimulation of the development of the agrarian sector.
