

SUMMARIES

Budkin V. S. «**Economic freedom**» or «**dependent economy**» — a dilemma of the region of post-Soviet states» — It is shown that the growth of the freedom on the whole and the economic freedom serves as a foundation for a higher level of country's economic development and for the strengthening of its influence in the frame of the world economy. The author demonstrates convincingly the essential delay of the majority of post-Soviet countries by the indicators of a development of the freedom on the whole and the economic freedom, by proving that namely they are a generalized estimate of the degree of democratic and market transformations in the region of states that are heirs of the Soviet Union.

The author substantiates the close connection of the freedom deficit and the inability to realize a system innovative development of the economy, which causes also the inability to efficiently use the productive, personnel, and technological potentials of the majority of the CIS countries, which were available at the start of transformations.

The article advances successively the idea of that the rejection of the economic progress is immanent to the nature of the economies of post-Soviet countries. This is the objective consequence of the phenomenon of the complete dependence of a business on state's bureaucracy (and on the dominance of the administratively dependent property). Moreover, it is proved that the formation of a similar economic system is a direct consequence of the realization of the privatization in the region of post-Soviet countries practically by the feudal principle.

The author asserts that the "juridical progress" in post-Soviet countries has not led to the organic increase in the economic freedom for 25 last years. In some countries, the "freedom" manifested itself as the economic anarchy. In this region, "the model of dependent economy" was established. It only imitates main characteristics of the market economy and corresponds only partially to the principles of organization of a market economy. The similar mimicry is dangerous for perspectives of the development of a real market economy on the modern world level.

It is shown that "the model of dependent economy" exists in two forms: administrative and oligarchic ones. The latter is characteristic of Ukraine and Moldova, where the economic dependence is connected only partially (in separate directions and kinds of the business) with the administrative vertical. Of not less meaning is the concentric-circular dependence constructed by the principle of clientele connections on the oligarchic property.

Estimating the perspectives of the development, the author asserts that the ways to overcome "the model of dependent economy" are related to a multifold strengthening of the role of a society, the development of moral-ethic norms (firm rejection of the common acceptance of a corruption and the passiveness to violations of the law, etc.), and the ensuring of the priority of country's holistic interests, rather than the interests of separate parties or the groups of oligarchs. The author makes a generalizing conclusion about the necessity of the ripening of ideological and political preconditions for cardinal change in the very nature of the economic system of the society of post-Soviet countries.

Grimalyuk A. V. «**Uncertainty and economic development**» — Uncertainty becomes a major factor inhibiting investments and the economic development of Ukraine. Meanwhile, the neoclassical school, being "main stream" of the modern economic thought, still defines the general orientation of practical activities in the sphere of the economic policy. This implies that a more complete account for the uncertainty factor can overcome this separation from life and become a theoretical basis for the development of new practical recommendations for the economic policy at the national and regional levels. Therefore, the main tasks of the research are the statement of the problem of a more complete account for the uncertainty factor in the economic theory and the justification of an alternative approach based on these theoretical positions to the management of the process of economic development. In particular, it is possible to adjust the investment uncertainty through its redistribution between different levels of the investment system in order to stimulate private investments. Such redistribution of uncertainty involves the investment system of a new type with an institution of development that performs the role of the Central investment Bank in the center of this system. It buys shares of new enterprises, by financing their creation. Then, when the enterprises begin to work, this institution will sell them into private hands. These enterprises will operate on a private basis and will compete with other enterprises in the market economy in the future. Thereby, the Central investment Bank takes on "lion's share" of the uncertainty and liberates private investors from the burden of uncertainty. The result is a redistribution of the uncertainty from one level of the system to another one. The main conclusion is that the equilibrium paradigm, which dominates in modern economic theory, needs to be complemented by a nonequilibrium approach to the analysis of the economy in order to better account for the uncertainty not only in theory, but also in practice.

Pilipenko E. V. “State’s control over the innovative activity in Ukraine: problems and perspectives” – The innovation for each enterprise is risky, expensive, and not always profitable. But, at the macro level, the ability of businesses to introduce and to implement innovations ensures the growth and the development for country’s economy, competitiveness, and access to new markets, incomes, and employment.

The sustainable socio-economic development, high growth rates of economic development, high-quality and competitive products allowing the intense penetration into world markets are inherent not only in the Group of Seven countries, but also China and the “Asian tigers”. Competitive production and its high technical technological development are possible through to the state policy aimed at the efficient promotion and regulation of the innovation activity of enterprises, creation of conditions for the commercialization of R&D results, application of the transparent mechanisms for financing the promising innovative projects, and so on.

The aim of this article is to determine the impact of a reformation of the system of public administration of the innovative activity of economic entities in Ukraine on the enhancement of the innovative activity and the creation of conditions for the innovative development of enterprises.

We have indicated the directions of a modernization of the economy of Ukraine, ways of providing the competitiveness of productions, perspective “points of growth”, sectors and segments of the economy, investments in that can ensure the development. The current financial economic crisis in Ukraine and the military aggression from Russia are, of course, negative factors for the development, but it is known that the “crisis is a good time for changes” and, hence, for the introduction of innovations and a renewal of organizational structures. The efficient targeted use of the government expenditures on the defense, military medicine, technique, and technologies is able to stimulate the development of the industrial production, including the transport engineering, aviation, and pharmaceutical industry, by creating “points of growth” in the economy. The formation of competitive clusters will promote the growth of the economy on the whole.

Shirinyan L. V. “The functioning of the accumulating funds of preventing measures in insurance on the basis of a state-private partnership” – The questions of the regulation of preventive measures on Ukraine’s insurance market concerning the voluntary insurance remain unsolved till now. Due to the deficit of assets, the state cannot finance the preventive measures completely without the attraction of private partners.

It is proposed to enhance the efficiency of preventive measures in the insurance by means of the creation of obligatory accumulating funds with different levels of regulation: a public-private fund of preventive measures on the principles of public-private partnership, fund of insurance guarantees and preventive measures on the level of unions of insurers, and reserve of preventive measures on the level of an insurer. The economic-legal aspects of the establishment, management, and activity of the funds of preventive measures on Ukraine’s insurance market are studied. It is emphasized that the efficiency of preventive measures in the insurance should be attained under conditions of the maximum benefit for participants of the insurance market and for the society. The question concerning the interaction of state’s bodies of power and management in the insurance sphere with private companies by means of the use of the public-private partnership is clarified, and the foreign experience is discussed as well.

Using the model calculations, the minimum annual incomes to the public-private fund of preventive measures on the level of 0.1% pure insurance premiums on Ukraine’s insurance market are evaluated to be about 160 mln hrv for year. The principles of the formation of an administrative council on management and economic activity of the public-private fund of preventive measures are proposed. Some measures, which are directed to the prevention of insurance cases and can be financed from the assets of such fund, are determined.

The necessity to establishment of a reserve of preventive measures on the level of an insurer is emphasized. The position about such reserve should be developed and used by an insurer with its coordination with a body controlling the insurance activity.

The funds of insurance guarantees and preventive measures on the level of unions of insurers are established not only for the prevention of insurance cases, but also for the guarantee to return the deposits to the depositors of insurance companies, which become bankrupts.

Grinevska S. N. “Formation of a mechanism of self-development of a region under conditions of the management decentralization” – The system of economic development in Ukraine needs to be currently improved. Namely, it should be improved in the following directions: stimulation of the self-development of territories, increase of the interests on the regional level in the solution of local socio-economic issues, and development of new approaches to the usage and accumulation of socio-economic resources of a territory.

In the crisis situations that took place in all the economic spheres in Ukraine during 2014–2015 and continue in 2016, a new state regional policy is to unite the search for independent regional activities and state's targeted regulation with the compulsory policy of interaction with the regions. The development of a new mechanism of state's regulation should involve mechanisms of region's self-development.

The article presents the basic directions of the formation of a mechanism of region's self-development under conditions of the management decentralization. The conceptual scheme of the interconnections of the management decentralization by means of the processes of self-development of the regions with regard for region's social resources is proposed. Potential variants of the management of the processes of self-development on the basis of a human capital accumulation under conditions of the management decentralization are provided.

The necessity to improve the system of economic management by means of the decentralization on the current stage of development of the Ukrainian state is obvious. The quality and the rate of economic transformations in regions and in the whole country will depend on the realization of state's control over the regional development. The strategic aim of economic transformations in Ukraine should be a modernization of regions' economy, involving the use of new mechanisms of state's regulation for solving the first-priority regional socio-economic problems.

Zayats T. A., Kraevskaya G. A. "Economic foundation for Ukraine's rural settlements and perspectives of its strengthening" – The formed system of rural settling is an essential basis for ensuring the economic and social development of the country. The transformational changes in such system affect essentially the conditions of vital activity of the population, forms of its employment, and the accessibility of services. The modern dominant structural-functional changes in the system of rural settling in Ukraine (in particular, a refinement of the rural network and a depopulation of the majority of settlements) and the one-profile character of their economic activity deepen the destructive processes of socio-economic degradation of rural territories with extremely undesired consequences for the population (such as the unemployment, low earned incomes, absence of an appropriate access to social services).

Unfortunately, the executed studies confirm that the transformational changes in the sectoral structure of the national economy and in the forms of property and economic activity did not favor a strengthening of the economic basis of the functioning of Ukraine's rural settlements. The perspectives of their further socio-economic development depend to a significant extent on the efficiency of the system of state's support of the agrarian sector of the economy and the agriculture as its leading link, as well as on the possibilities of a transformation of personal rural farms into productive forms of a farming. In connection of a complication of the socio-economic situation in Ukraine, it is necessary to focus attention on the development of efficient system measures directed to the preservation of the available rural network of settlements and to the formation of conditions necessary for its development.

Krimer B. A. "Financial tools of the family policy in Ukraine in the context of an improvement of the system of assistance to the families with children" – The modern family policy is a wide sphere, whose improvement requires changes in many components of the social policy. Its priorities are reduced to the welfare of children, gender equality, and the union of the employment and the family life. The balance of these three priorities determines the differentiation of the family policies in separate countries.

The increased poverty of families with children causes the presence of the tools of financial support, which are perceived not as expenditures, but as investments decreasing the expenditures of a country in the future. The most spread form of a material support is the payments: monthly payments to the families with children and one-time grants; there is no common scheme for them. Money payments are a flexible means to struggle against the poverty, especially under conditions of the economic crisis. The targeted help plays a significant role in the modern policy. In addition, its development is justified under conditions of a crisis; however, it is not replace completely the universal support. Along with direct payments, the tax benefits and the allocation of various discounts are actively used.

The role of the joining of the birth of a baby and the employment of the parents increases more and more, in particular, in the content of a development of the sphere of social services on child's care. The development of possibilities of such joining is the very actual question for Ukraine, though it is perceived now less sharply, than the material problems of parents and the question of a dwelling.

In order to overcome child's poverty, it is necessary to focus attention on the self-supporting of families with children and to develop the system of their material support. An optimum way to improve Ukraine's family policy is the complex of measures including the ensuring of the employment and the material self-sustainability of parents, necessary material backing of families with children, solution of the problem of a dwelling, allocation of the corresponding services on child's care, and creation of a favorable medium in the country for the families with children.