

#### SUMMARIES

**Eshchenko P.S. "The model of social protection of Ukraine's population must be changed" —**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the current model of social protection of Ukraine's population. On the basis of statistical data, its negative effect on the majority of people is demonstrated. The necessity to change the model of social protection of the population by means of the stimulation of a demand, which foresees the use of a new mechanism of formation of incomes in the country, is substantiated. Such mechanism must allow the employee to distribute his/her incomes in such proportions: direct taxes — 20–40%, housing payment — 25–30%, allocations into nongovernmental pension funds — about 5%, purchase of commodities and services — up to 30–40%. Such structure of the expenditure of population's incomes will stimulate the production of people consumer goods and services, give the work to many persons, and stabilizes country's economy.

Our country should refuse the existing differentiation in the payment for work by means of its increase on the whole. In this case, the rate of growth of wages should be in branches, where the wages are lower than the low provision limit. Certain changes in the structure of incomes and the share of the payment for work in it are necessary.

A new model of social protection of the population (rather than the improved or modernized old one) must be based on the basically new economic policy, whose objects would become the employee and his/her essential interests. First, a similar policy requires the creation of conditions, under which the main source of a material welfare of a person is the work in any production sphere. Second, it is possible at the attainment of the social compromise. Such conditions will allow one to ensure a certain stabilization in the society and to develop a scientifically grounded program of Ukraine's socio-economic development for 15–20 years. It should be a program of common efforts, which can be realized only in the case where it will take the interests of all strata of the population into account and will become commonly recognized.

**Bulanaya A.A. "State's help to domestic economic entities and its transformation in the frame of the EU-Ukraine association agreement" —** Due to the economic recession in 2014–2015 in Ukraine, a large number of measures on state's support of enterprises were called off. In the present work, the transformations of state's support of enterprises in Ukraine for 2007–2015 are considered, and the attempt to evaluate the further tendencies in this direction is made. Since Ukraine has obligations concerning the implementation of EU's secondary legislation concerning state's support of economic entities, state's support of enterprises will be changed with regard for EU's rules.

EU's rules concerning state's support of regions and enterprises aimed at the protection of the environment are analyzed. It is established that, according to the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, our state can realize the maximally intense measures in state's support of the regional development for 5 following years. But due to the significant delay of Ukraine in the development from EU's regions, it is quite probable that such conditions will be applied for a longer period.

The author has shown that the approaches to the support of the renewable power industry should be changed, by ensuring the gradual transition of this branch to market conditions. It is concluded that the implementation of EU's rules concerning state's support into the domestic legislation remains a lot of possibilities for the backing of investment projects related to the power industry and the regional development. The fulfilment of the European rules will promote the enhancement of the quality and the efficiency of state's support of enterprises in Ukraine.

**Obukhov E.V. "Estimation of the complex use of water resources of the Kakhovskoe water reservoir for 60 years of its exploitation" —** Fresh water resources of the land are the most valuable for the economic and personal needs of persons. The economic usage of water resources increased sharply in the second half of the XX century due to the increase in the industrial production and, in the first turn, in its most water-consuming branches, as well as due to the intense development of the hydroelectric power industry. The building of hydroelectric power plants and water reservoirs favors the complex use of water resources for the electric power production and the creation of conditions for the shipping, industrial and communal water supply, irrigation, fishery, and recreation. The intense usage of natural waters by participants of the water economic complex on the Dnieper river causes a change in numerous qualitative indicators of the state of waters as a natural resource. The goal of the present article is the estimation of the economic usage of water from the Kakhovs'ke

water reservoir for the period of its exploitation (1956–2015), including the period of Ukraine's independence (1992–2015). As a result of studies, we have constructed the chronological plots of expense indicators of the reservoir concerning the locking, irrigation, and water supply and calculated the main and specific indicators of the water consumption from the reservoir for the indicated periods of its exploitation (prior to Ukraine's independence established in August 1991 (36 years) and after it – till 2015 (24 years)). The analysis shows a decrease relative to the mean perennial value for 60 years (1956–2015) of the volume for a locking by almost trice for 24 years (1992–2015) and almost twice for 36 years (1956–1991) of the exploitation of the reservoir, which indicates a significant decrease in the river shipping intensity on the Kakhov'ske water reservoir and on the whole Dnieper river after 1991. The total and specific indicators of the water consumption for the hydroelectric power production, irrigation, and water supply from the aquatory of the Kakhov'ske water reservoir for the indicated periods of its exploitation are practically close to the mean perennial volumes of its water consumption for 60 years.

**Kravtsiv V.S., Storonyanskaya I.Z., Zhuk P.V. “Reforming of territorial basis of local governance in terms of its financial capacity”** – The analysis of the first results of the reform of local governance territorial basis in Ukraine is carried out and achievements of the reform are outlined. It is noted that during 2015 159 combined territorial communities were created in Ukraine; these communities received budgetary autonomy and greater powers in matters of local importance. However, this process slowed down in 2016. At the same time a number of problematic issues came out, which influenced negatively the processes of reforming of local governance and territorial organization of authorities. In particular, authors emphasized difficulties of the reform implementation according to the principle of voluntary association of communities and shortcomings of the acting methodical tools of communities combining.

Special attention is paid to the dominance of financial solvency factor while forming combined territorial communities, which downgrades other socially important principles of their creation due to mismatch between current budget system and the tasks to be solved in the process of reforming of administrative and territorial system of the country. Low share of own local budget revenues in the consolidated budget of state and flawed acting mechanisms of state support of territorial communities' budgets are indicated.

The authors stressed the necessity to deepen legislative, regulative and organizational maintenance of reform and to amend certain provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, in particular – regarding the principle of communities' voluntary combining; abandoning the forming of both powerless small communities and communities too large by territory, where the distance between residents and authorities increases; creating in the process of administrative and territorial reform conditions and incentives for self-development of territorial communities and implementation of their social and economic potential, including through further improvement of inter-budget relations and real budget decentralization; introduction of relevant changes to methodical set of instruments regarding the forming of territorial communities.

**Chekhova I.V., Chekhov S.A., Shkurko N.P. “Domestic market of flax”** – The dynamics of production indicators on the domestic market of flax is presented, its share in the total structure of the market of oil crops is determined, and the basic productions of oil flax and long-fibred flax are characterized. The consumption directions and price positions of ready products on the internal and external markets are shown. The composition of participants and their competitive positions on the market of flax are detailed. The reasons for a disbalance of the functioning of the chain “creation of new sorts – production of original seeds – production of commercial seeds – processing – realization – regulation of the market” are revealed.

The main tendencies on the domestic market of flax are: a low share of flax in the total structure of the production of oil crops; reduction in sowing areas; difference in the domestic market trends of oil flax and long-fibred flax; low level of production indicators; absence of the sort renewal and the developed system of flax seed-growing; locality of the processing sector; low level of competition among the participants of the market; domination of the export of raw materials; boundedness of tools of the regulating policy of the flax cultivation. For the period under study, the main changes consist in that the tendency of past decades concerning the concentration of the sowing of oil flax in the Step zone became nonactual, since its sowing areas are spreading gradually into the Forest

Step and Poles'e zones, and the sowing areas of long-fibred flax are distributed almost equally in those zones. Due to a high market price, flax seeds are an object of the export. However, in the recent years, the ratio of the directions of consumption of changes: the internal demand for flax oil, seeds, and flax fibers grows slowly, and these commodities occupy gradually separate shelves in shops. The wastelessness of the ready products and the unpretentiousness of the growing form some perspectives to flax for its renewal in Ukraine.

**Matyukha V.V., Suhina E.N. "Ukraine's mineral-raw-materials complex in the context of economy's sustainable development"** – The modern state of Ukraine's mineral-raw-materials complex is characterized, and the main reasons for the inefficient and nonrational usage of mineral resources are clarified.

The goal of the article consists in the development of specific propositions as for the ensuring of a balanced development of Ukraine's mineral-raw-materials complex in the context of long-term perspectives on the basis of the analysis of the modern state of the domestic mineral-raw-materials base and the foreign experience of state's control over a mineral-raw-materials complex.

The authors substantiate the necessity of an institutional reformation of the domestic sphere of mineral resources use, as well as the institutional mechanism of ecologization of mining enterprises, because the technogenic load on the environment increases due to the outdated technologies of mining works.

The article presents some specific propositions concerning the ensuring of a balanced (on the basis of a balance between the volumes of the extraction of useful raw-materials and their consumption) development of the mineral-raw-materials base and an increase in the efficiency and in the economic payoff of the mining extraction industry, as well as the needs of the national economy in the own mineral-raw-materials at the simultaneous protection of the Nature. In addition, some specific propositions are given as for the improvement of the system of state's control over Ukraine's mineral-raw-materials complex in order to eliminate the doubling of controlling functions by central executing authorities related to the ensuring of a rational usage of mineral resources.

**Zanizdra M.Yu. "Ecological control over the neoindustrial development of national economies"** – The support of a sustainable development requires the efficient combination of the strategies of neoindustrialization and ecologization of the economy. A criterion of the success of available approaches to the ecological regulation of a neoindustrial development is the overcoming of the dependence of a high competitiveness of the national economy on the level of a technogenic load or on the production waste intensity on the natural environment. According to the results of international comparisons, the difference between the macroeconomics by economic and ecological indicators on the global market remains significant.

Hence, it is of importance to determine the most efficient approaches to the ecological control over the neoindustrialization on the basis of the determination of the best socio-economic and ecological results of economic managing on the macrolevel. To make it, an approach to the two-criterion evaluation of the economico-ecological efficiency of national economies, which is based on the use of integral indices developed in the frames of UNO's studies such as the global competitiveness and the ecological trace, is proposed. This approach allows one to account for the intensity and the socio-economic expediency of the exhaustion of an available biocapacity and to determine the ability of national economies to the development at the expense of the realization of a production potential. On this basis, the current level of Ukraine's economico-ecological efficiency is estimated, and the choice of

– the best approaches to the ecological control over a neoindustrial development, which are inherent in highly competitive national economies with a profit of the biocapacity; at a competitiveness higher than the mean level ( $> 4.5$  marks), the pressure of the ecological trace is held in the limits of the available biocapacity;

– countries, which can be considered standard (Finland, Sweden, Great Britain, and Poland) relative to Ukraine by the indicator of the capacity of ecosystems ( $\leq 100$  GHa) and have attained a higher level of competitiveness ( $> 4.03$  marks), i.e., they are economically more efficient with analogous or less resource possibilities, is substantiated.