

SUMMARIES

Kolodko Grzegorz W. "Economics and politics of conversion of zloty for euro" – Of the 11 post-socialist states that have already become European Union members only five have joined the Eurozone common currency. The other six, including Poland, the region's largest economy, have, pursuant to accession treaties, the right and obligation to adopt euro as their currency. For the time being, they fail to exercise their right and meet their obligation, which has both causes and consequences. These are economic and political in nature and that is why there is no certainty about how the situation will evolve in future. However, from both of those perspectives, and especially for economic reasons, Eastern European EU members should join the Eurozone, as the resulting benefits, not only for Poland, significantly outweigh the conversion costs. Thus, new countries, especially Poland, adopting euro would have a positive impact on the European integration process, which is experiencing a serious structural, institutional and political crisis.

Tarasevich V. N. "A quarter of a century of Ukraine's independence: actual contexts and imperatives of socio-economic reforms" – Ethnonational, civilizational, global and political economy aspects of evolution and the current state of Ukrainian society, using theories of ethnogenesis, civilizations, the world-system of globalism and economic interests, are considered. Some of the basics and peculiarities of Ukrainian identity are highlighted, namely: ethnic diversity of the Ukrainian nation, ambivalence of the Ukrainian ethnos, consisting of sub-ethnoses – Western Ukrainian and Eastern Ukrainian, its movement towards the West European superethnos, the belonging to the Western Orthodox subcivilization of the Orthodox-Eurasian civilization as well as to the semi-periphery of the world-system of globalism.

Given the large-scale social and economic crisis as well as geopolitical and geo-economic shifts, it is substantiated the necessity to develop and implement the Strategy for the national accord, consolidation and development, the core of which is the idea of Ukrainocentrism and nationally oriented progress. The imperatives of the social and economic block of this strategy are indicated, including: reforming the national institutional system per se in the direction of its adequacy to a real protoinstitutional system, dismantling of the dominant oligarchic-capitalist system and formation of a system of democratic and socially oriented state and people's capitalism, carrying out the endogenous neoindustrialization, outrunning development of the national human capital, adjustment of the policy of European integration, national orientation of the triune (state, civil and market) economic regulation.

Improving the quality of this strategy involves addressing other scientific theories, especially national ones, since only reliance on the methodology of inter-, multi- and transtheoreticity and disciplinarity guarantees a spherical scientific vision of Ukrainian society and identification of adequate goals, directions and mechanisms for its development.

Eshchenko P. S. "Stagnation of Ukrainian economy: incompleteness of reforms or a well thought-out policy?" – The article gives a description of Ukrainian economy, changes in its structure and social position of population as a result of neoliberal economic policy. It is grounded that the causes of today's crisis state are not only in the outlined theory, its economic policy, legal infrastructure (laws, instruments of their maintenance, customs), but also in those realities that were characteristic of the structure of the economy of our republic and due to its long-standing inter-republican connections as part of a single national economic complex of the USSR. If Ukraine continues to use a neoliberal theory

with an adequate policy, then the country will not only remain the periphery of the raw material type with a narrow internal market and a strong dependence on exports for the capitalist economy, but also turn into a “black hole” of chaos concentration.

The author shows that Ukraine is entering the market system of coordinates by trial and error, as well as by conducting the questionable experiments for many years. The author substantiates the conclusion that GDP growth is directly dependent on the rate of investment in fixed assets, which is at an extremely low level in our country. For sustainable economic development, it is necessary to increase investments to 20-25% of GDP. To do this, Ukraine needs to create a favorable investment climate for both a foreign investor and an internal one. It is necessary to abandon the blind copying of the experience of other countries, including that in the sphere of building a market. Given the mentality of our people, its history and traditions, it is expedient to form the market on the basis of various non-exploitative forms of ownership: collective labor form, individual one and state one.

In author’s opinion, it is possible to overcome social and economic crisis in Ukraine provided that economy, politics and ideology are targeted at a person with rational needs and high moral and ethical standards. The main directions of activity of the state, which can change the present situation and overcome the further deepening of the crisis, are determined.

Hryniuk I. N. “Strategies for managing the working capital and sources of its financing (on the example of oil and gas enterprises of Ukraine)” – Problem of managing the working capital and sources of its financing in the current economic situation is very acute as an increasing number of enterprises face insolvency problems due to hryvnia depreciation, high interest rates, tax burden and illegal actions by neighboring countries on the territory of Ukraine. The exception was not the enterprises of oil and gas industry, which is proved by the announcement of PJSC “Ukrnafta” reorganization and the inability of PJSC “SJSC” Chornomornaftogaz” to operate due to illegal occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. The main approaches to determine the strategies for managing and financing the working capital on the basis of the works of leading Ukrainian scientists are described. Based on the strategies considered, the matrix of combination of strategies for managing and financing the working capital is formed and consequences of a combination of these strategies for an enterprise are identified. An analysis of the main performance indicators of PJSCs – “Ukrnafta”, “Ukrtransnafta”, “SJSC” Chornomornaftogaz” and “Transnational Finance and Production Oil Company “Ukrtatnafta” – was carried out and the types of strategies of management and working capital financing, which these enterprises use, were determined.

Podgorny A. Z., Koroleva T. S. “To the question of optimization of the network of higher education institutions in Ukraine” – At the current stage of development of higher education in Ukraine, the issues of optimizing the network of higher education institutions (HEIs) are becoming particularly topical. In view of this, it is necessary to determine the directions and ways of reforming the network of HEIs, which should ensure the competitiveness of the national higher school in European educational space.

Based on a thorough analysis of the trends in formation of a modern network of universities, dynamics of the number of HEIs and the number of students, factors, influencing the network of HEIs, were scientifically justified. Changes in the territorial placement, structure of HEIs, branch orientation of training the specialists, average size of students per institution and the number of students per 10,000 of population were

determined. Characteristics of the processes of opening new universities and isolated branches of universities are presented; impact of these measures on access to higher education and the quality of training the specialists are estimated.

Based on the authors' forecast calculations of the number of university entrants in Ukraine up to 2024 and competition in HEIs, a necessity of substantial reduction of HEIs is determined. Directions and stages of optimization of the existing network of HEIs are proposed. Particular emphasis is placed on the fact that reform of the network of HEIs should be carried out taking into account many factors of economic, social and psychological nature and possible both positive results and negative consequences.

An optimization of the network of HEIs should be understood not as a mechanical reduction in the number of higher educational institutions, but as an improvement in their branch and territorial structure and creation of modern innovative universities of European level. Strategic task of optimization is to get (as a result of reorganization) HEIs, which would have different levels of training (from bachelor to doctor of science), carry out current scientific research, actively cooperate with academic research institutions and include research institutes in their structures.

Nebrat V. V. "Formation of national entrepreneurship and foreign trade relations of Ukraine (XVI–XVII centuries)" – The process of establishment of entrepreneurship on Ukrainian territory during the XVI-XVII centuries has been analyzed. Historical conditions for the development of market relations and primary accumulation of capital have been comprehensively researched. Institutional mechanisms for the formation of the basic elements of the entrepreneurial environment – private property, economic freedom, labor market and competition – are characterized. Role of foreign trade relations in the development of the economy on Ukrainian lands is determined. Directions and structure of trade are presented. Counteraction of internal mechanisms and external factors of transformation of Ukrainian economy is shown.

Preservation and strengthening of feudal forms of dependence hampered the development of market institutions. Industrial production used wage labor. There were dependent peasants that worked in estates. Export structure was mainly agrarian and raw materials type. Concentration of property hindered development of market and competition.

Economic and political conditions for the formation of entrepreneurial environment developed in the middle of the XVII century. Elimination of landowning of Polish tycoons and abolition of serfdom opened up opportunities for development of the national market. The policy of Ukrainian Cossack state (which professed mercantilism) contributed to the development of industrial production and foreign trade. Farms were formed on southern and eastern lands. Mastering of new lands and establishment of settlements promoted development of agrarian entrepreneurship. New conditions for production and export of Ukrainian goods on the basis of private entrepreneurship formed at the end of the XVII century.