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FORMATION OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL MODERNIZATION THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНСТИТУЦІОНАЛЬНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ СТРУКТУРНОЇ МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

Under the conditions of globalization, it has been established that most sectors of the national economy require state support and regulation of development processes, taking into account the conditions for the arrangement of an optimal level of organizational, economic, informational, production, environmental, financial, investment, foreign economic and economic stability.

It is justified that the use of an institutional approach to the structural modernization of the national economy determines its multi-criteria context. The scientific pre-conditions for such an approach are the identification of effective institutional determinants for the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy and the search for a starting point for creating hypotheses and theories in system analysis.

Institutional determinants of structural modernization of the national economy are proposed to be interpreted as the process of formation and functioning of a system of social institutions whose functions are to structure relations between economic participants, coordinate their interests, forming motivational and behavioral mechanisms of an innovative and social nature, providing guarantees to minimize the impact of threats in the economic environment, and promoting the secure and stable development of enterprises in the national economy in compliance with the requirements of national and international organizations (standards).

The effective influence of institutions on ensuring structural modernization of the national economy allows for diversification of production and transition to new business models, which should take into account probable risks and threats. The implementation of institutional principles should ensure the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization and minimize external and internal crises, as well as guarantee the stability of their functioning in the following areas: adaptability, discontinuity, effectiveness, reasonableness, comprehensiveness, efficiency and safety.

Встановлено, що в умовах глобалізаційних змін, більшість галузей національної економіки потребують державної підтримки та урегулювання процесів розвитку з урахуванням умов забезпечення належного рівня організаційно-економічної, інформаційної, виробничої, екологічної, фінансово-інвестиційної, зовнішньоекономічної та економічної стабільності.

В еволюції теоретичних аспектів структурної модернізації національної економіки в умовах глобалізації домінуючу роль відіграє інституціональний підхід, який має враховувати децентралізоване географічне положення господарюючих суб'єктів, безпечне використання природних, матеріальних і нематеріальних ресурсів як джерела забезпечення потреб та сприйняття економічної безпеки як незалежності суб'єкта господарювання.

Обґрунтовано, що використання інституціонального підходу до структурної модернізації національної економіки визначає багатокритеріальний її контекст. Науковими передумовами такого підходу є виявлення дієвих інституційних детермінантів забезпечення структурної модернізації національної економіки та пошук певної відправної точки відліку для створення гіпотез і теорій в системному аналізі.

Інституційні детермінанти структурної модернізації національної економіки запропоновано трактувати як процес становлення та функціонування системи суспільних інституцій, функціями яких є структурування взаємовідносин між господарюючими суб'єктами, узгодження їх інтересів, формування мотиваційно-поведінкових механізмів інноваційного та соціального характеру, надання гарантій мінімізації впливу загроз в економічному середовищі та сприяння безпеково-стабільному розвитку підприємств національної економіки відповідно до вимог національних і міжнародних організацій (стандартів).

Аргументовано, що ефективний вплив інституцій на забезпечення структурної модернізації національної економіки дозволяє забезпечити диверсифікацію виробництва та перейти до нових бізнес-моделей, які повинні враховувати ймовірні ризики та загрози. Імплементация інституційних принципів має забезпечувати структурну модернізацію національної економіки в умовах глобалізації та мінімізацію кризових явищ зовнішнього та внутрішнього середовища, а також гарантувати стабільність їх функціонування за наступними напрямками: адаптивності, безперервності, економічності, доцільності, комплексності, оперативності та безпечності.

Key words: business models, globalization, economic safety, institutions, institutional support, national economy, structural modernization, resources, risks.

Ключові слова: бізнес-моделі, глобалізація, економічна безпека, інституції, інституційне забезпечення, національна економіка, структурна модернізація, ресурси, ризики.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, Ukraine is reclaiming its right to independence, sovereignty, and stability, and is ensuring that it fulfills its obligations to its partners in both domestic and global markets for goods and services. The economic crisis caused by the war has led to a significant decline in the country's economic potential and has negatively affected the development of the national economy. Most sectors of the national economy require the state support and regulation of development processes, taking into account the conditions for arrangement of an adequate level of organizational, economic, informational, production, environmental, financial, investment, foreign economic and economic stability. The structural modernization of the national economy is determined, first and foremost, by various models of developing a

competitive economic system, which provides for a decisive condition for stable development—ensuring the highest level of economic security for economic entities in the context of globalization.

The institutional approach plays a dominant role in the evolution of theoretical aspects of structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization. The orientation of the national economy at the institutional level of development generates some discussions, but also gives rise to new concepts and postulates of security-oriented development. Any direction of the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy in modern society, including at various levels of aggregation of this problem, is decided by basic institutions that use appropriate instruments of influence for this purpose.

In economic theory, the impact of institutional arrangement on the structural modernization of

the national economy is examined from various aspects, as reflected in the scientific works of I. Vinichenko, O. Goncharenko, E. Danilov, K. Didur, O. Inshakov, O. Korobchinsky, D. Nort, I. Ostapenko, N. Trusova, O. Shpykulyak, and others, and is broadly used in the spheres of public activity. Therefore, the development of principles and methodological aspects of institutional arrangement for the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization is becoming relevant for economic science and practice.

RESEARCH RESULTS

An institution is the moving force behind any purposeful activity and a basic category of institutional theory. An institute, on the other hand, is a more complex concept. An institute can be interpreted as a functional organization through which a specific system of homogeneous institutions is implemented. In other words, institutes should be understood as factors of interaction between institutions and economic entities within the economic (business) system. Institutions are typical complexes that are functional genotypes of organizations, models that have evolved with a specific functional structure [4, p. 97]. Accordingly, each institution has a specific set of institutions within its structure, which makes it possible to vary the forms of interaction with economic entities.

In the interpretation of O. Shpykulak, institutions are rules, traditions, established stereotypes, while institutes are organizationally formalized entities that support rules and institutions, determine the conditions of life and the possibilities of social existence [9, p. 163]. D. Nort mentions the existence of effective and ineffective institutions, the relationship between which determines the real environment of the national economy [6, p. 68]. Therefore, the formation of institutions must be grounded in reason, and only those institutions that function effectively and interact with economic entities should be implemented. The main institutions for the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy include: the institution of property, the institution of state regulation, the institution of entrepreneurship, the institution of contracts (agreements), the institution of competition, the institution of knowledge, etc. Informal institutions include customs, traditions, religious preferences, moral principles, stereotypes of economic behavior, etc.

Examining the evolution of approaches to the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of con-

temporary institutional changes, we note the need to take into account special social institutions. In addition, a new approach to the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization should be explored in the context of personal and public safety. At the same time, an important element that may protect and simultaneously control the state of structural modernization of the national economy in the chain of economic relations between state institutions is the public as the basis for the formation of public policy. Therefore, the arrangement for the structural modernization of the national economy should be considered in the context of the relationship between the state, enterprises, the scientific sector, and the public. At the same time, the scientific sector facilitates the formation of an innovative resource for ensuring the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization.

The implementation of an institutional approach to the structural modernization of the national economy determines its multi-criteria context. The scientific precondition for such an approach is the identification of effective institutional determinants for the structural modernization of the national economy. This task is quite complex, as it involves finding a specific starting point for creating hypotheses and theories in system analysis [2; 3; 5]. The scope of this system is very broad, as it includes economics, public administration, law, politics, science and the public sphere. The main elements that support and control its level are the components of the chain of relations between the state, enterprises, science, and the public. The long historical evolution of informal rules of conduct for institutions of the national economy, using scientific approaches to the interaction of market institutions in the existing social structure (culture, traditions, customs, knowledge, demographic and national characteristics, infrastructure, etc.) has resulted in the behavior of institutions of the national economy focusing on preventing crises in the activities of economic entities and their economic development. In the context of our research, we have identified key institutional determinants for ensuring the structural modernization of the national economy, which are detailed in terms of the level of security coordination and the level of influence of institutions on the stability of economic entities.

Based on the results of the study, we propose to interpret the institutional determinants of structural modernization of the national economy as a process of formation and functioning of a system of social institutions whose functions are

to structure relations between economic entities, coordinate their interests, forming motivational and behavioral mechanisms of an innovative and social nature, providing guarantees to minimize the impact of threats in the economic environment, and promoting the safe and stable development of enterprises in accordance with the requirements of national and international organizations (standards). Modern institutional theory of structural modernization of the national economy should take into account such attributes as: decentralized geographical location of economic entities, safe use of natural and intangible resources as a source of arrangement for meeting the needs of enterprises, perception of the idea of economic security as the independence of an economic entity.

Attributes of institutional arrangement for structural modernization of the national economy also include identifying the institutional environment for economic activity. This primarily involves the implementation of property rights to land and means of production, economic relations between social groups, and control over the interaction between local communities and economic entities. In conditions of external instability, negative trends in the development of national economic sectors, and overcoming the consequences of war, the effective functioning of national economic enterprises can only be achieved through the application of principles of sustainable economic security for economic entities at the institutional level. During wartime, national economic enterprises are forced to operate in conditions of threat and uncertainty. First of all, this is explained by the instability of market infrastructure, rising prices, the seasonal nature of production, and its dependence on restrictions on the use of available resources. This requires the formation of a stable state of economic security for enterprises in the national economy in the context of globalization changes.

The effective role of institutions in the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization allows for the diversification of production and the transition to new business models that must take into account a significant number of risks and unpredictable threats. To ensure the structural modernization of the national economy, it is necessary to follow a certain system of institutional principles that influence their interaction with other economic entities. A principle is a fundamental starting position, a rule that forms the basis of any enterprise's activities and contributes to the formation of its stable position in the arrangement of economic security under the influence of real

and hidden crisis conditions [3, p. 23]. The impact of real and hidden crisis processes on the limitation of resource flows in the economic cycle causes a pre-crisis and crisis state of development of enterprises in the national economy in the context of globalization.

The institutional principles of structural modernization of enterprises of the national economy form the protection of their property assets, personnel, and information resources from possible threats, provided that "material and financial and credit processes are coordinated" [8]. In addition, the unity of principles is ensured by a production of modern dialectics of cognition — a security system [1, p. 21], which should operate on a permanent basis, protecting the interests of enterprises of the national economy in conditions of open trade with European partners. Institutional principles in the activities of national economy enterprises must be implemented on the basis of current regulations. All security measures must be based on legal arrangement, which simplifies the process of compensation for losses and grounds the criteria for the viability of economic entities based on their level of economic stability.

To maximize future results, the main measures for the arrangement of the structural modernization of the national economy based on the institutional principles of openness and confidentiality must be known to all participants in the economic process. This will allow for the timely identification and prevention of potential and actual crises, risks, and threats. However, a whole range of ways, measures, and methods for ensuring the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization must be known to a wide range of participants in the economic cycle. This makes it possible to more effectively minimize both internal and external threats and to prevent possible losses to national economy enterprises in a timely manner [7; 8, p. 214].

CONCLUSIONS

The impact of structural modernization on the development of the national economy and its individual sectors is realized through the use of available resources to minimize the effects of threats and risks and is determined by the nature of economic relations and their components. The implementation of institutional principles should provide for the structural modernization of the national economy in the context of globalization and minimize crisis phenomena (threats) in the external and internal environment, as well as

ensure the stability of their functioning in the following areas: adaptability, continuity, cost-effectiveness, efficiency, complexity, efficiency, and safety.

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