

МАТЕМАТИЧНІ МЕТОДИ, МОДЕЛІ ТА ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ В ЕКОНОМІЦІ

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Conceptual approaches to the forming of the system of institutional changes management

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Обґрунтовано основні етапи інституційного управління змінами в умовах трансформаційних процесів у національній економіці. Визначено напрямки формування інституційної системи управління зміни в національній економіці з урахуванням сучасних аспектів глобалізації та інтернаціоналізації світогосподарських процесів. Запропоновано концепцію інституційні зміни стану управління, яка ґрунтується на комплексному співробітництві обидві державні органи і громадські організації.

Ключові слова: інституційні зміни, установи, інституціоналізм.

Иртышева И.О., Стройко Т.В., Крупица И.В. КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

Обоснованы основные этапы институционального управления изменениями в условиях трансформационных процессов в национальной экономике. Определены направления формирования институциональной системы управления изменения в национальной экономике с учетом современных аспектов глобализации и интернационализации мирохозяйственных процессов. Предложена концепция институциональные изменения состояния управления, которая основывается на комплексном сотрудничестве обе государственные органы и общественные организации.

Ключевые слова: институциональные изменения, учреждения, институционализм.

Irtysheva I.O., Stroiko T.V., Krupitsa I.V. CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO THE FORMING OF THE SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES MANAGEMENT

Are grounded the basic stages of institutional changes management under the conditions of transformation processes in national economy. Are determined the directions of forming of the institutional changes control system of national economy taking into account modern aspects of globalization and internationalization of world economic processes. Is proposed the conception of institutional changes state managing, that is grounded on the complex cooperation both state organs and public organizations.

Keywords: institutional changes, institutions, managing, institutionalism, state.

Introduction. Modern global scientific – technological, informative and ecological revolution needs the proper changes in the models of economic development. The models of economic development of separate countries are formed within certain economic system, which is the set of all economic processes that take place in society on the basis of certain institu-

tional, property and financial relations and organizational forms.

The system of institutional changes managing is formed within certain economic system, which is the set of all economic processes that take place in a society on the basis of complex organization – economic relations. Every system has national models of economy organizing, which correlate with pres-

ent economic, resource and cultural potential of the country, its traditions, spirituality and mentality.

1. Institutional changes management within the existed models of economic development

The models of economic development can be classified after different criteria. Depending on a country of introduction they distinguish American, Japanese, Swedish and other models which will be briefly described later. Constructive enough is also a classification of models of economic development by such criteria, as presence of typical, relatively stable in time features of economy functioning that have a paradigm content and do not suffer from conjuncture fluctuations. Such features are pointed out by abstracting from the peculiarities of managing in separate countries.

Models of economic development within the system of modern capitalism made the subject of analysis and home scientists also. For example, S. Mocherniy selects such basic models: 1) market economy with its modifications and historical forms; 2) mixed economy which is the most perfect model of modern capitalism; 3) postindustrial society; 4) national economy; 5) capitalist economy; 6) public economy. The most optimal model for Ukraine, from the author's point of view, is the model of public economy, which foresees the use of all types of property (in case of prevailing of labour collective property), wide social defense of population and national democratic economic planning.

Ukrainian economist A. Filipenko, analyzing the evolution of models of economic development in relation to countries, which got rid of colonial dependence, so-called young independent states or countries which are developing, sais that modern science selects such basic models of economic development: model of line stages; model of structural transformations; neoclassical model of free market; theory of external dependence; theory of dual development; conception of endogenous growth; innovative theory of economic development; model of steady development. The author thinks that the most acceptable for Ukraine is "integral model of economic development, which allows completer to realize national interests in a world economy".

The analysis of models of economic development, which exist within the framework of the modern economic system, predisposes us to the row of generalizations and conclusions. From our point of view, almost all home researchers:

- try to learn the western models of economic development and in this or that way to adjust some of them to Ukrainian realities;

- ground a necessity for Ukraine of the mixed model of development of economy, that is oriented to realization of interests of state, of financial- monopolistic groups, of small and medium business;

- insist on realization in Ukraine of such economic model, which would foresee combination of government control with a market competition economy;

- determining the role of the state in the economy of country, take into account, mostly, the Russia experience, about what says the amount of references on the Russian sources which are used for an analysis;

- mark the necessity of the optimum model of economic development for Ukraine, but do not carry out the detailed and comprehensive making of such model.

The system analysis of the strategy, tactic and effectiveness of economic transformations and reforms, conducted in our country since 1992, allows to make a conclusion, that they, unfortunately, were unsuccessful in spite of the rightness of general base paradigm, which was grounded on a transition from administrative – command to the market system of economy and managing.

We are sure that the main reasons of false reformation in the Ukrainian variant are imperfect approaches to the transformation of institutional changes, namely:

- absence of the correctly formed national economic interests, on realization of which there must be aimed the model of economy which is implemented in a country;

- incorrectly determined theoretical ground of economic model of development as certain liberally – cosmopolitan conceptions exceptionally of monetary direction and automatic observance of advices and uncritical perception of experience of their transmitters;

- choice and application of unsuccessful mechanism of realization of general strategy of reforms, the instruments of which came forward mass voucher privatization of lion's part of State property, introduction of the system of the elemental pricing, the one moment opening of economy for a non-state export and import, change of legislation, social and economic institutes, which led to the creation in the country of a corruption environment, forming of clan corporate groups and their grows with state bureaucratic nomenclature.

2. Conception of forming of system of managing with institutional changes

Conception of forming of system of managing with institutional changes, as any creative process, is grounded on certain methodological

basis, which contains the main quality features of this process and rules of actions which are expressed in the system of principles.

The use of institutional methodology allows to correct a neoclassical model, taking into account that expenditures of production – is a function, which depends not only on the charges of traditional resources but also from transaction charges which with entering into the postindustrial stage of development became so considerable, that it would be a mistake not to take them into account in economic policy.

In Ukraine until this day is not formed and as a result is not introduced the effective model of development of economy, which absolutely would reflect it's national, including economic, interests and became the macroeconomic theoretical base of effective state economic policy. So, Ukrainian economic model actually shows by itself the eclectically united elements of different models: state socialism, which reached us as an inheritance from soviet days; state-monopoly capitalism which has clan – oligarchic character of development; and national capitalism, which is still developing in a country in deformed and segment form.

And if in a short-term period it shows up in an insignificant measure, in a long-term period allocation of resources and, therefor, economic co-ordination in a substantial measure will depend on institutes. Thus, the role of institutes and rules in the long-term period of development and in an evolutionary aspect is identical the role of prices. In the planned economy actually there was no price coordination, but there was institutional coordination which usually is not taken into account.

Perfection of institutes, which assist in making agreements, leads not only to the expansion of production and trade on markets but also to the following lowering of transaction costs.

Indexes of investment attractiveness of a country, which are calculated by international organizations and rating agencies, for the few last years has got a stable positive dynamic. A basic index here is the sovereign rating of the country which is accounted for all states and final risk of investment into a concrete country, its ability to pay for it's obligations, ability of economy of a country to use effectively loan facilities and so on.

Improving of indicators of credit risks – is an important factor in the growth of the external debts of national companies, as well as growth of volumes of their investments. However, as foreign experience shows, the steady growth of foreign

direct investments and the entrance into the market of new foreign investors (outside the areas of extraction) is largely connected with deep institutional changes, that are represented by common indicators of institutional environment.

That's why, in well developed countries, generally, improving of values of these two groups of indicators takes place in parallel. However, in Ukraine there is the opposite situation that lays in the existence of significant differences between the two groups of indicators: the indicators of the quality of the institutional environment and indicators of investment attractiveness of the country.

Besides, the size of the institutional gap cannot increase constantly and after reaching of a certain level of development a country is faced with a situation, where without adequate institutional changes further growth turns out to be impossible. In this situation, change of the world rankings only disguises the fact of preservation of serious problems in the functioning of basic institutions and related with them risks for attraction of new investments and long-term development.

A stable long-term social-economic development of Ukraine and reducing of its backlog from neighboring countries is hardly possible without serious diversification of the economy. The institutional structure of Ukrainian economy has low efficiency that is explained by the disparity of interests of subjects of formal and informal sectors. The effectiveness of the institutional changes that are formed in the State sector depends on the concrete individuals who can be partly responsible for the decisions, accepted by them.

According to the researches that were made, we can propose the concept of State institutional changes management, based on the complex interactions of both public authorities and public organizations.

Social-economic system from the perspective of institutional theory can be in two conditions: institutional balance and institutional changes. Under the conditions of institutional equilibrium, the system can be effective and ineffective. These categories are determined by the ratio of effective and ineffective institutions and by the optimum level of transaction costs. In case if the level of transaction costs is not optimal, i.e. there are more inefficient institutions than effective, the system still can be in an equilibrium state – to be stable. Stability is maintained artificially, because this contributing to the economic interests of players and expect-

tations of rising of transaction costs level comparatively with the current meaning. However, under the influence of changes in relative prices and changes in ideology, the social-economic system can move from a position of institutional equilibrium in a state of institutional changes, which is characterized by fixed quantitative and qualitative parameters.

Conclusions. These institutional changes are developed within the framework and under the rules of the formal sector, and are implemented in the informal sector, where firms are organized in large groups and work together. It says about the inadequacy of conditions for the formation of a harmony institutional environment and favorable prospects for development.

Study of the approach, which is used in institutional theory as for the analysis of social-economic system, allows forming the following conclusions:

- changes can be both effective and ineffective. Efficiency is determined by the level of transaction costs in the economy and by the ratio of effective and ineffective institutions;
- even if the institutional balance is inefficient, the system can be stable for three main reasons: firstly, due to the getting by the State of relatively large budget profits, secondly, as a

result of interest of powerful economic groups in an existing position, that guarantees big profits, and, thirdly, due to too large, in comparison with the existing level, transaction costs associated with the change in equilibrium;

- the ratio of effective and ineffective institutions of the system will determine the trajectory of its development;
- institutional changes are possible under the influence of shifts in relative prices or changes of ideology.

Accordingly, we believe that institutional changes are the result of interaction of organizational and legal mechanisms in the field of interaction of State – National economy.

Solving of this problem situation should become the main aim of institutional providing of development of Ukrainian social-economic system. Institutional environment of modern Ukraine won't be able to solve the existing problem taking into account the fact that it includes institutions of low quality, effective self-organization of which is naturally impossible. Thus, the concept of institutional change is an effective instrument of State economic policy, through which it is possible to eliminate the problems of institutional providing of the country development.

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