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SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH APPROACHES OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE ANTI-CRISIS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REAL ECONOMY SECTOR

The article considers the anti-crisis mechanisms of the real economy sector as the totality of instruments, methods and tools that enable achieving a balance of social, economic, environmental and institutional components of sustainable development. It was established that in the elaboration of the anti-crisis development strategy of the real economy sector, technological, human resources and financial capacity, which reflect the totality of the resources needed to overcome the existing imbalance, determine the key parameters.

Keywords: anti-crisis mechanism, industry, real economy sector, strategy, sustainable development.

Introduction

In the context of accelerated globalization, the Ukrainian economy is developing under the influence of the complex global financial and economic processes. Therefore, the consequences of the global financial and economic crisis that began in the autumn of 2008 had their impact on the real economy sector, including industry. Due to lessening of the world demand for domestic production and a collapse in commodity prices, there has been a sharp reduction of production volumes in export-oriented industries and, therefore, in value of exports; the main domestic exporters have almost lost foreign markets. At the same time, imports has decreased under the influence of falling-off in the domestic demand and a collapse of the hryvnia exchange rate.

The global financial and economic crisis has shown that for many years Ukraine did not experience structural changes in industry as well as production modernization at a positive price environment. The main problem of the industrial complex of Ukraine is the lack of innovation development strategy that would ensure the necessary level of renewal and diversification of production, and increase of its competitiveness. Production plants, noncompetitive both in cost, in quality and range of products find themselves out of the market in periods of sharp decrease in demand and the collapse of prices.

Theoretical and applied aspects of multi-faceted problems solution in ensuring effective functioning of industry, and the real sector of the regional economy within its

scope, are investigated in the writings of Alimova A.N., Amoshi A.I., Bezzubko L.V., Burkinskii B.V., Butko N.P., Geyets V.N., Gerasimchuk Z.V., Granberg A.G., Kovaleva G.A., Leksina V.N., Mazur A.G., Mamutov V.K., Miklova V.P., Pismachenko L.N., Prokopenko M.D., Simonenko V.K., Fachevskii N.I. and others. Achieving the highest financial stability in various adverse external and internal factors is possible only subject to the application of anti-crisis management at all stages of the life cycle, which is not given sufficient attention in the domestic literature and in practice.

Problem statement

To develop scientific and methodological approaches to the formation of the anti-crisis development strategy of the real economy sector.

Research results

A sharp decline in investment activity of the real economy sector and disinvestment have become one of the powerful factors of economic recession in the country's industry. The following factors facilitated negative dynamics of investment activities in the industry [1, p. 50]: significant unfavorable volume variance production due to the shrinkage in the domestic and external demand; deteriorating credit conditions, especially long-term have complicated the implementation of investment projects in industries with a high proportion of borrowed funds, primarily in mechanic engineering, metallurgical and chemical industries, the reduction of public investment; a sharp increase in the cost of imported components for production and service of debt obligations in foreign currency.

Economic growth and foreign trade in Ukraine are exposed to the negative effects of the global demand and the state of international markets. The decline in industrial production in countries such as Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, EU countries (Germany, Hungary, and Italy), the United States – the main importers of domestic raw products, products of intermediate consumption as well as investment – contributed to reduction in demand for domestic products. Considerable number of the countries around the world introduced protectionist measures and now support their own producers [2].

Development of the real economy sector will further depend on the improvement of domestic financial markets, stabilization the national currency rate, increasing industrial competitiveness and growth of the world economy. Stimulating economic recovery should be carried out through appropriate state industrial policy.

To achieve effective development of domestic industry given the absence of market mechanisms of intersectoral reallocation of resources and the weakness of the domestic financial sector unable to finance large investment projects, it is necessary to return to the practice of direct redistribution of resources by the state. One must identify a number of sectoral priorities that have competitive advantages and will ensure mod-

ernization of industrial production. The state should become the initiator of the development and implementation of large-scale investment projects in priority sectors, as well as to allocate for its implementation both its own resources and the resources of business, involving them on favorable conditions. Among the tools supporting the development of priority sectors, it is advisable to apply budget loans, provision of state guarantees, tax incentives, etc.

Stabilization of metallurgical production will be facilitated by expansion of domestic consumption of steel products due to reduction in their price and their use in engineering and construction. Today, there has been developed an important program of renovation of railway rolling stock in Ukraine, implementation of which will provide domestic metallurgical enterprises with orders for metal rolling to modernize railway tracks (rails, fasteners, tightening etc.), repair and production of freight cars, as well as for carriage works. Implementation of this program and other cross-sectoral projects, including the «Development Strategy for Aviation Industry and Civil Aviation until 2020» would allow the domestic industry to accelerate overcoming of the financial crisis.

Thus, mitigation of the negative effects of the current crisis is possible provided the creation of effective organizational and economic mechanism that can provide ongoing support of financial and economic efficiency of enterprises. For this purpose, through the system of legal acts and regulatory measures, it is necessary to improve the financial and lending activities of the banking system towards reducing the loan rates and growth of long-term loans volumes, especially for enterprises with a large production cycle (aircraft construction, shipbuilding, heavy machinery, and others.); solve the problem of replenishing the stabilization fund and carry out financing of investment projects out of these funds; to support high-tech industries strategically important for the country, whose production has a high proportion of added value and ensures high employment of workers in allied industries; to encourage modernization of fixed assets and introduction of modern energy saving technologies by providing companies with tax and customs privileges; to carry out a set of measures aimed at sales of the national industrial products in the domestic market at prices not higher than the world; to provide support of business entities, which are engaged in the extraction of natural raw materials and the production of import-substituting products; to stabilize the pricing policy for industrial products, transportation of natural gas and carriage of goods; to strengthen the role of the state controls of regional development; to intensify the activities of local authorities and local government in the implementation of an effective anti-crisis policy in the regions.

Thus, the systemic nature of the current crisis requires the development of a strategy to overcome the crisis and build a more progressive type of market economy, as well as to create conditions for high-quality and long-term structural changes in industrial production growth.

Investigation of industrial backwardness allows, on the one hand, identifying the causes of the «disease» and, on the other hand, raising the question of countering the

crisis in the industry. Way out of crisis can be achieved primarily through the development and implementation of anti-crisis mechanism that would take into account the peculiarities of the region, the general state concept of reforms, as well as contribute to the constant and dynamic development of the particular region.

Development of the anti-crisis mechanism to overcome the regional backwardness is based on the following principles:

1. The anti-crisis mechanism should at the same time include the following: on a functional basis – regions and districts that belong to the economic area; on a regional basis – regions and districts that belong to the economic area; on a sectoral basis – sectors of the complex in the traditional sense as well as a set of enterprises (business entities), producing products with the same or similar quality and functional criteria.

2. Taking into account that a large number of regions belongs to the old industrial regions, the reform process of the industrial structure must be permanent, and not turn into bungling associated with the closure of enterprises and mass unemployment, aimed at the preservation of specialization of production, scientific and technical potential of the region.

3. The presence of different technical and economic systems in each sector due to the general limitation of resources in the course of the reform requires a directive government regulation related to «balancing» total needs of strategic resources («exit mobility» of mobile resources with a binding to the economic efficiency).

4. Basis of the concept of the anti-crisis mechanism is to use and develop a regulated domestic capacity and shift the emphasis from the militarized and «heavy» production to flexible specialization by mutual development of all spheres of life based on their natural resources and labor potential.

5. Consideration of regional peculiarities is determined by the general tendencies of restructuring and established regional disparities in the economic area.

6. Improvement of regional investment policy is possible when reforming of the economic complex of the region comes within the overall reform in Ukraine.

7. Absence of the management coordinating regional authority focuses attention mainly on economic principles in the implementation of the anti-crisis mechanism. Anti-crisis mechanism can and should work conjointly with the main objective of reform in the region: reducing the time to achieve the results aimed at the transition to the new position (innovative and efficient regional economy) with the simultaneous creation of the internal immunity and external security from destabilizing influences. Regional strategy for overcoming the industrial backwardness includes the following blocks: scientific and technical, investment, industrial, and financial and credit policy. In the sphere of preservation and development of the anti-crisis potential of a region, capable of providing scientific and technical independence for the regions of the economic area as well as reaching the level of modern technology, it is essential:

- to change the direction of scientific research basing on the priorities of the state scientific and technical policy and eliminating inefficient, unpromising and obsolescent areas of research;

- to create a favorable investment climate using various forms of selective state stimulation of the life cycle of innovations and protection of domestic manufacturers of high technology products;

- protectionism of «science – production – consumption» investment process in the regions;

- the main directions in strengthening the financial system and monetary relations are reducing the number of taxes and provision of «tax holidays» especially to establishments, which carry out fundamental researches, development and introduction of environmental technologies;

- targeted funding of public expenditures and provision of budgetary support to research organizations only in accordance with the target projects, public research programs and regional development programs;

- exemption from taxation of income in the provision of technical assistance (on VAT and profit tax) to small enterprises engaged in scientific research and developmental workings at the regional level;

- taking timely measures to protect the interests of economic entities of the regional market;

- creation of regional financial reserves intended to stabilize the process of «science – production – consumption», specialized banks and creation of regional development funds (including conversion funds) and subvention funds.

Main objectives of industrial development mutually complement the priorities of the overall selective strategic policy, which includes orientation on learning dual-use technologies for public purposes; energy, material and resource saving of sectoral complexes with an emphasis on increasing the level of mechanization and energy supply of agricultural complex; accelerated development of life-support industries and increase in share of consumer sector [4].

It extremely requires changes in methodology for the organization and planning of scientific and technical progress and development, as well as implementation and functioning of innovations. Complex program of scientific and technical progress for 10-15 years, which is associated with a list of strategic priority areas and state development programs, would summarize and accord the results of scientific and technical forecasts in regions, determine the frequency and interrelation of change of technology generations, planned supply of strategic resources, as well as facilitate strengthening of the industrial independence of Ukraine [3].

In this regard, we believe in timeliness of implementation of the state law on targeted programs (including programs to overcome industrial backwardness, etc.), which would consolidate their contents, the algorithm of formation, financing (from the state, regional budgets and at the expense of extra-budgetary funds) and the conditions for the realization under appropriate control and responsibility for the implementation of programs.

We suggest to consider two scenarios for overcoming the crisis in the real economy sector:

Scenario 1: «Inertial deterrence of crisis with the progressive increase of industrial level of the region.» Main content and direction of the scenario: based on the critical analysis of the industrial backwardness of the region, taking into account the various spheres of life (ecology, social sphere, food provision, etc.), government support becomes a priority with the aim of preserving and maintaining the minimum living conditions in the region; environmental protection; sectoral production specialization; urgent social aid to destitute regions, preservation and support of science and scientific services, science-intensive high-tech industries, preserving the form of government property, especially in enterprises ensuring national security, preserving the standards for environmental protection, permanent curtailment of environmentally hazardous industries located in crisis regions.

Scenario 2: «Enhancing the stability of the regional economy based on the address promotion of industrial capacity».

When implementing scenarios to overcome industrial backwardness, preference should be given to scenario 2 «Enhancing the stability of the regional economy based on the address promotion of industrial capacity». However, in spite of its attractiveness, this scenario is more dependent on the political conjuncture and the state financial support, on the one hand, and on the other hand, is more painful for the population of the regions.

Conclusion

Mechanisms of formation and implementation of the anti-crisis development of the real economy sector should be considered as totality of instruments, methods and tools that provide achieving a balance of social, economic, environmental and institutional components of sustainable development in the region. It is established that for a holistic view of the key problems in the development of the real economy sector, which includes complex interweaving of natural, economic and social contradictions, it is necessary to apply a comprehensive approach to their study. A tool for solving such complex problems is the anti-crisis strategy, which includes indicators of the most important reproduction processes in many fields and industries taking into account the activity of enterprises regardless of their ownership, and organizations. Targets of the anti-crisis strategy for the long-term development of the real economy sector are as follows: improving the structure of the industry (by stimulating the development of the export-oriented and import-substituting industrial production plants, focusing on specific narrow segments of the market, where domestic producers are able to attain a competitive advantage in view of the socio-economic situation in the country); rational use of territorial resources; compliance with the required level of living standards.

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GENERATION-BASED APPROACH TO NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

Summary. *Generation-based approach to natural resource economics has been developed in the article. Based on sustainable development definition, generations can be categorized by present and future ones. There has been proposed an ecological classification of the global natural resources which relates to future generations. Economic issues of eco-futuristic classification are raised in the article.*

Keywords: *ecological futurism, future generations, global natural resources, classification, economic regulation, sustainable development*

I. Introduction

Global efforts dealing with undertaking human economic and food security have become tremendously important over the past decades and are now in widespread use in terms of sustainable development concept. The firstly proclaimed principle of sustainable development was tightly connected to generational one: «meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs» [1]. It should be mentioned that human needs are regularly met with natural resources. With the recognition that economic security is a no-danger present activity to future societies, the great efforts to include strategic natural resource assessment into policy-making processes are now taken around the globe.

The ecological needs of humankind are being transformed over the past century. People are using more of the Earth's natural resources than ever before, seriously harming the environment and placing the well-being of future generations at risk. Consequently, meeting the needs of the present and future generations should be, first of all, developed on eco-equity principles. The idea of ecological equity is considered to be employed within either one generation («intra-generational» equity) or several generations («inter-generational» equity) [2]. The working definition of the term ecological equity is: eco-equity is a birth right given to all generations to be equal users of global resources, natural resources in particular. This mostly prevents from economic and social discrimination in resource consumption activities. Moreover, it develops understanding on better appreciation of future generations against present ones resulting from time-expired natural resources and escalating their marginal consumer value respectively. It is equally important to reflect economic issues coming from the above