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STRUCTURING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: THEORETICAL ASPECT

The current military-political situation poses new challenges to the Ukrainian economy. The destruction and losses for the national economy are fully in line with the most intense military conflict of recent times. However, it would be a mistake to explain the current economic problems only by war. One of the most painful issues is the suboptimal structure of the national economy and the lack of successful attempts by the state to carry out structural reforms that could correct the negative inertial scenario of its development. With regard to the regulation of structural change, it is important to emphasize the importance of integrated use of the criteria set out in the article for effective analysis of the structure of the national economy. Applied comprehensively, they will provide a sufficient understanding of the processes taking place in the national economy, and will give a picture of the imbalances that need to be corrected through structural policies.

Key words: *structural changes, structural policy, economic structure, structural imbalances, technological structure.*

Formulation of the problem. The current military-political situation poses new challenges to the Ukrainian economy, the answer to which will, without exaggeration, determine the future of the entire state. One such challenge is the inefficient structure of the national economy, which has significantly complicated the process of gradual

development before the war and is guaranteed to slow down the post-war recovery. Therefore, the issue of state regulation of structural changes in the national economy deserves special attention.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Numerous works by such domestic researchers as T. Artyomov, A. Galchinsky, V. Geets, N. Hlavatska, L. Shinkaruk, V. Geets, V. Rusan and others are devoted to the issue of structural changes and the influence of structural factors on economic development.

The aim of the article is to systematize the theoretical developments in the direction of state regulation of structural changes.

Presenting main material. Currently, the most intense military conflict since the Second World War continues on the territory of Ukraine. The destruction and losses for the national economy are fully commensurate with the scale of this conflict. This changes the agenda and pushes to the background issues that were relevant a year ago, and focuses on issues of economic mobilization and post-war recovery. However, it would be a mistake to explain the current economic problems only by war.

One of the problems that caused this state of the domestic economy is its suboptimal structure and the lack of successful attempts by the state to carry out structural reforms that could correct the negative inertial scenario of the Ukrainian economy.

In order to qualitatively cover these issues, it is necessary to first give the basic definitions, which will be used later. Let's start with the concept of "structure". As a general scientific concept, it reflects a certain form of placement of elements, as well as the nature of the interaction of their parties and properties. The structure is a consequence of the movement of elements of the system, the result of their organization. Thus, the structure is in a sense the "law" of the connection of elements [3]. According to F. Perrault's definition, the structure of an economic unit is a set of proportions and relations that characterize this unit in these conditions and at the moment. Economic structure in macroeconomics characterizes the relationship between the available production resources in the country; the volume of their distribution between economic entities, distinguished on the basis of the social division of labour; between the volumes of

production of these entities, as well as between the components of the national product, formed in the process of its production, distribution, exchange and consumption.

Quantitative relations between the individual elements of the economy that characterize the structural changes in the economy are called macroeconomic proportions. Macroeconomic proportions are objectively determined, form a system and are not constant. There are the following types of proportions: general economic, intersectoral, intra-sectoral, territorial, interstate. General economic, called the proportions between such units, which are formed without taking into account the structure of the social division of labour. These are the proportions between gross national product and national income, between consumption and accumulation, between aggregate demand and aggregate supply, investment and consumer demand, investment and savings, and so on.

All other proportions reflect the structure of social division of labour: intersectoral - the proportions between different branches of national production, characterizing the share of individual industries in total production and the structure of sectoral distribution of production and financial resources; intra-industry - quantitative ratios between subsectors of production; territorial, characterizing the share of individual regions in the produced and used national income of the country, the structure of the distribution of public investment in the country; interstate - quantitative ratios between objects of export and import, individual industries of different countries, levels of productivity in different countries, etc.

An imbalance in the development of individual industries, interconnected phases of production, which creates a violation of the normal course of the reproduction process is called disproportion. There are private disparities that are local and short-term, and general imbalances associated with the shock of the whole economy. In practice, balance and proportionality are usually unstable and constantly disturbed. For example, economic growth leads to the establishment of new proportions in the economy. There is almost no complete correspondence between industries in real life. Therefore, there is a constant need to maintain balance by adjusting the proportions between individual sectors and sectors of the economy [8].

There are several criteria for determining the main types of structure of the national economy.

The technological structure of the economy is a set of technological chains, systems, integrated technological formations that determine the technological basis for the production of groups of similar goods and services [9]. One of the central concepts in this definition is "technological way".

Under the technological structure we understand a set of mastered breakthrough, revolutionary innovations (inventions) that provide a quantitative and qualitative leap in the development of productive forces of human society. The complex of basic sets of technologically connected industries forms the core of the technological structure. Technological innovations that determine the formation of the core of the technological structure are called the key factor.

Now it is quite difficult to assess the technological structure of the Ukrainian economy due to the extremely turbulent military-political situation. However, there are data on the financing of scientific and technical innovations and investments in technical re-equipment and modernization of production.

According to the indicator of financing scientific and technical developments, the situation is as follows: almost 70% of funds are currently absorbed by the 4th and only 23% by the 5th technological system. Innovation costs are divided as follows: 60% - the 4th technological way and 30% - the 3rd (together - 90%), and the 5th is only 8.6%. 95% of investments come in the 3rd and 4th, ie industrial technological systems. At the same time, the lion's share of investments falls on the lowest, 3rd way. In the technological part of capital investments (technical re-equipment and modernization) 83% falls on the 3rd technological mode and only 10% - on the 4th method [6].

Thus, data on long-term investments at the end of the last decade can give an idea of the current state of affairs. It can be argued that today the basis of Ukrainian production belongs to the 3rd technological system.

Territorial structure is determined by the location of productive forces in the country and means the division of the national economy into economic regions. Modern science

offers many principles of rationalization and, accordingly, several options for grouping the regions of Ukraine. Thus, eight of the following complexes have been identified: Carpathians, Polissya, Podillya, Donbas, Prydniprovsky, Kharkiv, Prykarpattia, and the Black Sea-Azov coast. The specialization of these complexes in certain industries does not mean that all other industries are not developing. Each territorial production complex, as a rule, has its own production and social infrastructure, providing its needs in basic products.

Reproductive structure characterizes the division of the national economy into the most popular types of economic entities that reproduce certain groups of goods. In the economy of each country can be divided into three major interrelated groups: households, businesses, government. In addition, when considering the national economy is taken into account abroad.

Of particular importance in the reproductive structure is the ratio of funds spent on consumption and funds for savings. The type of reproduction depends on this ratio: simple, expanded, narrowed.

Indicators of the reproductive structure of the domestic economy show a reduction in the domestic potential for recovery of positive trends in industry. The share of gross fixed capital formation (GNI) in GDP during 2001-2017 decreased from 21.8 to 20.0%.

This level of GNOC is generally not threatened by stagnation and is sufficient to maintain moderate economic development. However, overcoming the inertial processes in the economy, accelerating the dynamics of development and laying the foundation for structural renewal of the national economy requires a share of more than 25% of GDP. Increasing the level of GNP requires an increase in net investment in non-financial assets, whose share in GDP during 2004-2017 decreased from 25.9 to 13.8%. The current prerequisites are not compatible with the development of high-tech industries, where permanent investment in innovation is an integral factor in expanded reproduction [7, p. 75].

The sectoral structure provides for the distribution of the national economy in the industry - qualitatively homogeneous groups of economic units that perform in the process

of social reproduction of the same socio-economic content functions. The sectoral structure plays an important role in the national economy, as it is in the sectoral context of production and accounting for statistics.

The social structure of the national economy characterizes its division into such sets of socio-economic units, which are united by certain socio-economic relations. The national economy can be divided into similar sectors by age, income level and other characteristics. For economic theory, it is important to divide the national economy into sectors according to forms of ownership (public, private, collective, mixed, etc.) [4].

The foreign economic structure reflects the proportion between exports and imports of goods (net exports), services, capital, and so on. First of all, it clearly demonstrates the place of the national economy in the world system of division of labour [9].

The high share of raw materials and semi-finished products in exports and finished products in imports remains a key problem in the structure of Ukraine's foreign trade. In particular, the share of raw materials (mineral resources and agricultural raw materials) in domestic exports during 2001-2017 increased from 12.2 to 31.2%. Intermediate goods (mostly ferrous metals) decreased their share in exports from 49.2 to 43.5%. Similar trends were observed for means of production (decrease in the share from 13.1 to 7.3%) and final consumption goods (from 18.9 to 17.2%). On the other hand, imports are dominated by finished products, the share of which increased from 40.3 to 41.2% in the period 2001–2017. Non-equivalent foreign trade of raw materials for finished products is completely hopeless in terms of strategic development of the national economy and involvement in the international division of labour [7, p.76].

When considering the sectoral structure of the national economy, we will first rely on the Clark-Fischer model, according to which the economy consists of three sectors: extraction of raw materials (primary), production (secondary), and services (tertiary). From the tertiary sector of the economy is distinguished quaternary - information, which includes information technology, education, research, global marketing, banking and financial services, other services that are not related to production as such, but with its planning and organization (knowledge economy) [5].

The structure of employment in the three main sectors corresponds to the structure of airborne forces. The lowest percentage of employees is employed in industry (15.1%), as this sector usually has the highest level of labour productivity and automation of production. The share of those employed in agriculture remains excessively high - 17.7%, while, for example, in the EU and the US it is 4.1% and 1.6% respectively [7, p. 73]. In Ukraine, there are signs of so-called premature deindustrialization, which is manifested in the rapid reduction of both relative and absolute production volumes. Such deindustrialization is a reflection not of the progressive development of the economy, but of its degradation due to the inability of the country's industrial sector to withstand fierce competition from the world's leading producers [7, p.73].

In Ukraine, there is a primitivization of the industrial complex. During 2001–2017, the share of industry in the structure of gross value added decreased from 29.5 to 25.1%. At the same time, the share of the mining industry in airborne forces increased from 4.5 to 7.0%. Thus, deindustrialization was driven by the processing industry, while the mining and quarrying sectors continued to expand. It is obvious that in the face of falling domestic demand from the processing industry, mineral resources of domestic production are increasingly directed to foreign markets, strengthening the role of Ukraine in the international division of labor as a raw material appendage [7, p.73].

The following approaches to the allocation of sectors in the national economy should also be noted. Depending on the specific types of economic activity there are: the real sector of the economy, the services sector, the financial sector. Depending on the forms of ownership, there are: the public sector (part of the economy where the state is an economic agent) and the private sector (non-financial and financial corporations and enterprises owned by private capital, households).

After a rather cursory review of approaches to the study of the problem of structuring the national economy, we consider several key terms. Namely, "structural changes", "structural changes" and "structural policy". Structural changes are a complex system of radical changes in the internal relationships of elements of the economic system, their patterns of development, the proportions between them, occurring under the influence of existing technical base, social mechanisms of production, distribution and

exchange according to social needs, available resources and productivity. . The basis of any structural change is a change in the system of interests of economic entities or their groups (states, corporations). Structural changes are a source of development of both the economic system as a whole and its individual elements. The concept of "structural changes" is derived from the concept of "structural changes". Structural shifts are significant quantitative and qualitative changes in the relationship between elements of the economic system, which are the result of a set of previous irreversible structural changes that occurred over time under the influence of various economic and non-economic factors, and manifest themselves in changing the location of elements and characteristics of the economic system. Structural policy is a system of measures aimed at forming the necessary national, intra-sectoral and intersectoral and regional proportions. The purpose of structural policy is to ensure balanced economic development, technical improvement of production through the use of science and technology, social protection and growth of welfare [3].

Conclusions. Summing up the consideration of theoretical developments related to the regulation of structural changes, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of integrated use of the above criteria for effective analysis of the structure of the national economy. Analysis of the industry structure will give us a large number of statistics that need to be interpreted using other approaches. The concept of "technological systems" can undoubtedly show long-term trends in the world economy and the current state of the economy of a particular country, but in isolation from other approaches, its predictive power is insignificant and does not allow long-term structural policy planning. Applied comprehensively, these methods will provide a sufficient understanding of the processes taking place in the national economy, and will give a picture of the imbalances that need to be corrected through structural policies.

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