

Section 3: Economics and management of national economy, national models of economic systems.

Oleksandr Khadartsev, Assistant

Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University

Poltava, Ukraine

**THE FORMATION OF RESOURCES SAVING STRATEGIES OF
THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

The development of the strategies at the national level, on the basis of which is formed and implemented state resources saving policy, needs improvement of organizational-legal maintenance of the structural components of the mechanism of public administration in administrative-territorial and sectoral aspects. Based on the research of current legislation that regulates the implementation of state economic policy, outlined four stages of its formation and implementation. This allows to achieve the impartiality of the entire set of policies at the national and regional level [1, p. 114]. Must be specified a non-compliance with the principles of effective shaping of state resources saving policy. Firstly, it is the lack of a single basic legal act that regulates the implementation of a comprehensive state economic policy, including where had predicted the resources saving policy. Secondly, the mechanism of formation and realization of state policy (especially at the level of individual regions) intersects with the action of the specific mechanisms: free economic zones, cross-border cooperation. It is, in some cases, creates a disparity of economic development. Third, monitoring and adjustment of state policy is carried out by administrative-territorial principle. In some aspects, it is an advisable for the social sphere. However, it does not always coincide with the needs of economic environment in which the basis of the

operation are the production and economic ties: inside and between the types of economic activity; among individual markets; external and transnational economic relations.

Improvement of the mechanism of constructing of the resources saving strategies focuses mainly on administrative-territorial approach. Target orientation of strategies should wear functional character and be geared to solving socio-economic problems of development, but the formation of strategies should be carried out according to hierarchical principle of "state – region - entity" [2, p. 129]. Such an approach is entirely suitable for local areas – housing and communal services, provision of social infrastructure, small and medium business. However, the peculiarities of state economic policy and trend analysis of resources consumption [3] argue that effective shaping of state resources saving policy requires the application of a clear division of the spheres of competences. These requirements define the logical-structural and causal link between the subjects of the resources saving policy according to the level of the hierarchy. For effectively conducting the state resources saving policy it is reasonable to use of a functional approach to the formation of the resources saving strategies. The formation of the resources saving strategy of the national economy should be done in the following sequence.

1. The analysis of the structure of the production economic links between sectors and economic activities with the establishment of specific quantitative-qualitative characteristics:

- share and the status of the involved productive forces;
- duration of the production and economic cycles;
- distribution by type of production systems;
- current level of resources consumption, the nature of the costs of social production;
- conditions of innovation activity.

2. The definition of the technological ways and resources consumption models of the national economy, identifying specific potential and reserves growth.
3. The evaluation of the existing conditions of the resources market environment, the current models, methods and tools of state regulation of economic activity, the presence of factors of motivation and incentives for resources saving in terms of economic activity.
4. The evaluation of the condition of the resourcing of social production, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the resource base, identify opportunities of alternative and/or substitution, create/attract new kinds of resources as factors of social production.
5. The determination of significant challenges and obstacles regarding the resources saving and increase the efficiency of resources use with distribution by areas of origin: technical-technological, industrial, organizational, financial, commercial, legal, administrative.
6. The formation of the concept of development of the national economy with the release of the main strategic directions of improvement and sustainable growth that have developed in the context of market transformation, increasing the use of resources potential, modernization of processes of social production as by types of economic activity, and the term prospects.

This approach is driven by consideration of the dependence of the results of the resources consumption of the national economy from the standpoint of the production function. The applying of the functional approach based on the intersectoral relations of types of economic activity. The process of social production represents a technological chain, where the efficiency of the use of resources in the field of tangible and intangible goods is decisive as regards of the sphere of their circulation and the formation of the value added in total. Additional resort is the functional dependence of the results of the social production of the productive forces. The resources saving strategy also requires not only the

concentration of events in terms of the carriers and elements of the resources costs, but also the stages and places of the resources consumption.

Literature:

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