



# DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES AND REGIONAL ECONOMY

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## INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SPECIFICS OF HEALTH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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The object of research is the processes of health tourism organization in the regions of Ukraine.

With the aim of establishing the direction and essence of the processes of health tourism organization, the «health tourism» concept is clarified, the components and the environment of its resources are identified.

As part of the study of the features of management aspects of health tourism development, the forms of its spatial organization – tourist destination and tourist cluster are considered. Destination and tourist cluster are considered as two systems to meet the tourist's needs: destination creates conditions for health tourism organization at the level of a particular region, forming a cluster in health tourism is aimed at supporting and developing a destination as a competitive local specific tourist product.

In order to provide recommendations on the health tourism development in the Kherson region (Ukraine), the current status is assessed, the advantages of the potential of the tourist sphere of the Kherson region are determined. The peculiarities of the formation of regional clusters, as such having a latent character, are revealed. The development of their potential will allow to combine all components of health tourism in a complex tourist product and to obtain a synergistic effect in ensuring sustainable social and economic development of the region as a whole.

**Keywords:** health tourism, tourist and recreational resources, tourist product, cluster approach.

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## RESEARCH OF RISK MANAGEMENT TRENDS IN UKRAINE

page 9–13

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The current state of risk management in Ukraine is considered in the article. The main factors of economic risk for Ukrainian enterprises are identified, such as the unstable political and economic situation in the state, high inflation, unsustainable tax legislation, etc. The needs of the Ukrainian risk management system are identified, as well as specific features of domestic risk management, which include the lack of own infrastructure of risk management and standards of its implementation, significant differences in the Ukrainian and foreign risk profiles for the enterprise, inefficient state risk management, high level of political risk, etc. The need for further research and development of risk management in Ukraine is proved. The procedure for selection of risk management measures in industrial enterprises is suggested, taking into account the world experience in risk management, in particular the FERMA risk management standards, as well as the peculiarities of the existing approach in Ukraine. The proposals for application of risk management measures are made to mitigate the negative impact of environmental factors on the activities of the enterprise and, as a result, improve the results of the economic activities of the enterprise.

**Keywords:** risk management, risk factors, risk management methods.

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**RESEARCH OF THE ROLE OF THE WATER MANAGEMENT COMPLEX IN THE FORMATION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS**

page 13–20

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In this study, the role and characteristics of water-economic rent in the generation of ecological financial flows is shown. The potential of such payments is determined on the basis of comparison of the actual indicators with the imputed ones. The calculations of actual and imputed rent (for closing costs) for the branches of the economy and regions are carried out. The combination of these approaches makes it possible to see the current level of rental income and determine the prospects for their adjustment. In the regional context, the level of economic development influences the formation of rent. Those regions that have the highest rates of actual payments are the leaders and for the closing costs. To characterize the water management complex as a market participant, the indicators of fiscal return and investment return of water use are calculated. In contrast to expectations, in the regions, the most consumed water (due to population growth, industrial facilities), fiscal return is less. A greater fiscal impact of rental payments for water use is found in regions with lower levels of economic development. The reasons for this situation include the current tax rates (according to the Tax Code of Ukraine) and the insignificant volume of consumed water. Therefore, in order to increase the efficiency of the water management complex in financial markets, it is necessary to take into account the level of economic development of a particular region by adjusting existing rates for special water use or introducing additional coefficients. The overall value of the investment return of water use for Ukraine is 0.155. Like indicators of fiscal returns, regions with a lower level of economic development will be more effective in investing. In general, the main strengths of rental income can be attributed to the stable formation of local and state budgets, their situational growth, the strengthening of the role of local revenues. Among the negative factors are low indicators of actual water rent, significant differences between actual receipts and potential like. Opportunities and threats are associated primarily with the significant potential and the influence of unfavorable factors.

**Keywords:** water management complex, water rent, fiscal return, investment return.

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**INVESTIGATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM OF THE MARKET OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF FOREST: CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

page 26–31

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**FINDING OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF INNOVATIONS FUNDING IN AGRICULTURE**

page 20–25

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The article highlights and explores aspects of alternative financing for the development of agriculture in Ukraine. The main trends that have developed in modern conditions on the use of alternative financing instruments are considered, the features and possibilities of using such forms of attracting financial resources are described. The mechanism of financing through alternative sources will facilitate improved access of business entities of the agricultural sector to financial resources, especially at a time when enterprises carry out production and economic operations that require investments and during their seasonal inactivity. As an alternative to financing the innovations of the agricultural sector, tools are considered that, at a cost, can be cheaper than bank lending and have a less complicated clearance procedure. Alternative forms of financing the development and introduction of innovations in agriculture are considered.

**Keywords:** development of innovations, agricultural risk, alternative sources, alternative forms of financing, state support of agricultural innovations.

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Taking into account the peculiarities of the market of social and environmental services of forests as a new ecological and economic system of the forest sector of the Ukrainian economy, its institutional equilibrium should be understood as a state of the institutional environment in which there is no significant contradiction between informal and formal institutions.

The degree of correspondence between formal and informal institutions determines the amount of expenditure to eliminate possible contradictions, that is, the possible dynamics of transaction costs, and, accordingly, determines both the effectiveness of institutional provision and the effectiveness of the economic system as a whole.

The most typical situation of institutional disequilibrium in the market of social and ecological forest services is that when the introduction of new formal institutions, that is, the development of the state of the institutional environment in the position of institutional equilibrium is met with strong resistance from the informal. The economic conditions for development of such situation to the state of institutional equilibrium are such when the economic benefits of introducing new formal norms exceed institutional transactions. The strategy to achieve institutional equilibrium is the gradual evolutionary adaptation of informal institutions in existing informal constraints.

Another situation of institutional disequilibrium can be generated by the fact that formal institutions do not change when informal institutions change. Economic conditions for development of such situation to the state of institutional equilibrium are those when the price of the risk of penalties for certain informal shadow rules for the exploitation of social and ecological resources of the forest exceeds the benefits. The strategy to achieve institutional balance is in introducing of effective coordination institutions in the institutional environment.

A state of institutional disequilibrium is possible, when the acquisition of institutional equilibrium occurs through the adequate development of formal and informal institutions. The economic conditions for the implementation of such process are the conformity of the economic benefits that such transformation gives and the costs of providing informal formal status rules. The strategy for implementing such process should be to choose economically viable alternatives.

More theoretically, a state is possible when a certain institutional equilibrium is established between formal and informal institutions, that is, for some time, formal and informal institutions do not change. The economic condition for such provision is that institutional transactions will require more expenses than those benefits that can receive economic agents from institutional development. This situation requires a stabilization strategy, which consists in mutual compromises in resolving issues when concluding and implementing contracts.

**Keywords:** institutional environment, institutional equilibrium, institutional transactions, market of social and environmental services, development strategies.

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### SELECTION OF A SET OF INDICATORS OF ESTIMATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS OF REGIONAL TYPE

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This article discusses problem of evaluation of regional objects as complex socio-economic systems, formation of requirements to sets of parameters-indicators that characterize the object of study. The complex of these tasks includes calculations of integrated parameters, typologization and ranking. Most useful from a computational point of view are indexes, which built on the basis of linear or quadratic averaging procedures. The main purpose aim of research is development of methods and systems of decision-making support of the management complex socio-economic system, which has type of region. System of decision-making support solves the problem of multifactorial distributed evaluation and management, which requires the accounting of

many factors, relating to different areas: economic, natural resource, environmental, scientific-technical, labor potential. At the moment both domestic and foreign researchers do not take into account natural climatic factors, while the need to study and monitor natural climatic factors is relevant. Therefore, we the number of accounted factors is increased by adding parameters, which has character of natural climatic. About 70 indicators are used for the evaluation of investment attractiveness of the region, which allows to get more reliable results.

Research results can be applied in monitoring systems and in systems of decision-making support for complex socio-economic systems of the regional type.

**Keywords:** development stability level of complex socio-economic systems (SES), level of investment attractiveness, averaging procedures, rationing of indicators.

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# PROBLEMS OF MACROECONOMICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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## DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATION EVOLUTION AND OPEN INNOVATION PROCESS MODEL OF SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND ENTERPRISES OF UKRAINE

page 38–43

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Based on development of the concept of the Triple Helix Model and models of the innovation process, an integration model for development of the innovation system of Ukraine and a model of the open innovation process are proposed. The development of the innovation system of Ukraine essentially depends on the implementation of open innovation processes of scientific organizations and enterprises of Ukraine are provided. The proposed «Six Helix Model» combines the innovative institutional members of the European Union and Ukraine (scientific organizations, universities, enterprises, state and public organizations). The model of open innovation process involves the use of subprocesses: outward inside, inside outward and connecting. Also, the indicators of evaluation and management of open innovation processes are proposed. The indicators for assessment and management of open innovation processes are proposed that allow participants to find innovative process: the new knowledge and ideas which are outside scientific organizations and enterprises; how to develop new competencies scientific organizations and businesses to use them in an open innovation process; new tools for access to finance and to reduce the entry of open innovation (products and technologies).

**Keywords:** Triple Helix Concept, model of open innovation process, open innovation process, innovation system.

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## GLOBAL LOGISTICS: DEFINITION OF MAIN CONCEPTS AND ESSENCES

page 43–48

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The semantic dimension of the conceptual apparatus used in the studies of global logistics is analyzed.

Inaccuracies in the interpretation of a number of basic concepts, the use of differentiated categories as synonyms, the

formulation of definitions of global logistics and its essence, which do not reflect the fundamental content of the phenomena, are established.

Essential signs of global logistics are revealed as an imperative consequence of the globalized world-economy. The content and functional differences of the concepts «logistics globalization factors» and «driving forces of logistics globalization» are disclosed. Definitions of the concepts «global logistics» and «the essence of global logistics» are formulated.

The aim of the scientific work carried out by the author is the development of a methodological approach to the scientific understanding of the content of transformation process of traditional logistics into a globalized industry and practical activities in the new conditions. The proposed methodological approach includes the essential semantic and functional notion of global logistics as a consequence of globalization of the world-economy, factors and driving forces of logistics globalization.

The importance of adopting the right methodological approach lies in the fact that it underlies the formation of a methodology that forms the initial basis of any kind of activity and determines a priori the degree of its effectiveness, including the scientific validity and practical importance of research into the process of transformation of traditional logistics into a globalized industry.

**Keywords:** logistics globalization, world-economy globalization, factors of logistics development, driving forces and essence of global logistics.

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#### COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF USING THE UKRAINIAN LOGISTICS POTENTIAL

page 49–57

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The article summarizes the essence and concept of the logistical potential of the national economy, defines key indicators of its effective use, and analyzes the impact of economic indicators on the competitiveness and efficiency of the national economy from the point of view of its geo-economic dimension.

The audit of the scientific problem made it possible to reveal that the leading countries of the world view logistics as a separate branch of the economy having a powerful export potential. At the same time, Ukraine does not carry out systematic studies of the state of the logistics services market, the structure and possibilities for development of the national logistics system, and the level of utilization of the existing powerful logistical potential.

To assess the level of use of the logistic potential, it is suggested to use the system of indicators reflecting the competitiveness and efficiency of the national economy from the point of view of its geo-economic dimension, in particular, logistics service quality, the volume of the logistics services market in the country, the cost of logistics operations in the structure of the national GDP. An author's assessment of the value of logistics costs to Ukraine is made, taking into account the structure and dynamics of the product produced by types of economic activity and the direct impact of logistics operations on the creation of added value. It is shown that the cost of logistics in the national GDP is 6–8% higher than in European countries. At the same time, the low specific gravity of transport, warehouse, postal and courier services in the sectoral aspect of the gross domestic product testifies to the significant growth potential of logistic outsourcing, and thus creates prerequisites for development of the logistics services market and its operators (transport, freight forwarding and logistics companies).

Research results make it possible to identify bottlenecks and trends in the development of logistics potential in terms of increasing the productivity of the national logistics system and involving domestic enterprises in global supply chains.

**Keywords:** national logistics system, logistics potential of the national economy, market of logistics services.

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