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ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ОСНОВИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ СТРУКТУРНИХ ЗМІН РЕСУРСНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦЬКОГО СЕКТОРУ

Актуальність. Україна знаходиться у скрутних обставинах, пов'язаних із військовою агресією країни-сусіда. Ці обставини позначились на соціально-економічних умовах: падіння рівня ВВП, скорочення виробничих процесів, внутрішня та зовнішня міграція населення, зниження темпів технологічного розвитку, скорочення кількості суб'єктів підприємництва, зменшення потужностей підприємств, зростання безробіття, зниження добробуту та якості життя населення. Безумовно, це призвело до структурних зрушень в економіці України та її регіонах.

Мета та завдання. Метою даної наукової статті є розробка теоретичних основ дослідження структурних змін ресурсного забезпечення підприємницького сектору. Дана мета дозволила сформувати такі завдання: визначити поняття «ресурсне забезпечення підприємницького сектору»; вдосконалити класифікацію структурних змін: за рівнями управління (з позиції різновидів структурних змін та потенційних можливостей системи в результаті їх подолання); систематизувати теорії економічного зростання та згладжування структурних змін в економіці; узагальнити принципи подолання структурних змін у ресурсному забезпеченні та шляхи їх реалізації в економіці України.

Матеріали та методи. Дане дослідження здійснено на основі використання порівняльного методу, елементарно-теоретичного аналізу і синтезу, методів емпіричного дослідження, методу наукового пізнання, класифікації та аналогії, методу наукового пізнання. Також використані дані статистичної служби України, матеріали наукових публікацій та досліджень, власні наукові розробки.

Результати. У науковій статті розглянуто вплив структурних змін на такі сфери, як: соціально-суспільна; просторово-територіальна; технологічно-виробнича; організаційно-управлінська; зовнішньоекономічна/міжнародна. Самі зміни розглядаються на таких рівнях: світовому, державному, регіональному, галузевому, місцевому, підприємницькому (фірма), а також у різних сферах діяльності (економіки, суспільстві, ресурсному забезпеченні, тощо). У роботі здійснено класифікацію структурних змін за рівнями управління: глобальні (світові) зміни; національні (макроекономічні) зміни; регіональні (територіальні) зміни; секторальні (галузеві) зміни та підприємницькі (мікро- і міжмікро) зміни. Крім того, структурні зміни класифіковано за функціональною складовою: техніко-технологічні; інституційні; відтворювальні; територіально-просторові.

Висновки. Ефективність та результативність підприємницької діяльності полягає у визначенні негативних структурних змін, розробці теоретичного апарату їх усунення, нормативно-правовому забезпеченні даних процесів, розробці механізмів регулювання, визначення відповідальних осіб та чіткого комунікаційного процесу між ними. Так, застосування методів подолання негативних структурних змін в економіці може зміцнити бар’єри державного управління та регулювання; стимулювати ринкове саморегулювання на національному, регіональному у та місцевому рівнях; ініціативність та участь держави у регіональних процесах трансформації; розробка теоретичних і методологічних підходів та принципів до подолання негативних зрушень у розвитку країни та її регіонів.

Дана наукова стаття виконана в рамках НДР «Механізми структурної трансформації підприємницького сектору України на засадах резільєнтного розвитку економіки» (шифр: 3.1.8.84/Б).

Ключові слова: структурні зрушення, ресурсне забезпечення, підприємницький сектор, рівні управління, структурні зміни.
THEORETICAL BASICS OF STUDYING STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE RESOURCE PROVISION OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR

Topicality. Ukraine is in difficult circumstances related to the military aggression of a neighboring country. These circumstances affected the socio-economic conditions: the fall in the level of GDP, the reduction of production processes, internal and external migration of the population, a decrease in the pace of technological development, a decrease in the number of business entities, a decrease in the capacities of enterprises, an increase in unemployment, a decrease in the welfare and quality of life of the population. Undoubtedly, this led to structural changes in the economy of Ukraine and its regions.

Aim and tasks. The purpose of this scientific article is to develop the theoretical foundations of the study of structural changes in resource provision of the entrepreneurial sector. This goal made it possible to formulate the following tasks: define the concept of "resource provision of the entrepreneurial sector"; to improve the classification of structural changes: by levels of management (from the point of view of the types of structural changes and the potential capabilities of the system as a result of overcoming them); to systematize theories of economic growth and smoothing of structural changes in the economy; generalize the principles of overcoming structural changes in resource provision and the ways of their implementation in the economy of Ukraine.

Materials and Methods. This study was carried out on the basis of the use of the comparative method, elementary theoretical analysis and synthesis, methods of empirical research, the method of scientific knowledge, classification and analogy, the method of scientific knowledge. Data of the Statistical Service of Ukraine, materials of scientific publications and researches, own scientific developments were also used.

Research results. The impact of structural changes on such areas as: socio-societal; spatial and territorial; technological and production; organizational and managerial; foreign economic/international. The changes themselves are considered at the following levels: global, state, regional, branch, local, entrepreneurial (firm), as well as in various spheres of activity (economy, society, resource provision, etc.). The work classifies structural changes by management levels: global (world) changes; national (macroeconomic) changes; regional (territorial) changes; sectorial (industry) changes and entrepreneurial (micro) changes. In addition, structural changes are classified by functional component: technical and technological; institutional; reproductive; territorial and spatial. The main challenges of the Ukrainian economy in peacetime and wartime have been identified. The main methods ("cost-output", structural analysis, portfolio analysis, econometric analysis, cluster analysis, analysis of the dynamics of transactional and transformational costs) and structural change approaches (evolutionary, institutional, synergistic, cybernetic, structural, neoclassical, innovative-technological) are considered. Let's consider the main theories of the growth of the economy of the country and its regions according to the feature of the unification of territories (cumulative growth, the natural occurrence of negative structural changes, the relationship between the occurrence of negative structural changes and economic growth, the regulation of negative structural changes, technological growth, the impact of innovative development on negative structural changes).

Conclusions. The effectiveness and efficiency of business activity consists in the identification of negative structural changes, the development of a methodological apparatus for their elimination, the regulatory and legal provision of these processes, the development of regulatory mechanisms, the identification of responsible persons and a clear communication process between them. Thus, the key to overcoming negative structural changes in the economy can be: strengthening of state management and regulation; balancing market self-regulation at the national, regional and local levels; state initiative and participation in regional transformation processes; development of theoretical and methodological approaches and principles to overcome negative shifts in the development of the country and its regions.

This scientific article was carried out within the framework of the NDR "Mechanisms of structural transformation of the entrepreneurial sector of Ukraine on the basis of resilient economic development" (code: 3.1.8.84/B).

Keywords: structural changes, resource provision, business sector, management levels, structural changes.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The economic security of the country and its regions is related to structural changes in the economic system, which directly leads to social and technological changes.

Many subjects of economic activity cannot withstand the load from economic levers and
disappear altogether, which leads to a change in: the resource-raw material base and its redistribution, public consumption, types and capacity of markets, the composition of final products and their reproduction, a change in the class composition of the population and others.

Analysis of recent publications on the problem. The following foreign scientists were engaged in the study of structural changes: Drucker P., Lewis V., Pareto V., Solow R., Clark J.B., Stone R., Fisher A., Fourastier J.

Modern researchers of structural deformations in the economy are: Amosha O., Bila S., Galchynskyi A., Butenko A., Shlaform N., Geets V., Yerokhin S., Umanets T., Chukhno A., Hlavatska N., Laiko O., Yakubovskiyi S.

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. However, structural changes in the resource provision of Ukraine and its regions remain understudied.

Formation of research objectives (problem statement). The purpose of this scientific article is to develop the theoretical foundations of the study of structural changes in resource provision of the entrepreneurial sector. This goal made it possible to form the following tasks:

- define the concept of "resource provision of the entrepreneurial sector";
- to improve the classification of structural changes: by management levels (from the point of view of the types of structural changes and the potential capabilities of the system as a result of overcoming them);
- to systematize theories of economic growth and smoothing of structural changes in the economy;
- generalize the principles of overcoming structural changes in resource provision and the ways of their implementation in the economy of Ukraine.

Materials and Methods. This study was carried out on the basis of the use of the comparative method, elementary theoretical analysis and synthesis, methods of empirical research, the method of scientific knowledge, classification and analogy, the method of scientific knowledge. Data of the Statistical Service of Ukraine, materials of scientific publications and researches, own scientific developments were also used.

An outline of the main results and their justification. Globalization and the circumstances that have developed in the surrounding (external) environment exert a direct influence (both intensifying and mitigating) on various socio-economic phenomena. This influence is demonstrated, as a rule, by a drop in economic indicators. That is, deformations occur and the principle of optimality (proportionality) in the economy is violated, which is the key to the comprehensive development of the economic system of the country and its regions. It can be argued that structural transformations are an important threat to the country's economic security.

Structural changes mostly exert their influence on such areas as:

- socio-societal (ratio of income levels, different layers of society in the general structure of the population, comparison of different forms of ownership, etc.);
- spatial-territorial (regional systems in which various elements of the production and social infrastructure under the influence of natural, climatic, demographic, resource features are given);
- technological and production (unevenness of technological growth between different classes of productive forces);
- organizational and managerial (unevenness of management and organizational rules for the implementation of the process of social production, quantitative and qualitative changes in management levels);
- foreign economic/international (the process of carrying out export and import operations, expanding business borders and implementing new agreements on international trade and regulation of trade relations between countries and regions).

Structural changes can be tracked at all levels (global, state, regional, branch, local, entrepreneurial (firm)), as well as in various spheres of activity (economy, society, resource provision, etc.). All spheres (economic, social, ecological) are connected and the non-linearity of the relationship is traced. It can be argued that structural shifts consist in the change of two components (material: reproduction, technological, sectoral changes and socio-economic: production, exchange, distribution, consumption, regulation) and establishment of relationships between them. These circumstances affect the material, material, social and economic system characteristics of the business environment of the country (Kolomytseva, O.V., 2012).

Thus, structural changes that pose a threat to the economic security of the world and Ukraine should be classified by levels of management (Fig. 1):
Fig. 1. Types of structural changes in the economy and potential opportunities of the system as a result of overcoming them (developed by the author)
1. **Global (world) changes**: protectionism, availa

1. Global (world) changes: protectionism, availability and global distribution of resources (energy resources), regionalism, transregionalism, redistribution in the capital market, world trade trends, reshaping of the components of national wealth, reproduction of the GDP structure, institutional disparities, technological changes, digitalization, territorial development, monetary power of the world in the conditions of the "New Reality".

2. **National (macroeconomic) changes**: outdated models of reproduction of the social product, low level of progress and self-development, dependence of the economy on the resource-rain material base, export-rain type of the economy, weak supply of resources, dependence on import of products (absence of import substitution in industries), reduction production sector (industry and agriculture), lack of domestic demand for consumer products, etc.

3. **Regional (territorial) changes**: regional economic disparities, territorial differentiation by socio-economic level (social inequality, presence of depressed areas), natural and climatic conditions and the availability of a resource base, comparison of the region with relevant sales markets, specialization of regions, competitive local advantages, logistical and territorial (geographical) advantages, transformation of the production sector, level socio-economic development, equalization of territorial disparities (increasing the competitiveness of depressed regions), etc.

4. **Sectoral (industry) changes**: deindustrialization of the economy, i.e. redistribution of resources from production to services and trade, reduction of knowledge-intensive industries, unevenness in consumption and production, personnel disparities by industry, uneven distribution of resources by industry, violation of inter-industry balance, growth of the non-production sector, reduction of material production, "distortions" in the real sector of the economy.

5. **Entrepreneurial (micro) changes**: a high level of material costs in the cost of production, personnel changes in territorial and industry structures, an increase in the rate of wage growth in relation to the rate of growth of labor productivity, the restraint of sustainable economic development in the regions is associated with a decrease in productivity of labor as an indicator of the efficiency of economic activity, reduction of profits due to higher wages, difference in wages depending on the technological development of business entities, low level of stimulation of business entities.

Structural changes can also be classified by functional component:

1. Technical and technological: the appearance of new types of technical means, which are the basis of a new economic (entrepreneurial) system.

2. Institutional: the presence and branching of local systems of economic institutes and institutions, sectoral (sectoral) and management (administrative) structures.

3. Reproductive: changes in the fate (proportions) of industries, sectors, spheres and types of activities, segments of the national and regional economy.

4. Territorial-spatial: definition of zones of regions, territories, regions, communities, clusters, economic zones, etc.

The Draft Plan for the recovery of Ukraine from the consequences of the war (Draft Plan for the recovery of Ukraine from the consequences of the war) defines the main challenges of the Ukrainian economy in peacetime and wartime, which are listed in the table 1.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge (disproportion)</th>
<th>The impact of disparity on the economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw model of development</td>
<td>Non-parity foreign exchange, flow of economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmodernized (underinvested) economy</td>
<td>Decrease in the competitiveness of the production sector due to the preservation of significant material and energy intensity of products and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low diversification of energy supply</td>
<td>Low level of provision of energy resources by countries and regions of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive and outdated regulatory methods</td>
<td>Onerous procedures for obtaining government services by business and the population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive fiscal burden</td>
<td>Business taxation is about 45% of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to credit and budget resources</td>
<td>Limited credit resources for representatives of small and medium-sized businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low ability of business entities to export products and services</td>
<td>High requirements for the quality of products and services, high barriers to entering foreign markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant resistance of individual institutions to economic reforms</td>
<td>Lobbying of economic interests by separate groups of oligarchs and public institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Archaic labor legislation
The legislation is based on the principles of industrial economy, which is ineffective for the transformation of the country in the post-war period

A significant imbalance between demand and supply in the labor market
Reduction of industrial production, closure of small enterprises, reduction of wages

Weak capacity of state institutions
Failure to ensure competitive conditions between state institutions

Pressure on business
The influence of law enforcement and regulatory bodies on business

* Compiled by the author based on (Draft Plan for the recovery of Ukraine from the consequences of the war)

The task of the state, which consists in regulating a multi-level system of structural shifts, ensuring balancing between levels, becomes important.

Overcoming negative structural changes that have been taking shape for decades is a heavy burden for the Ukrainian economy and a priority direction for the country's further socio-economic development.

All negative structural shifts (exogenous and endogenous) in the economy of the country and its regions are carried out on the basis of methods and approaches that describe them and create an opportunity for their elimination.

Let's consider the main methods and approaches of structural changes in fig. 2.

As already mentioned, structural changes are taking place at various management levels. Let's consider the factors of structural changes in entrepreneurship (Chudayeva, I.B., 2015):
- managed and unmanaged movement of resources;
- changes in supply and demand;
- scientific and technical progress;
- effects of current structural changes and shifts of previous periods;
- advantages and disadvantages of state regulation of social processes;
- reflexive relations between elements of entrepreneurship;
- advantages and disadvantages of market mechanisms;

Fig. 2. Basic methods and approaches to considering structural changes in the economy of the country and its regions (based on Shinkaruk, L.V. et al., 2015)

- natural, man-made, military, etc. factors.

Changes occur after a structural crisis, which is manifested in differences between the components of the structure (economic, resource) and changes in it (Pasinovych, I.I., 2016).

All countries of the world are implementing a structural policy aimed at redistributing the potential of resource provision of regions and countries, which is carried out for the purpose of creating, developing and renewing the basis of economic growth (Chebanov, O.O. et al., 2013).

Structural changes are also sectoral (changes in the specific weight of industries, sectors, types of economic activity in the structure of the economy).
Changes are made in branches and territorial (spatial) proportions, which indicates the result (growth/decrease).

The types of structural shifts include the following (Chudayeva, I.B., 2015):
1. Economic changes:
   - the level of GDP and GRP;
   - production volumes;
   - interregional and intersectoral disparities;
   - structure and objects of investment;
   - the relationship between the production of means of production and the production of consumer goods;
   - the structure of incomes and expenses of the population.
2. Social changes:
   - level of economically active population;
   - population size;
   - stratification by level of well-being.
3. Environmental changes:
   - level of ecological production;
   - development of biotechnologies and eco-products.

The effectiveness of the use of resource provision is characterized by effect indicators: the cost and profitability of gross, commodity, net products to the value of the potential of resource provision.

Structural changes have their effectiveness, which distinguishes them from economic cycles and fluctuations, and depends on the growth rates of elements (components) of the economic system and affects the changes occurring in the system of needs of the subjects of the business environment and on the redistribution of economic resources between them.

They can act as vectors of development and decline. The vector of falling economic indicators is solved by reallocating capital resources (assets) from one sphere to another.

The redistribution of resources between industries (sectors) affects the modernization of the structure of the state’s economy, which allows it to acquire stability, security and efficiency.

The development of the structure of the production sector is also being carried out, which is reflected in information, technological, revolutions and scientific research, thereby leading to progressive changes in engineering and technology. Business entities, in turn, intensify production and economic activity by using advanced methods and technology and improve organizational management methods.

Negative shifts in the national economy reduce the effectiveness of all mechanisms, increase socio-economic imbalances, prevent sustainable and innovative development, etc.

From the standpoint of regional development and solving issues of resource provision, let's turn to the theory of regional economy.

Let's consider the main theories of economic growth of the country and its regions (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A sign of unification of theories</th>
<th>Representatives of theories</th>
<th>Theories of economic science</th>
<th>Description of the theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative growth</td>
<td>J. Friedman (Friedmann, J., 1966)</td>
<td>Center-periphery theory</td>
<td>Interaction of central and peripheral regions, unevenness of economic growth, concentration of effective economic activity, regulation of regional development disparities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Myrdal (Myrdal, G., 1982)</td>
<td>The theory of reciprocity and cumulative conditioning, the theory of growth poles</td>
<td>Emergence of growth centers, diffusion of innovations. Poles of production growth significantly influence the development of regional economic systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural occurrence of negative structural changes</td>
<td>R. Solow (Solow, R.M., 2000).</td>
<td>Convergence theories</td>
<td>Establishing equilibrium through the action of market forces. Optimization of resources, distribution of production factors in space. Adaptability of labor and capital markets has a positive effect on price divergence by strengthening the inverse relationship between economic growth and regional inequality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interconnection between the occurrence of negative structural changes

- W. Jevons
  (Jevons, W.S., 1879)
- Neoclassical theory
- Supply of factors of production. Interrelationship of social, institutional, political factors. Free competition, full mobility of labor and capital. Technologies that correspond to the state of socio-economic development of the region

Regulation of negative structural changes

- P. Court
  (Pieter, de la Court, 1959)
- Theory of the economic base
- Economic development consists in economic growth, based on indicators of the dynamics of physical volumes of production, the level of income of the population and its employment

Technological growth

- J. Thünen
  (Johann, H. Thünen, 1826)
- Placement theory
- Justification of the presence of objective regularities in the placement of commodity production. Placement factors of production change over time. Regional disparities depend on changing factors

Impact of innovative development on negative structural changes

- V. Zombart
  (Zombart, V., 1909)
- The theory of creating a favorable environment for innovations
- Capitalist enterprise is the cell of the economic system of capitalism and the source of life. An entrepreneur is a carrier of innovations. The development of the region depends on its ability to borrow innovations and technologies. Change in the structure of production in the direction of increasing the share of efficient industries

- D. Bell
  (Bell, D., 1976)
- Adaptability theory to the conditions of post-industrial society
- Innovation is a special tool of entrepreneurship. In the transition to a post-industrial society, information resources play an important role, which become a competitive advantage for the development of the region's economy, a factor in improving indicators of socio-economic development, and a lever for equalizing differences

Having determined the systemic nature of structural changes in the economy of the country and its regions, the issue of comprehensive regulation of socio-economic development and post-war recovery of Ukraine becomes important.

For this, it is advisable to propose forms and methods of regulation to overcome disparities in various spheres of activity by introducing new regulatory mechanisms, developing economic incentives, and effective use of internal and hidden potential.

Let's consider the main principles of overcoming disparities in resource provision in the economy of Ukraine (Table 3).

### Table 3

| Principles of overcoming structural changes in resource provision and ways of their implementation in the economy of Ukraine |
|---|---|
| Principles | The essence and ways of implementing the principles |
| 1. The principle of feedback and coordination of the interests of interested parties from the standpoint of their resource provision | The economic and social interests of territories and regions are in cooperation regarding resource provision and mutual assistance. The socio-economic interests of all subjects of the country are satisfied through resource provision of industries and types of economic activity |
| 2. The principle of integrity | Representatives of regional and local authorities have at their disposal resources (organizational, personnel, financial, material) for the possibility of overcoming and regulating asymmetries |
| 3. The principle of self-sufficiency (self-organization, self-sufficiency, self-development) | Local authorities and communities have the capacity and ability to effectively use existing resources and attract external ones |
| 4. The principle of complexity and achieving parity of regulation methods | Ensuring uniformity and balancing of the resource and raw material base in order to overcome disparities by involving market and administrative regulators |
| 5. The principle of hierarchy and partnership | Determination of priorities and interaction between all subjects of power at different levels in order to strengthen regional development and eliminate disparities in resource provision of industries and types of economic activity |
6. The principle of flexibility and optimality

The choice of the most optimal option for the achievement of operational and strategic goals in the process of overcoming disproportions regarding the resource provision of industries and types of economic activity.

7. The principle of communication and the ability to perceive managerial influence

Subjects of management decision-making and resolution of resource provision issues at the regional level have a clearly established communication link regarding the implementation of assigned tasks.

8. The principle of structure and responsibility

Processes to overcome disparities in the resource provision of industries and sectors of the economy must be carried out within the framework of the interests of the state and its regions (social, economic, legal, environmental).

9. The principle of balance

State regulation and coordination of the most important decisions regarding overcoming disparities in the resource provision of industries and types of economic activity and making strategic decisions.

10. The principle of adaptability and logical sequence

Methods of regulating and overcoming disparities in the resource provision of industries and types of economic activity must be modern, up-to-date and adapted to the competitive situation in order to attract competent potential.

According to Table 3, it should be determined that the resolution of issues related to the improvement of structural changes is the result of management activities of authorities with clear coordination of management actions.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The effectiveness and efficiency of business activity consists in the identification of negative structural changes, the development of a methodological apparatus for their elimination, the regulatory and legal provision of these processes, the development of regulatory mechanisms, the identification of responsible persons and a clear communication process between them. Thus, the key to overcoming negative structural changes in the economy can be: strengthening of state management and regulation; balancing market self-regulation at the national, regional and local levels; state initiative and participation in regional transformation processes; development of theoretical and methodological approaches and principles to overcome negative shifts in the development of the country and its regions.

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