МЕТОДИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ОЦІНЮВАНЯ ДЕРЖАВНОГО СЕЛЕКТИВНОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ТОВАРНИХ РИНКІВ ТА ІНСТИТУЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ ОРГАНІВ ВЛАДИ

Актуальність. В умовах викликів і загроз безпекового середовища зростає роль держави в координації, проєктуванні й контролі резильєнтного соціально-економічного розвитку, у впровадженні національної системи стійкості. Забезпечення ефективності державного управління обумовлює необхідність розробки нового методичного забезпечення для оцінювання селективного регулювання товарних ринків та вибору критеріїв таких оцінок. У умовах нестабільності класичні теоретичні підходи до оцінювання регуляторної політики змінюються. У ворожий і поворожий період у Україні здійснюється поетапне впровадження національної системи стійкості, яка має забезпечити функціонування шести базових елементів, у т.ч. інституційної стійкості. Водночас не вирішеним залишається питання методичного забезпечення функціонування національної системи стійкості, що актуалізує нові теоретико-методичні розробки в цій площині.

Мета та завдання. Метою статті є обґрунтування методичного забезпечення для оцінювання ефективності селективного регулювання товарних ринків та інституційної стійкості органів влади, як методико-аналітичного базису для коригування державної політики в ворожий і поворожий періоди. Завдання дослідження: розробити систему кількісних індикаторів для оцінювання державного селективного регулювання товарних ринків; визначити взаємозв’язок між індикаторами та європейською практикою Better Regulation; обґрунтувати компоненти інституційної стійкості органів влади та її базові критерії; встановити циклічність процесів комплексного оцінювання селективного регулювання товарних ринків на основі європейського досвіду; показати вплив державного регулювання на резильєнтність товарних ринків.

Матеріали та методи. Результати теоретичного узагальнення наукових праць і методичних підходів у сфері державного регулювання товарних ринків та резильєнтності економічних систем, що висвітлені в публікаціях фундаментального й прикладного характеру, а також положення європейської практики Better Regulation формують інформаційний та методичний базис дослідження. Для вирішення поставлених завдань використано такі методи: узагальнення, системний аналіз, індукція, дедукція, синтез, групування, абстрактно-логічний.

Результати. Розроблено методичні рекомендації до оцінювання ефективності державного селективного регулювання товарних ринків, які посідали дві групи індикаторів. Перша група кількісних індикаторів включала дві підгрупи показників, що дозволяють оцінити економічні (відтворювальний і податковий), соціальний та екологічні ефекти від реалізації регуляторних механізмів і заходів, а також рентабельність їх впровадження. Показано, що авторські методичні рекомендації розвивають інструментарій оцінки впливу Better Regulation у ринковому вимірі, дозволяючи визначити зміни доданої вартості для різних товарних ринків або їх секторів у просторовому вимірі.

Друга група якісних індикаторів орієнтована на визначення інституційної стійкості органів державної влади. Обґрунтовано доцільність шкільного внутрішньої і зовнішньої компонент інституційної стійкості, які визначають її природу та відображаються в критеріях оцінювання. Здійснено трансформацію
METHODICAL PROVISION FOR EVALUATION OF STATE SELECTIVE REGULATION OF COMMODITY MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONAL RESILIENCE OF GOVERNMENT BODIES

Topicality. In the conditions of challenges and threats of the security environment, the role of the state in the coordination, design and control of resilient socio-economic development, in the implementation of the national system of stability is growing. Ensuring the effectiveness of public administration necessitates the development of a new methodical support for evaluating the selective regulation of commodity markets and choosing the criteria for such evaluation. In conditions of instability, classical theoretical approaches to the assessment of regulatory policy are changing. In the war and post-war periods in Ukraine, the national system of stability is gradually implemented, which should ensure the functioning of six basic elements, including institutional stability. At the same time, the issue of methodological support for the functioning of the national system of stability, which actualizes new theoretical and methodological developments in this area, remains unresolved.

Aim and tasks. The purpose of the article is to justify methodical provision for evaluating the effectiveness of selective regulation of commodity markets and institutional resilience of authorities, as a methodological and analytical basis for adjusting state policy in the war and post-war periods. Research task: to develop a system of quantitative indicators for evaluating state selective regulation of commodity markets; determine the relationship between the indicators and the European practice of Better Regulation; justify the components of institutional resilience of authorities and its basic criteria; to establish the cyclicality of the processes of complex evaluation and selective
regulation of commodity markets based on European experience; show the influence of state regulation on the resilience of commodity markets.

Materials and Methods. The results of the theoretical generalization of scientific works and methodological approaches in the field of state regulation of commodity markets and the resilience of economic systems, highlighted in publications of a fundamental and applied nature, as well as the provisions of European Better Regulation practice, form the informational and methodological basis of the research. The following methods were used to solve the tasks: generalization, system analysis, induction, deduction, synthesis, grouping, abstract-logical.

Research results. Methodical recommendations for evaluating the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets have been developed, which combined two groups of indicators. The first group of quantitative indicators included two subgroups of indicators that allow to assess the economic (reproduction and fiscal), social and environmental effects of the implementation of regulatory mechanisms and measures, as well as the profitability of their implementation. It is shown that the author's methodical recommendations develop the Better Regulation "impact assessment" toolkit in the market dimension, allowing to determine changes in added value for different commodity markets or their sectors in the spatial dimension.

The second group of qualitative indicators is focused on determining the institutional resilience of state authorities. The expediency of distinguishing the internal and external components of institutional stability, which determine its nature and are reflected in the evaluation criteria, is substantiated. The basic criteria of institutional stability of state authorities were typified according to three dimensions: state stability, functioning and development. It is emphasized that resilient authorities at different levels can ensure market resilience.

It is substantiated that a comprehensive evaluation of the functioning and regulation of commodity markets should be embedded in the adaptive process of development and implementation of state policy in conditions of instability. The cyclicity of the processes of comprehensive evaluation and selective regulation of commodity markets is determined, which correlates with the key principles and practices of Better Regulation of EU. It is shown that the introduction of selective regulation mechanisms will allow to increase the "acquired" resilience of commodity markets. The need to implement new tools of adaptive regulation, including selective, related to Better Regulation in its focus and impact assessment procedure.

Conclusion. The scientific novelty of the conducted research consists in the development of methodical recommendations for evaluating the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets based on a reproducible approach using the indicator of market added value; in the substantiation of the essence and components of the institutional stability of the authorities, its basic criteria in three aspects (stability of the condition, functioning and development), as a methodical basis for expert evaluation. The applied significance of the author's methodical support is determined by the possibility of its use by state authorities of various levels in the course of justifying the mechanisms and measures of selective regulation of commodity markets, development of programs and strategies for sustainable reproduction development of commodity markets in the war and post-war periods.

Keywords: commodity markets, selective regulation, government bodies, evaluation, indicators, added value, institutional stability, market resilience.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. In the conditions of challenges and threats of the security environment, the role of the state in coordination, planning, design and control of sustainable and resilient socio-economic and spatial development, in the implementation of the national system of stability and strategic priorities of the post-war economic recovery of Ukraine is increasing. The experience of the post-war development of foreign countries determines the expediency of choosing a mobilization model of economic development with an increase in the coordinating and regulatory role of the state in the functioning of strategic commodity markets. Ensuring the effectiveness of public administration and the use of new adaptive tools necessitates the development of new methodological support for the assessment of selective regulation of commodity markets and the selection of criteria for such an assessment.

In theory, the purpose of regulatory policy is to introduce improvements measured in terms of efficiency. It is about maximizing the net benefits that regulatory measures can bring to society. Such a task requires evaluating both the benefits and costs of regulation and maximizing the difference between them. If all groups of society are approached in the same way, then the calculation of benefits and costs corresponds to the direct maximization of economic efficiency. In contrast, the benefits to poorer population groups can be taken into account with different weights; with such an approach, it is possible to take into account a larger number of factors, and not only the efficiency itself (Viscusi et al., 2004).

In modern conditions of instability, classical theoretical approaches to the assessment of regulatory policy are changing, which actualizes the task of updating the methodical toolkit. In the war and post-war periods in Ukraine, the national system of stability is gradually implemented, which should ensure the functioning of six basic elements. Among them is institutional stability, i.e. the guaranteed effectiveness and capacity for the full functioning of the system of state authorities (Concept of ensuring the national system of
Analysis of recent publications on the problem. The methodological principles of state regulation of the economy and commodity markets are considered in the works of V. Geits, Y. Kindzersky, J. Keynes, V. Lyashenko, T. Ostashko, F. Perru, V. Sidenko, P. Samuelson, Y. Tinbergen, A. Chuhno, J. Schumpeter and other researchers. The theoretical principles of selective regulation of commodity market systems and their sustainable development were studied in the works of B. Burkynskyi, M. Tarakanov, A. Shcherbak, N. Andreeva and other scientists of the Institute of Market and Economic&Ecological Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Burkynskyi et al., 2022; Burkynskyi et al., 2023; Burkynskyi et al., 2020).

According to Y. Kindzerskyi, in the post-war period, an important task of the state should be to support the capacity of traditional and create new markets for industrial products for the domestic producer, using the tools of protectionism, using the potential of state consumption (public procurement, state order). At the same time, state policy should be endogenously directed, i.e., focus, first of all, on meeting domestic consumer and investment needs at the expense of own production, and only then on the needs of the world market (Kindzerskyi, 2023).

In modern conditions, there is a transformation of the theory regarding the unconditional superiority of the market in the creation of material goods, in which the state can only be a supplement to overcome its «failures». According to V. Sydenko, the intervention of states and their international associations in the mechanisms of functioning of markets is increasing now, as the latter are losing their ability to effectively self-regulate. Markets have become so large in volume, diversified and dependent on various parameters of the economic and social environment that their stability cannot be ensured without the interaction of different levels of management. The active economic role of states in shaping the market environment, as well as directing development in promising directions, becomes a key prerequisite for survival in a global competitive environment. This is objectively determined state protectionism (Sydenko, 2023).

Therefore, the role of the state in ensuring the stability of the functioning of commodity markets and the implementation of strategic priorities for the development of Ukraine increases in view not only of security risks and limited resources in the post-war period, but also of new trends in the global competitive environment and the transition of foreign countries from passive protection to active protectionism.

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. Existing scientific developments related to the methodology of state regulation mainly reveal the theory and mechanisms of regulation of the economy, its specific sectors and commodity markets, taking into account their specifics and period of development. At the same time, the issue of methodical assessment of the effectiveness of state regulation of commodity markets, in particular, instruments of selective regulation in conditions of instability, remains insufficiently researched. The category "institutional resilience" also needs new research in the context of methodological support for the functioning of the national system of stability. These circumstances determined the purpose and task of the research.

Formulation of research objectives (problem statement). The purpose of the article – substantiation of methodical provision for evaluating the effectiveness of selective regulation of commodity markets and institutional resilience of authorities, as a methodical and analytical basis for adjusting state policy in the war and post-war periods – outlined the following tasks:

– to develop a system of quantitative indicators for evaluating state selective regulation of commodity markets;
– determine the relationship between the proposed indicators and the European practice of Better Regulation;
– justify the components of institutional stability of authorities and its basic criteria in the context of the regulatory approach;
– to establish the cyclical nature of the processes of comprehensive assessment and selective regulation of commodity markets based on European experience;
– show the impact of state selective regulation on the resilience of commodity markets.

Materials and Methods. The results of the theoretical generalization of scientific works and methodological approaches in the field of state regulation of commodity markets and the resilience of economic systems, highlighted in publications of a fundamental and applied nature, as well as the provisions of European Better Regulation practice, form the informational and methodological basis of the research. The following methods were used to
solve the tasks: generalization, system analysis, induction, deduction, synthesis, grouping, abstract-

logical.

An outline of the main results and their justification. Measuring the effectiveness of the regulation of commodity markets constitutes the final stage of the methodological basis for a comprehensive assessment of the functioning and regulation of commodity markets on the basis of resilience. The purpose of these methodological recommendations is to determine the degree of (stabilizing, neutral or destructive) regulatory influence on the reproduction processes of resource-generating sectors ("growth points") and flow "gaps" of commodity markets, to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the profitability (unprofitability) of state regulatory measures and to forecast their parameters. It is about state selective regulation of commodity markets. Given that the main criterion for the efficiency of adjacent market systems is the optimization of the total market added value, it is rational to evaluate the effectiveness of regulatory measures by changing this criterion and related indicators. Therefore, the proposed methodical recommendations for evaluating the selective regulation of commodity markets are based on the synthesis of a reproducible approach with an emphasis on added value and a regulatory approach with an emphasis on tax effects.

The system of indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
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<th>System of indicators for performance evaluation state selective regulation of commodity markets*</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indexes</strong></td>
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<td>1. Effects of implementation of mechanisms and measures of selective regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The reproductive effect of the implementation of selective regulation measures</td>
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<td>2. Tax effect from the introduction of mechanisms and measures of selective regulation</td>
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<td>3. Social effect of the implementation of selective regulation measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Environmental effect of the implementation of selective regulation measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Profitability of implementation of mechanisms and measures of selective regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Profit (loss) from the implementation of regulatory measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Profitability of selective regulation of commodity markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Reproducible profitability of selective regulation of commodity markets</td>
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<td>4. Social profitability of selective regulation of commodity markets</td>
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*Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of: Burkynskyi & Nikishyna, 2020; Nikishyna, 2014.
It includes two subgroups of indicators that allow to evaluate the economic (reproductive and tax), social and environmental effects of the implementation of regulatory mechanisms, as well as the profitability of their implementation.

The first subgroup of indicators characterizes the change in general indicators of commodity markets (added value, tax revenues from entities of the constituent sectors and wages of employees) as a result of the implementation of a certain regulatory mechanism or measure. The basic indicators of this group, which assess the degree of state influence on the reproductive processes of the commodity market, are reproductive and social effects. The reproduction effect determines the growth of the total added value in the commodity market after the introduction of a mechanism or measure of selective regulation. It should be noted that the management influence on the leading sectors may be accompanied by a decrease in added value in some sectors (for example, intermediary, sales) and its growth in other sectors (in particular, processing), while the cumulative result of sectoral changes of the indicator is its cumulative growth in the commodity market, that is, achieving a positive reproductive effect. This statement is valid for other types of effects as well (see Table 1).

The tax effect determines the increase in tax revenues from the subjects of commodity markets after the implementation of state regulatory measures and is a quantitative measure of its economic interests. The social effect measures the social result of the regulatory activity of the state in the market dimension. As a multifaceted category, the social effect characterizes the improvement of the quality of life and well-being of society, the improvement of working conditions, the preservation (growth) of jobs, etc. For its quantitative measurement, in the methodological recommendations, it is proposed to use the increase in wages of employees in the sectors of commodity markets after the implementation of state regulatory mechanisms and measures. The ecological effect determines the ecological result of state regulation, that is, the reduction of the negative impact on the environment due to the reduction of the volume of generated waste, carbon dioxide emissions, etc. and the growth of «green» added value (in particular, through the formation of circular value chains) of the subjects of commodity markets after the introduction of regulatory selective measures.

The second subgroup of indicators combined three types of profitability of selective regulation of commodity markets (see Table 1). The state’s profit is calculated as the difference between its income and expenses for the implementation of measures and is an indicator of the profitability or unprofitability of budget support. The profitability of selective regulation determines the amount of state profit received per UAH 1. funds invested in the implementation of regulatory mechanisms and measures. The reproduction profitability of the selective regulation of commodity markets measures the amount of market added value, which accounts for 1 hryvnia budgetary expenses. The social profitability of selective regulation determines the amount of wages of workers employed in the sectors of the commodity market, which accounts for 1 hryvnia budget expenditures, and is an indicator of the realization of the economic interests of society.

It should be noted that the first subgroup of the system of indicators for measuring the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets (see Table 1) is interconnected through the added value indicator with the first group of indicators for evaluating the dynamics, structure and redistribution of added value in commodity market systems. Therefore, the achievement of positive reproductive and social effects, as a result of selective regulatory influence on the reproductive processes of the commodity market, indicates the coordination of the economic interests of the state, business entities and workers employed in the relevant market sectors.

The determination of the reproductive effect of the introduction of selective regulatory measures correlates with the European practice Better Regulation, one of the tools of which is the assessment of the impact of state intervention in terms of achieving goals, economic efficiency and proportionality of actual costs to benefits, compliance with current and new needs, and also obtaining added value for the EU. The criterion for evaluating the changes in the situation as a result of the intervention is the added value of the EU. The procedure should give an estimate of the added value of the EU for individuals and enterprises, in appropriate cases – for different territories (rural, urban, cross-border, remote regions) (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3; Better Regulation Toolbox, 2021, November 3). Therefore, it can be argued that the author’s methodological recommendations (see Table 1) develop the toolkit of «impact assessment» of the Better Regulation European technology in the market dimension, allowing to determine changes in added value for different commodity markets or their sectors in the spatial dimension.
It should be noted that the recommendations of the EU Commission also provide an assessment of the impact from the point of view of society as a whole, taking into account the relevant distributional consequences and the cumulative burden on individuals or their groups (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3). This direction is manifested in such indicators as the social effect of the introduction of regulatory measures and the social profitability of selective regulation, reflecting the implementation of European experience.

The distinguishing feature of better EU regulation is its focus on purpose, that is, the creation of legislation that achieves its objectives while being effective, easy to comply with and with the least burden. Selective regulation is also targeted, providing for a targeted impact on certain objects ("growth points" of the relevant market or its flow "gaps") (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3). This means a certain kinship between selective and Better Regulation, the possibility of using Better Regulation tools in management technologies based on a selective approach. On the other hand, the EU Commission's impact assessment system follows an integrated approach that assesses the economic, social and environmental consequences of a range of policy options, thus integrating sustainability into EU policy-making and SDG implementation (Better Regulation Toolbox, 2021, November 3). This approach correlates with the methodological approach to the comprehensive assessment of the functioning of commodity markets on the basis of stability and is a development of European practices in the market dimension.

In general, the proposed methodical recommendations for evaluating the state selective regulation of commodity markets allow monitoring the rational use of budget funds, determining priority areas of funding, choosing the most effective mechanism or measure of selective regulation from a set of alternatives, and forecasting their parameters. In general, the system of indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of selective regulation of commodity markets combined 8 indicators that are directly or indirectly related to the dynamics of changes in market added value before and after the introduction of regulatory measures, assessing the reverse reaction of commodity markets to the administrative influence of the state. The information field for the calculation of indicators is the official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, its ministries and departments, information and analytical services and agencies, etc.

The final stage of evaluating the regulation of commodity markets is the determination of the institutional resilience of government bodies. The term "institutional resilience" is used in the Concept of ensuring national stability; together with the guaranteed efficiency and capacity for the full functioning of the system of state bodies, it is one of the basic elements, the effectiveness of which should ensure the national system of stability (Concept of ensuring the national system of stability, 2021, September 27). Strengthening "institutional capacity" is a fundamental prerequisite for the implementation of the Recovery Plan of Ukraine (Recovery Plan of Ukraine, 2022, July 5), which is evidence of the importance of its achievement in the war and post-war periods.

In the theory, there are various definitions of institutional resilience that reflect a certain sphere of economic activity. Thus, in the field of nature management, institutional stability is defined as a set of properties of institutions to perform their own functions in the conditions of a drastic change in the influence of the environment (Degtyar, 2013). In the field of public administration, the key features of institutional stability are the ability of the system (object) to resist threats, adapt to their action and changing conditions (Kovbasyuk, 2022, Jyly 28), that is, a security approach is used.

In our opinion, institutional stability has internal and external components that determine its nature and are reflected in the evaluation criteria (Fig. 1). The internal component determines the ability of the system of state authorities to quickly recover from crisis situations, adapt to changes in the security environment, and fully function in the face of challenges and threats. The external component of institutional stability characterizes the effectiveness of interaction and communication of the state government with other subjects of the national system of stability, in particular, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, civil society institutes, with the help of purposeful methods and mechanisms of interaction to ensure the functioning of the main spheres of society's life before, during and after the onset of a crisis situation. In general, it is about the formation of a national system of stability (Concept of ensuring the national system of stability, 2021). To assess the institutional stability of state authorities, we suggest using the methodology of determining the basic criteria of resilience of O.O. Reznikova (Reznikova, 2021), with the addition of two groups of stability (state and functioning) with a third – stability of development. The selection of criteria was carried out taking into account the features of
the object of stability (the system of state authorities) through the prism of the resilience of commodity markets (specific stability). The results of the conducted research are summarized in Table 2.

![Institutional resilience diagram](image)

**Fig. 1. Components of institutional resilience of government bodies***

*Author's development.

The internal component of institutional stability reflects the reliability, adaptability, flexibility and other parameters of the units and the state institution as a whole (see Table 2). The criteria for the stability of the functioning of a certain government body include operational restoration and restructuring of the structure of subdivisions in the face of challenges and threats, rapid changes in their functions and tasks, flexible response to unexpected changes in the external environment, readiness to change the composition of regulatory measures depending on changes in the parameters of the object of regulation in crisis situations. Sustainable development involves improving the parameters of the organization, in particular, optimizing the structure of its divisions, grouping similar functions to ensure economy, compatibility of the organization with the norms of international law, in particular, European law, taking into account the European integration vector of the state. An important place among the criteria of sustainability of development is the effectiveness of internal communications in a state institution. It is about the development of horizontal network interaction, the support and development of social capital within the authorities, that is, the spread of new practices of power-subordinate relations in conditions of instability.

The external component of institutional stability reflects the connections of state institutions of different levels both among themselves and with the institutions of markets, civil society, international organizations, the stability of inter-institutional interactions and their development (see Table 2). The criteria for sustainability of functioning include, in particular, the coordination of management actions between authorities at different levels, the establishment of reliable channels of communication between state structures and the institutions of markets and civil society, and their creation of joint capabilities to resist threats. The sustainability of development involves improving the parameters of state administration in dynamics, increasing its efficiency, the emergence of new and strengthening of existing connections between various institutions, the formation of feedback connections between them, the development of international cooperation. In the conditions of challenges and threats, the criterion for the stability of the functioning of state institutions is the development and implementation of adaptive regulatory mechanisms by them, the criterion for the stability of development is the formation of a coherent system of preventive and adaptive measures, which integrates strategic forecasting, which is provided for, in particular, by EU institutions (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3; Industry 5.0., 2022, January, 13). The inter-institutional context of Better Regulation defines various obligations of institutions regarding the implementation of high-quality EU legislation (Better Regulation Toolbox, 2021, November 3). This is evidence of the importance of effective coordination and interaction of authorities at different levels as an external component of institutional stability (see Table 2).
Typification of the basic criteria of institutional resilience of government bodies in the context of the regulatory approach*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Components of stability</th>
<th>Criteria of stability of the state</th>
<th>Stability criteria functioning</th>
<th>Criteria of sustainability of development</th>
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<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>✓ Reliability of the structure of subdivisions; ✓ compliance of the structure with its tasks and functions; ✓ adaptability of units and the organization as a whole; ✓ availability of alternative plans and action strategies.</td>
<td>✓ Operational restoration and restructuring of the structure of units in the conditions of challenges; ✓ quick change of functions and tasks; ✓ flexible response to unexpected changes; ✓ readiness to change the composition of regulatory measures.</td>
<td>✓ Optimizing the structure of the unit; ✓ grouping of functions of the same type; ✓ effectiveness of communications in the organization; ✓ compatibility with norms of international law.</td>
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<td>➢ Connections between authorities at the central, regional and local levels; ➢ interaction of state bodies and market institutions; ➢ interaction of state institutions with communities, etc. social groups; ➢ interaction of authorities with international organizations; ➢ trust in the authorities.</td>
<td>➢ Coordination of management actions between authorities of different levels; ➢ creation of joint capabilities to counter threats; ➢ establishment of reliable communication channels of authorities with institutions of markets and civil society; ➢ readiness to respond at different levels; ➢ formation of adaptive mechanisms and measures to counter challenges and threats at different levels.</td>
<td>➢ Increasing the efficiency of management of authorities at different levels; ➢ emergence of new and strengthening of existing connections between various institutions; ➢ formation of feedback; ➢ coordinated system of preventive and adaptive measures, strategic forecasting; ➢ development of international cooperation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: developed by the authors on the basis of: Kovbasiuk, 2021; Reznikova, 2021; Bourbeau, 2013.

To ensure the stability of the functioning of commodity markets in conditions of instability, management subjects (state authorities) must form internal and external institutional stability. Market resilience can be ensured by resilient authorities at different levels. On the other hand, institutional stability, which determines the effectiveness of inter-institutional connections, interactions and communications, is the foundation of the national system of stability. To assess institutional stability, it is advisable to use indicators within the basic criteria (see Table 2) based on the method of expert assessments.

It should be noted that a comprehensive assessment of both the functioning of commodity markets and their regulation should be embedded in the adaptive process of development and implementation of state policy in conditions of instability (Fig. 2).

The results of evaluating the functioning of commodity markets form an analytical basis for the development and implementation of mechanisms and measures of selective regulation of relevant markets. The next stage involves evaluating the effectiveness of these regulatory mechanisms, based on the results of which adjustments are made to state policy, changes in the set of measures, interactions between state bodies and various institutions, and strategic forecasting of the main market parameters. We have cyclical processes of complex assessment and selective regulation of commodity markets (see Fig. 2). Assessment is an integral part of adaptive management, it should be carried out constantly during the implementation of state policy, providing information essential for its adjustment (Burkynskyi et al., 2022).
One of the key principles of the Better Regulation, in addition to a comprehensive, consistent and proportional approach, is a participatory approach. It provides that all stakeholders (experts, individuals or groups affected by the regulations) should be able to contribute to policy making by expressing their views and providing relevant data. Stakeholder consultation is an important element in the preparation and revision of EU policy, which is based on openness and participation (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3). Taking into account the European experience of Better Regulation, it is appropriate to involve various stakeholders in the processes of policy evaluation and adjustment (see Fig. 2), which will contribute to increasing the external institutional stability of state authorities (see Table 2).

It should be noted that the assessment procedure is integrated into the EU's Better regulation and involves three stages: assessment, suitability testing and assessment of the impact of formal institutions. In the first stage, evidence is collected on how a certain intervention worked (or is working) and whether there were unexpected effects not taken into account in the adopted act. A fitness test is a comprehensive assessment of a policy area that addresses how the set of relevant legislation has contributed to the achievement of policy objectives. In the third phase, evidence is collected to assess whether future EU legislative actions are justified, how they can best be designed to achieve policy objectives, and how the expected results will be monitored and evaluated (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3; Better Regulation Toolbox, 2021, November 3).

The European practice of Better Regulation proves the importance of integrating evaluation into public administration for more effective achievement of regulatory policy goals. It can be argued that the inclusion of a comprehensive assessment of the functioning and regulation of commodity markets in the cyclical process of their selective regulation (see Fig. 2) correlates with the key principles and practices of "better regulation" and its development in the market dimension.

One of the main consequences of the positive impact of selective regulation by state authorities is
the formation of "acquired" resilience of commodity markets and an increase in general market resilience (Fig. 3). The basis of the system of adjacent commodity markets is formed by "built-in" resilience, represented by the potential of state and market institutions, society, communities, various stakeholders, which allows it to resist challenges and adapt to changes in the external environment. The corresponding potential of the market system can be increased due to the targeted influence of state selective regulation on certain objects ("growth points" of commodity markets or discontinuities in flow processes), or the synergistic effect of the interaction of state authorities with other institutions (strengthening of the external component of institutional stability). This added value constitutes "acquired" resilience.

![Diagram of market resilience types](image)

**Fig. 3. Types of market resilience according to their origin**
*Source: developed by the authors based on (Reznikova, 2021; Fjader, 2014, April).*

Purposeful selective influence of state authorities and their interaction with market institutions, society, communities, and other stakeholders can change the level of stability of commodity markets. In theory, the relevant processes are determined by the laws of adaptive behavior of systems and adaptive management.

Complex systems have an *adaptive development cycle* that alternates between slow and gradual stages of growth and accumulation, as well as shorter periods of reorganization that create opportunities for innovation. Intervening at different stages of the adaptive cycle can have different consequences for the development of the system. Therefore, representatives of the Alliance for Stability L. Gunderson, C. Yjlling and S. Light claim that there is a certain «window of opportunity» for response – a period within the adaptive cycle during which the effectiveness of targeted influence will be the highest (Gunderson et al., 1995). Therefore, in order to develop the mechanisms and measures of selective regulation, aimed at increasing the resilience of the commodity market, it is necessary to establish the stage of its adaptive cycle, which will ensure the highest effectiveness of the measures in the specified period of time.

The task of implementing adaptive management in public administration is actualized in conditions of instability. Thus, Industry 5.0 emphasizes that decision-making processes in the public sector are not synchronized with the speed, uncertainty and imperative of transformations. As a result, there are new demands on the government, including an improved ability to quickly respond to changing circumstances. The EU provides for the use of new Better Regulation tools, in particular, adaptive regulation, focused not only on forecasting economic development trends, but also on "proactive shaping of the future" (Industry 5.0., 2022, January, 13).

Ensuring the stability of the functioning of Ukrainian commodity markets in the war and post-war periods involves the application of mechanisms and measures of selective regulation, which has an adaptive nature, since it takes into account certain system restrictions (for example, commodity and territorial restrictions), the state of the relevant market in a certain time period, the complex influence of a set of internal and external factors and security risks. Selective regulation of commodity markets is a tool of adaptive
management, which should be based on a multifaceted assessment procedure - both the state of a certain commodity market and the impact of regulatory instruments on it, including institutional (see Fig. 2). This approach will make it possible to increase the "acquired" resilience of commodity markets (see Fig. 3) and to get closer to the practice of Better Regulation of the EU, in which the principle of "first assess" is applied during each revision of the legislation (Better Regulation Guidelines, 2021, November 3).

Conclusions and perspectives of further research. Methodical recommendations for evaluating the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets have been developed, which combined two groups of indicators. The first group of quantitative indicators included two subgroups of indicators that allow to assess the economic (reproduction and fiscal), social and environmental effects of the implementation of regulatory mechanisms and measures, as well as the profitability of their implementation. The evaluation system combined 8 indicators, which are related to the dynamics of changes in market or sectoral added value before and after the introduction of regulatory measures, assessing the reverse reaction of commodity markets to the selective influence of the state. The link between the reproductive effect of the introduction of selective regulatory measures and the European practice of Better Regulation is emphasized, where the criterion for assessing changes in the situation as a result of the intervention is the added value of the EU. The author's methodological guidelines develop Better Regulation's "impact assessment" toolset in the market dimension, allowing to determine changes in added value for different commodity markets or their sectors in the spatial dimension.

The second group of qualitative indicators is focused on determining the institutional stability of state authorities. The expediency of distinguishing the internal and external components of institutional stability, which determine its nature and are reflected in the evaluation criteria, is substantiated. Based on the methodology of O.O. Reznikova, the basic criteria of institutional stability (internal and external) of state authorities were typified according to three dimensions: state stability, functioning and development. Emphasis is placed on the importance of effective interactions and communications of authorities with institutions of markets and society, the emergence of new and strengthening of existing ties between various institutions, the organization of a system of preventive and adaptive measures in conditions of instability. It is emphasized that resilient authorities at different levels can ensure market resilience.

Unconditional advantages of the developed methodical support for evaluating the regulation of commodity markets are as follows: (1) significant regulatory capacity of indicators, the possibility of their use as an analytical justification of management decisions in the market dimension; (2) the interrelationship of indicators with the dynamics of changes in market added value before and after the introduction of regulatory measures, which makes it possible to assess the reverse reaction of commodity markets to the selective regulatory influence of the state; (3) the possibility of forming different scenarios of managerial influence and choosing the most effective mechanism of selective regulation from a set of alternatives; (4) monitoring the rational use of budget funds based on feedback from the objects of selective regulation.

It is substantiated that a comprehensive assessment of the functioning and regulation of commodity markets should be embedded in the adaptive process of development and implementation of state policy in conditions of instability. The cyclicity of the processes of complex evaluation and selective regulation of commodity markets is determined, which correlates with the key principles and practices of Better Regulation of the EU. The introduction of selective regulation mechanisms, which are based on the results of a comprehensive assessment of the dynamics of commodity markets, will allow to increase their "acquired" resilience, which, together with built-in resilience, forms the overall potential of market resilience. It is emphasized that in the conditions of challenges and threats there is a need to implement adaptive management, new tools of adaptive regulation, including selective, related to Better Regulation in its focus and impact assessment procedure.

The scientific novelty of the conducted research consists in the development of methodical recommendations for evaluating the effectiveness of state selective regulation of commodity markets based on a reproducible approach using the indicator of market added value; in substantiating the essence and components of the institutional stability of government bodies, its basic criteria in three aspects (stability of the state, functioning and development), as a methodical basis for expert evaluation; the assertion that the introduction of selective regulation mechanisms allows to increase the "acquired" resilience of commodity markets in conditions of instability is proven. The applied
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