

ANALYTICAL FORMULATION OF THE STATE MACROECONOMIC PROGRAMS DEVELOPMENT



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The paper assesses the basic tools of state economic planning and forecasting, which importance in the period of market instability of the global and national scale significantly increases. The authors examine the legal and regulatory frameworks, effective instruments of state economic programming in Ukraine; analyze the strategic objectives and priorities of the country's macroeconomic development.

Key Words: macroeconomic stability, public policy, planning, forecasting, Ukraine.

Economic crises always increase the interests to macroeconomic theories of cycles, inflation, employment, poverty, pricing and competition, economic growth and social welfare.

As noted by the American scientist of Mankiw, G. (1990, 1997) "the prosperity of the economy never comes of itself but is always the result of a well thought out public policy, which, in turn, depends on the level of understanding of people and public mechanism of the market functioning" (Mankiw, Romer & Weil, 1990).

In fact state active influence became the basic line of the modernized market economic systems to develop national economy. Currently, the unregulated power market in the world does not exist. Major levers of government control are prognostication and planning of socio-economic development. The necessity of prognostication and planning in the market economy conditions is predefined, first of all, by state activity in market relations, by inability of market economy to self-regulate (foremost in the period of crises); by public character of production; by complication of international, inter-branch and regional connections; by the necessity of maintenance the rational proportions for a national economy.

In modern science and practice sufficiently specific and unambiguous understanding of the nature and prognosis prediction is forming. Law of Ukraine "On state forecasting and elaboration of programs of economic and social development of Ukraine", which in the first years of Ukraine independence legislatively defined legal, economic and organizational principles of the forecast and program documents for national, territorial and industrial development. The Law set the following definition: "National forecasting of economic and social development is a scientifically based prediction of directions of countrys' specific economic sectors or individual administrative units, possible state of the economy and social sphere in the future, as well as alternative ways and terms of achieving the parameters of economic and social development" (Law of Ukraine on March 23, 2000 N 1602-III).

To predict the economic, social, political and other trends, scientists distinguish the following methods:

- extrapolation, which provides distribution and real past patterns, connections and relationships for the future;
- interpolation method - determination of intermediate values of the function on the basis of some known values;
- constructing scenarios - the establishment of a logical sequence of events to determine the alternatives of the object;
- statistical modeling - design and analysis models (mathematical equations that describe the relationships, structural and functional parameters of the research object) that are based on statistical data;
- causal modeling (based on establishing causation known events, events);
- operational modeling (based on the application of mathematical tools of operations research);
- imitation - building mathematical models to study and forecast verification solutions;
- games (used to direct the planned research, and verification for example);
- collective idea generation ("brain storm");
- collective peer review method, involving coordination of expert opinion on certain areas of the situation;
- Delphi method, which involves anonymous survey of experts writing in several rounds;
- individual expert predictions - using assessments "expert leader" in a particular field of forecasting;
- historical analogy based on the transfer of patterns of similar events by time or other areas of knowledge;
- contextual mapping - systematic examination of the object by successive or combined review, analysis and synthesis of all plausible combinations of its components; wood construction purposes (by splitting the object of knowledge on elements structures hierarchically interrelated);

- expert survey, based on completing the special cards developed in relation to specific issues;
- networked graphs - definition of "critical nodes" of development, the shortest routes traffic to a specific purpose;
- analysis mutual influences that involves the use of matrices events that influence the development of the situation or form the basis of the study of certain problems (Babayev, 2011).

Based on the huge economic and social losses that Ukraine suffered during the time of independence, and especially in the last three years the share of the informal sector held steady at 50-52%, and decreased slightly to 47% in 2016. This situation caused by extremely tax reform of 2011-2012 that virtually paralyzed the small and medium business in the country and by the absence of effective reform of the tax system after the Revolution of dignity. As a result, revenues significantly decreased, because almost half of the working capital was ejected in the shadow economy (Forsite Ukraine's economy, 2015).

Thus, the main task of Ukrainian state in 2016 is to achieve macroeconomic stability and to avoid of similar financial crisis in the future. Following objectives of the National development today can be set:

1. Reformation of public finances control system.

One of reasons of permanent crises in the field of Ukraine public finances is an absence of operating rules that would limit possibilities for the irresponsible expense of money and would provide tax efficiency. The off-grade planning of charges from the side of managers of money results in subzero efficiency of the use of money and bad quality of state services. The strong role of Ministry of finance, observance of hard budget constraints, effective use of money and introduction of the medium-term budgetary planning, will become safety devices from similar violations in the future (Zhurovskyy, 2011).

2. The land reform.

Current moratorium on agricultural land sale deprives peasants of their right to property and inhibits the development of the agricultural market. The introduction of the land market may become a source of strong growth in the agricultural sector and to increase the level of welfare in the countryside.

3. Deregulation and improving the investment climate.

Ukraine's big problem is the low level of investment - just over 10% of GDP, while the normal share of investment in GDP is about 20-25%. Lack of investment in Ukrainian business and the low level of foreign investment limit job creation and hinders economic growth.

4. Reformation power to the sector.

Energy markets in Ukraine long time were monopolized and have low competition that limits possibilities for any progressive development. In the same time, establishment for household understated in comparing to the market value of prices on natural gas created the powerful corruption charts related with gas.

Following targets for National economic development were implemented in 2016 (The draft plan of priority actions of the Government in 2016, 2016)

- 17 clear and understandable medium-term strategies of ministries indicators to measure Governance performance to the same standards and in cooperation with industry experts and civil society approved.

- At least 30% of organizational and administrative functions transferred from the Cabinet of Ministries and other executive bodies.

In the previous period were done:

- Draft Strategy for public administration reforms till 2020 and action plan for its implementation.

- In cooperation with the Advisory team of EU Strategy for public administration reform agreed.

- Limited submission to the Government's draft decisions for "urgent procedure" and so on.

While the country is experiencing a constant increasing in social expenditures, their distribution is not perfect. It leads to the dissipation of resources, leveling of their social effect. Also available system of social benefits is too extensive and complicated, leads to the fact that the funds are representatives of the relatively affluent population. Among the shortcomings include imperfect legal framework, which had to ensure the proper regulation of the social services quality. The threat of the entire market policies is spreading and increasing scale of the shadow economy, criminalization of economic, property and financial and banking relationships and money circulation. Means of protection from the criminalization of the economy are insufficient and ineffective (Bazhal Yu Kiliyevych et al. 2010).

Performing works on prediction of the structure of Ukraine future economy experts of Delphi come to a consensus that in time horizons 2020 - 2030 Ukraine can succeed in the international division of labor based on its geographic location, available human and natural resources, developing these clusters of national economy.

The most effective determination of progress of the large system trends can be arrived at to combinations of an experience and normative prognostication that provide both the estimation of perspective progress of economy trends and determination of ways and terms to achieve desirable economic and social development of country simultaneously.

It should be noted that universal and perfect approaches until now do not exist. There are only attempts to construct possible scenarios of development of those or other phenomena in the future. But a fundamental difference from former practice of decision of similar tasks is that methods that are used for this purpose have not quantitative, but quality character.

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Paper submitted on 19 October 2016