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CHOOSING STRUCTURAL ACCENTS OF UKRAINE'S INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVIZATION

The search for the sectoral vector of structural policies is still urgent for Ukrainian industry. Each of the sectors bears the relevant economic and social burden and therefore has a reason to claim the state support. To some extent such support exists. However, it is provided not according to the strategy of socio-economic development of the country, which would give it the economic and legal framework, but by lobbying the private interests of certain business groups. Further conservation of this trend can only deepen the conflict of interests of the society and business, and as a result slow the process of modernization and revitalization of the industry.

State policy strategy on supporting certain sectors and industries should be open and scientifically grounded. The support should be based on the sectors able to provide further structural transformation of the industrial complex, in particular improving the technological level, overcoming the raw material orientation, and deepening technological processing with an increase in value added. Therefore, the purpose of the article is to develop new approaches to the identification of priority industrial activities, the results of which will help to manage the process of changes in the structure of production directed to the creation of a modern industrial complex able to raise the country's competitiveness and provide the achievement of sustainable economic growth. To choose these sectors, the following criteria are offered: efficiency, i.e., a share of GDP that the industrial sector generates per hryvnia; manufacturing activity, namely, how rapidly the industry develops due to competitive conditions and the demand for its products; market position, in particular export orientation and import dependence of the industry in providing domestic market requirements; innovativeness, i.e., how the development of the activity will contribute to the modernization of the domestic industry in accordance with global trends.

The methodology of the integral measurement of priority activities is based on the scoring for each of the criteria adopted and their total value. The rating estimation of the priority of certain industrial activities for providing the state support is the result of the study. The proposed approach to the definition of priority will allow managing the process of structural changes and assessing the potential effect of the industrial policy on improving the industrial structure.

Keywords: industry, structural policy, industrial sectors, rating estimation.
JEL: O140, O250.

The consequences of the crisis actualized once again the scientific and practical interest in structural changes and urged on the importance of identification of possible ways of revitalizing the industry and keeping positive trends that have emerged recently.

The connection between the economic dynamics and structural processes has long ago become a postulate of the economic theory, founded by such famous scientists as N. Kondratiev [1], J. Schumpeter [2], S. Kuznets [3].

Scientific understanding of the causes and consequences of the crisis gives more and more grounds to say about the role of a structural factor in its systematic manifestation. Despite the financial nature of the crisis – "global overproduction of debts" – its manifestations and consequences gradually transformed into a large-scale deformation of almost all the basic elements of the economy, which only increased the course of crisis processes.

The source of any crisis is a contradiction. In the economy, contradictions are most clearly manifested in the structural relationship between the elements of the system. Changing, the economic structures accumulate the potential that can both contribute to the growth of the system and reduce the possibilities for its development. In the methodological plan, the study of structural proportions, especially their changes at such critical stages as crisis and post-crisis development, becomes especially urgent as it deepens the notion of the essence of structural changes as a factor of post-crisis development.

The industry, as the main producer of commodity resources, technological changes and formation of budget revenues plays a major role in the implementation of the state's economic strategy. The structural theory of the economic development assumes that the growth of an aggregate product, for example, GDP, as an indicator of the economic development, is possible under conditions of broad structural transformations of all or almost all components of an economic object. In addition, the structural policy should take into account both the conditions and prospects for the development of the national economy. With the adoption of the State Program for the Development of Domestic Production (approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on September 12, 2011 No. 1130), the Government finally decided on the state economic development strategy, which should become the basis for economic restructuring. Although the Program does not provide any specific indicators of economic development, it sets forth fair principles and guidelines concerning structural changes, increase of economic stability of the state, development of the domestic market and improvement of population welfare.

The development and adoption of the Program coincided with the period of a rather active post-crisis recovery of industrial production. However, the latest trends (the second wave of the crisis in 2011-2015) force us to take a deeper look at the problems and prospects for the industrial development, strengthen the effectiveness of the industrial policy, identify priority industries and additional mechanisms of the state influence to overcome negative trends in the post-crisis development.

This fact, as well as the recognition of the importance of industry in addressing pressing issues of inclusive and sustainable development [4, 5], explain why the domestic scientists focus their attention on the problem of the industrial policy development and mechanisms for its implementation in the context of a new industrialization based on innovation and global value chains able to improve significantly the quality and rates of the national growth [6 – 12]. However, despite serious achievements, the issue of choosing structural accents in revitalizing the Ukrainian industry remains not completely resolved because its scientific substantiation and practical

implementation require taking into account new challenges, opportunities and constraints for the Ukrainian economy, as well as medium-term prospects for its development.

The aim of the researches is to develop new approaches to the identification of priority types of industrial activity, the results of which will allow managing the process of changing the structure of production towards the creation of a modern industrial complex capable of enhancing the country's competitiveness and ensuring a sustainable economic growth.

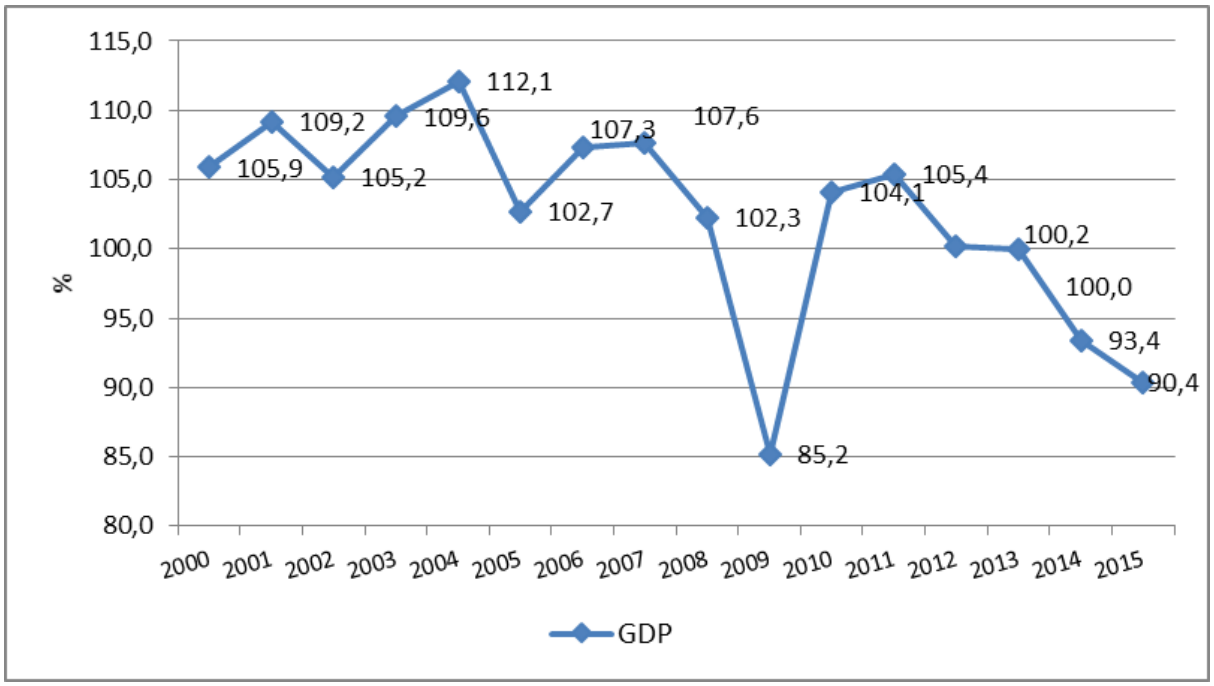
Economic processes are almost always of a cyclic nature. Except general economic conditions, they are based on seasonality, market conditions and technological changes. Political events or other factors may also play an important role in shaping economic trends. In Ukraine, only for the last decade such fluctuations have been noted repeatedly, which can be clearly seen in the trends of indices of GDP and industrial output for 2000-2015 (Figure 1). Their annual peg, for example, closely coincides with the holding of regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada and of the President of Ukraine. This gives grounds to believe that the slowdown in industrial development and the economy as a whole was due in no small part to the election campaign.

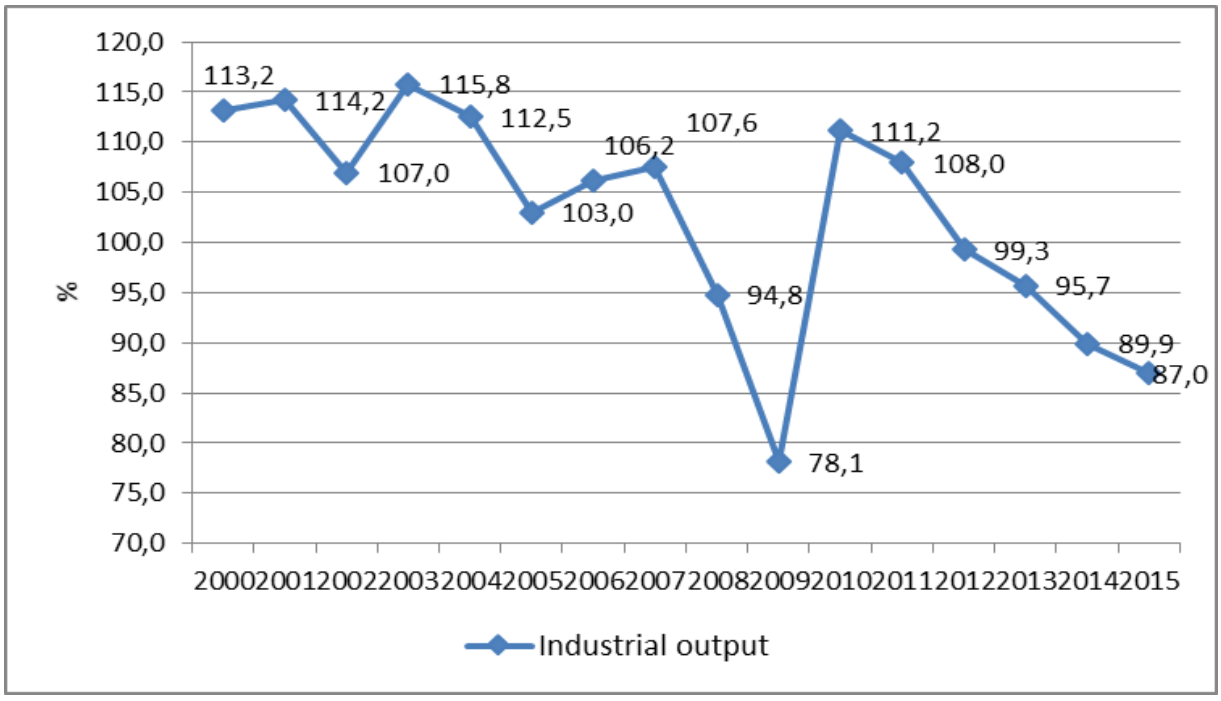
We will not dwell upon the economic nature of this phenomenon in details, but only recall a well-known statement that politics is the most concentrated expression of the economy. We should also note that the factor of uncertainty, caution, and the expectation of changes in the political and, therefore, the economic conjuncture both in the country and in its external environment, play an important role in shaping this trend. That is, the economic results of 2012 – 2015 can be considered as fully dependent on the political expectations of a certain part of Ukrainian entrepreneurs and foreign investors.

However, one should not ignore the version of the post-crisis recession. The factor analysis of the reproduction process proves it. Let's take the investment factor. Throughout 2001 – 2007, it significantly supported the positive dynamics of the industrial production, but with the onset of the crisis (in 2008), there was a downward trend in investment, and, accordingly, industrial production (Fig. 2).

Capitalization index was negative for almost all types of economic activity, which did not contribute to the post-crisis recovery of the industrial production. The general nature of the investment policy of the post-crisis recovery was characterized by the reduction in investment in fixed capital of industry by almost 11.5% (2015/2007 = 88.5%), the volume of industrial production fell by 24.3%. The overwhelming majority of foreign direct investments, which if grown, was sent to the material and raw materials industries – the mining industry, metallurgical production, chemical and petrochemical industry.

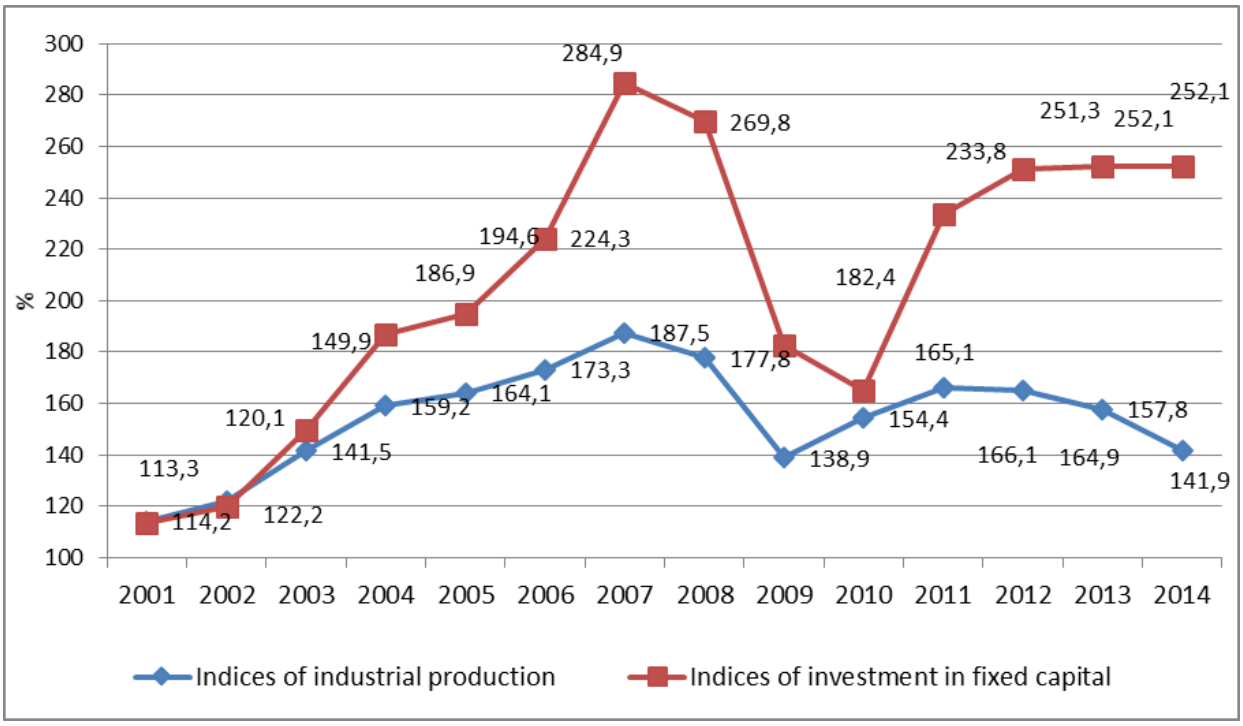
It should also be added that the reproduction structure of investments in fixed capital did not contribute to the renewal of fixed assets. Annually, the industrial enterprises introduced 4-6% of new fixed assets, but the retirement of obsolete fixed assets funds was at the level of only 0.6-0.8%. That is, there was an intensive accumulation of obsolete fixed assets, as evidenced by the growing degree of their wear and tear: 2007 – 59.2%, 2014 – 60.3%. In the processing industry, the wear and tear reached 65.9%. The share of obsolete funds was especially large in the production of coke and refined petroleum products (68.1%), chemical and petrochemical industry (66.8%), machine building industry (84.3%).





Source: State Statistics Service data (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)

Figure 1. Indices of GDP and industrial output, in % to the previous year



Calculated according to the State Statistics Service data (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)

Figure 2. Indices of industrial production and investment in fixed capital of industry, in % to 2000

But if investments can be attributed to tactical factors, since their volume depends on the current state of the economy, then, undoubtedly strategically important is a structural factor, first of all, the one that lies in the plane of the sectoral structure. Structural changes, as an element of the industrial policy, always have a determining influence on the general strategy of the country's socio-economic development. A. Kalinin, for example, proceeding from the interests of business and society, distinguishes three possible variants or, as he believes, the "conditional stages" of industrial development: the first is the dominance of economic, i.e., business interests; the second is the balance of development interests and the provision of basic social guarantees; the third is the stage of establishing equality, or even the dominance of social interests over economic ones. [13].

Unfortunately, during all 26 years of economic reforms Ukraine has given preference to the first variant of the industrial policy. Only in the last decade the Government's actions have demonstrated a strengthened trend towards the balance of the interests of business and society. However, the crisis sharpened the economic situation to such an extent that, despite all the declared social interests, the country found itself in a very dangerous situation not only with the implementation of social projects, but also with the development of the economy in general. The industry, as the main producer of economic growth, lost its share in total GDP from 34.4% in 2000 to 31.3% in 2007, to 25.6% in 2011 and to 19.8% in 2014. This means that to activate the industrial development the measures on stimulation of business should take the first place.

The level of social security of the population also requires substantial support to become an effective factor in the implementation of the industrial policy. So, a very difficult task appears – to determine those types of activities wherever support of business would yield result in a significant improvement of both economic and social guarantees of development.

Ukraine's industry has a rather complex structure, which significantly complicates the search for promising activities that under conditions of limited investment resources could perform the role of the main "locomotive" to implement the industrial policy. Of course, it can be not only integral industries or complexes, but also sub-sectors and certain industries. The practice of choosing industries (types of activity) to be supported by the state is widely spread in the world. In the states with agrarian specialization of the economy, the industrial policy primarily supports the production associated with the provision of national agriculture. In countries rich in raw materials, more attention is paid to the industries related to the extraction and processing of natural resources. For countries of an industrial type, it is important to support the production of means of production and consumer goods, that is, the processing industry.

Economically developed countries that give preference to market methods of regulation also use protectionist methods. Under strengthened crisis phenomena, they have become a very significant element of the industrial policy, though it is more characteristic for them to use a selective approach to determining the individual sub-sectors and segments that are traditionally important for the national economy, both in economic and social interests.

To some extent, Ukraine also adheres to this strategy and gives preference to traditional raw export-oriented industries – a ferrous metallurgy and nitrogen fertilizers. But no matter how well we treat these industries, which employ almost half a million workers and which received $ 11.6 billion in 2015 due to export, they cannot be regarded as locomotives of the economic growth in strategic dimension of the Ukrainian industry.

Peter F. Drucker warned in his work "The Epoch of the Gap" half a century ago that this strategy was wrong. He said that "These industries can serve as the technological foundation for a rapid extensive economic growth only in underdeveloped countries and developing countries" [14]. Now, his words are perceived as a verdict for Ukraine.

Cultivation of "national economic leaders" was and still is a fairly common practice for almost all countries ranking today as developed economies of the world. As an example, V. Kondratiev names France, where in each industry one or two large companies were created that were supposed to unite around themselves a smaller business and compete with foreign companies on world markets. Those who achieved the level of technological excellence in certain product niches became leaders. In Germany, since the end of the last century state banks switched from lending to certain industries to refinancing private banks having stable relations with promising industrial companies [15]. V. Drebentsov believes that state support should be associated with the specifics of production activity, that is, it should be provided according to a functional criterion, for example, innovation activity [16], and we would like to add energy saving, ecologization, import substitution, specialization, etc. But this approach does not solve the problem of structural transformation, so the sectoral choice of priorities has not yet exhausted

itself, especially for the countries with a transformation economy.

The search for a sectoral vector in the structural policy is especially urgent for the Ukrainian industry. As for all critical comments regarding a sectoral structure of the Ukrainian industry, by the way, rather substantive and well-reasoned, we must take into account that during 25 years of economic transformation it has become, to a certain extent, the basis for the industrial and economic development of the country, perhaps not the best. Each industry (type of activity) that has stood the test of time under conditions of liberalization, globalization and the open market carries today a corresponding economic and social burden and therefore has grounds to claim a state support. To some extent, such support exists, but it is not implemented according to the strategy of the country's socio-economic development, which would give it an economic and legal basis, it is carried out through lobbying the private interests of individual business groups. If this trend continues, the contradiction of the interests of society and business will only deepen. As a result, the processes of modernization and revitalization of industry will slow down.

The state policy strategy for support of certain industries and productions should be open and science-based, and, most importantly, it should take into account the current economic situation in the country. In 2012 – 2015, for the second time after 2008 – 2009 crisis, the industrial production dropped by 74.3% and exports by 79.6%. Unbalancing of the domestic market with the growth of the dependence of the economy on the import of goods of the industrial group strengthened. In 2015, their volume amounted to $ 35.6 billion or almost 69% as compared with the volume of domestic production. There is still a technological backwardness.

In these conditions, the ideology of support should be based on those industries, which in the near future (during 2 – 3 years) would be able to improve the general economic situation in the country, in particular to improve the technological level, overcome raw materials orientation, deepen technological processing with added value by achieving the pre-crisis level of development and efficiency, providing thus the opportunities for further structural transformation of the industrial complex. In our opinion, the choice of such industries should be made according to the following criteria:

efficiency, i.e., what share of GDP the industry generates per each hryvnia of products sold;

production activity, namely how fast the industry develops due to competitive conditions and demand for its products;

market position, in particular the export orientation of the industry and import dependence to meet the needs of the domestic market;

innovativeness, i.e., how much the development of a given type of activity will contribute to the modernization of the domestic industry in accordance with world trends.

Let's try to identify possible candidates for support, using the above criteria. Our assessment of types of industrial activities for each of the criteria is given in Table 1. So, according to the efficiency criterion, such activities as machine-building, pharmaceutical industry, textile production are quite acceptable for state support. According to the criterion of development intensity, such industries as food production, textile production, manufacture of wood products, production of rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products showed themselves as leaders. These industries overcame the post-crisis stagnation using favorable market

conditions, first of all, the demand for own products, and despite the negative index of the overall dynamics of industrial production provided more intensive rates of their development.

Differences in the rates of development of certain types of activities confirm the strengthening of positive trends in the structural changes. This process is especially evident at the level of some sub-types of activities. For example, in the food industry despite the crisis the sale of butter and animal fats increased significantly (lead factor is 1.43), as well as the production of meat and meat products (1.56), and the production of tea and coffee (1.83). The increased development was also observed in the textile production (1.03), sawmilling and planing production (1.30), production of soap and detergents, perfumes and cosmetics (1.16). In the machine-building industry, the production of electrical equipment takes leading positions (1,19), in particular electric motors, generators, transformers, electric distribution and control equipment (1.32), production of vehicles, units, parts and equipment for motor vehicles (1, 6).

This trend shows that, despite the general stagnation of the industrial production, some types and sub-types of industrial activities have been identified as competitive enough, they have a stable market demand and can be considered as driving factors, i.e., the "economic locomotives" able to activate the industrial production and economy as a whole if are supported by the state.

A dangerous trend in the development of the Ukrainian economy is the negative balance of foreign trade in industrial products. In 2012, it reached $ 25.3 billion (in 2002 – $ 0.4 billion) and became one of the factors that violate the economic conditions of the industrial reproduction. The crisis somewhat reduced its volumes (2015 – $ 9.6 billion). However, to choose sectoral priorities of the state aid it is necessary to determine the influence of each industry (sub-industry) on the formation of market proportions, in particular on the balance of supply and demand both on the domestic and foreign markets. In other words, it is necessary to assess the market positions of the industry and decide whether it satisfies the needs of the domestic market, or whether its contribution to exports is significant.

The negative balance shows that the proportions of Ukraine's foreign trade in goods of an industrial group are unbalanced. The volumes of imports are 1.4 times higher than the possibility of covering it with exports. Under these conditions, Ukraine faces the twin challenge, on the one hand, to increase the export potential, on the other hand, to ensure a reduction in imports. The position of each industry is very important for solving this contradiction. Export and import ratio, or as they say, the export coverage of imports by type of activity is very different, creating problems of inter-sectoral level and therefore their solution requires government intervention and support.

Thus, the extractive industry is significantly unbalanced in terms of export and import of fuel and energy resources because of Ukraine's almost complete dependence on import of oil, oil products and natural gas. Now, this problem is under a strict control of the Government and to solve it there have been found rather effective program-based measures – the development of shale gas deposits, construction of a liquefied gas terminal, the reverse supply of natural gas from Western Europe. That is, this industry already occupies a priority place among the candidates for government preferences.

Significant discrepancies in export-import proportions concern the products of

the chemical and petrochemical industries. The positive balance of export deliveries of basic chemical products and nitrogen fertilizers is consumed by the import of organic synthesis products, forming in the residual a negative balance equal almost to $ 5 billion. Here, the state support is required for the investment projects aimed at increasing the internal production of pharmaceutical products, soaps, detergents, rubber and plastic products, and so on.

Signs of imbalance in export-import relations are observed in the metallurgical sector. In 2015, Ukraine exported non-precious metals mainly of primary processing in sum of $ 9.5 billion. At the same time, Ukraine imported ferrous metals, but of higher technological processing in the amount of $ 2 billion. This indicates that this industry lacks the attention for the modernization of production, updating and renewal of ferrous metals range, which worsens the balance of foreign trade in metals.

The products of the Ukrainian machine-building industry are in great demand on the foreign market, accounting for 17.7% of the total export of domestic industrial products (2015). The main export positions of the industry are machinery, mechanisms, electrical equipment, as well as such vehicles as cars, aircraft, floating equipment and railway rolling stock. However, to produce them a wide range of imported components is used. In addition, imports compensate for the lack of internal production of such science-intensive and high-tech products as office equipment, computer and information technologies, computer facilities, diagnostic and control equipment. That is, the market position of the machine building industry is connected with the formation of a negative balance of foreign trade and therefore the activation of its development is expedient, first of all, at the expense of import-substituting industries, which is possible only under conditions of the state support.

Taking into account the fact that together with the activation of industrial development the technological level of production should also grow, one should not leave aside the criterion of innovation, more precisely, innovative intensity when determining priorities of state support. By analogy, this principle is sufficiently close to the competence of the research intensity used by OECD experts. The difference is that the indicator of a technological level of the industry (type of activity), according to the concept of research intensity, is the ratio of R & D expenditures to the volume of sales or gross value added, whereas in our case the criterion of innovative intensity takes into account the level of total expenditures on innovation activity per unit of products sold.

The expediency of such changes is caused by discrepancies in the economic and technological level of domestic industry and industry of developed countries. The latter, having a high level of efficiency, welfare and technological development focus, first of all, on stimulating R&D. Ukraine, implementing the catch-up development model, uses a vast majority of its innovative resources to acquire new technologies, machinery, equipment, installations and other fixed assets from developed countries on the ground of transfer. Therefore, the technological level of Ukrainian industries (activities) is functionally much more connected with total expenditures on innovation activities than with R&D expenditures.[1]

The analysis of the innovative intensity of industrial production according to the above principles (Table 1) gives

[1] Principles of assessment of the technological level of industries (types of activities) according to the criterion of innovative intensity are described in details in the work [17, P. 305 – 307].

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grounds to assert that such activities as the production of basic pharmaceutical products and machine-building can be significantly improved due to the present innovative space.

The methodology for the integrated measurement of the priority of activities is based on scoring for each of the accepted criteria and their total value. Taking into account the exceptional importance of each of the five criteria, the weighting effect of each of them is taken at 20% (0.2 × 5 = 1). Scoring and rating place of activities is given in Table 1 and Fig. 3.

Table 1

Rating of priority of certain types of industrial activities for granting state p references to activate the development

	Efficiency			Intensity of development		
	Coefficient GVA/BB UAH/UAH	Point-based rating		Index	Point-based rating	
		general	weighted		general	weighted
Industry	0,2418	1		74,3	1	
Extracting industry	0,5393	2,23	0,446	75,8	1,02	0,204
Food production	0,1753	0,73	0,146	87,6	1,18	0,236
Textile production	0,5551	2,30	0,460	80,3	1,08	0,216
Manufacture of wood products	0,2405	0,99	0,198	88,1	1,18	0,236
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	0,0795	0,33	0,066	55,3	0,74	0,148
Production of chemicals and goods	0,1263	0,52	0,104	55,1	0,74	0,148
Production of basic pharmaceutical products	0,2381	0,98	0,196	96,7	0,74	0,148
Production of rubber and plastic products	0,1849	0,76	0,152	76,5	1,03	0,206
Metallurgical production	0,1174	0,48	0,096	64,9	0,87	0,174
Machine-building	0,2876	1,19	0,238	48,3	0,65	0,130
Production of computers and electronic equipment	0,2773	1,15	0,230	51,7	0,70	0,140
Production of electrical equipment	0,2806	1,16	0,232	88,7	1,19	0,238
Production of machines and equipment	0,2934	1,21	0,242	71,3	0,96	0,192
Production of vehicles, aircraft and floating equipment	0,2934	1,20	0,240	44,4	0,60	0,120
Production of furniture	0,2764	0,14	0,028	73,9	0,99	0,198
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and condensate	0,2920	1,30	0,290	66,7	0,90	0,180
Water supply	0,2920	1,21	0,242	-	-	-

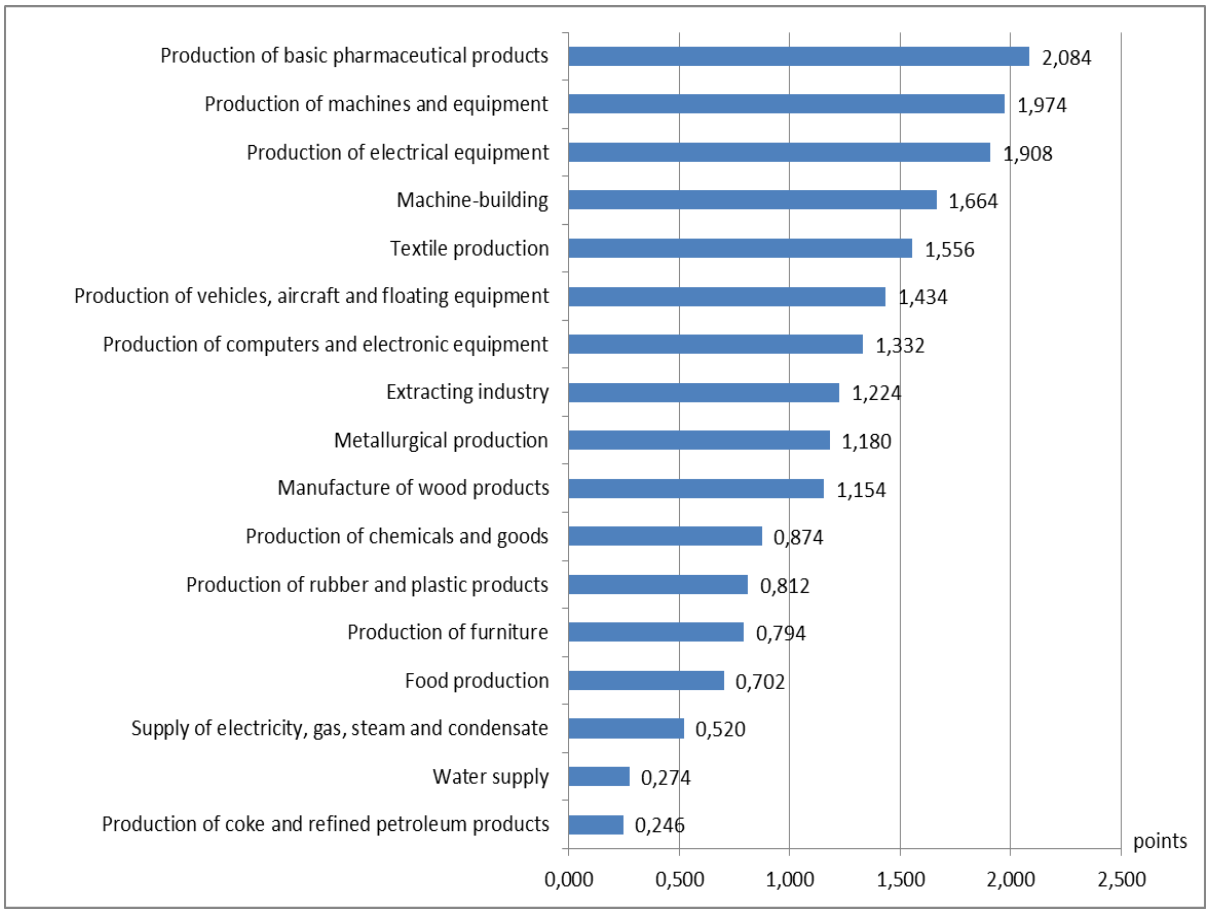
continued, sheet 2

	Market position of industry					
	Export orientation			Import dependence		
	Coefficient	Point-based rating		Coefficient	Point-based rating	
		general	weighted		general	weighted
Industry	29,0	1		32,6	1	
Extracting industry	16,2	0,56	0,112	61,1	0,87	0,374
Food production	14,6	0,50	0,100	9,5	0,29	0,058
Textile production	35,8	1,23	0,246	72,8	2,33	0,446
Manufacture of wood products	52,2	1,80	0,360	31,3	0,96	0,192
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of chemicals and goods	31,0	1,07	0,214	57,1	1,75	0,350
Production of basic pharmaceutical products	7,1	0,25	0,050	62,5	1,92	0,384
Production of rubber and plastic products	9,3	0,32	0,064	36,3	1,11	0,222
Metallurgical production	73,6	2,54	0,508	15,5	0,48	0,096
Machine-building	31,7	1,09	0,218	65,6	2,01	0,402
Production of computers and electronic equipment	21,5	0,74	0,148	62,8	1,93	0,386
Production of electrical equipment	54,2	0,86	0,372	73,8	2,26	0,452
Production of machines and equipment	37,6	1,30	0,260	68,6	2,10	0,420
Production of vehicles, aircraft and floating equipment	20,5	0,71	0,142	52,6	1,61	0,322
Production of furniture	26,0	0,90	0,180	10,6	0,32	0,060
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and condensate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued, sheet 3

	Innovative intensity			Total points	Place in rating	Notes
	Coefficient	Point-based rating				
		general	weighted			
Industry	0,73	1				
Extracting industry	0,32	0,44	0,088	1,224	8	
Food production	0,59	0,81	0,162	0,702	14	
Textile production	0,61	0,84	0,168	1,556	5	
Manufacture of wood products	0,61	0,84	0,168	1,154	10	
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	0,12	0,16	0,032	0,246	17	
Production of chemicals and goods	0,21	0,29	0,058	0,874	11	
Production of basic pharmaceutical products	4,77	6,53	1,0306	2,084	1	
Production of rubber and plastic products	0,61	0,84	0,168	0,812	12	
Metallurgical production	1,12	1,53	0,306	1,180	9	
Machine-building	2,47	3,38	0,676	1,664	4	
Production of computers and electronic equipment	1,56	2,14	0,428	1,332	7	
Production of electrical equipment	2,24	3,07	0,614	1,908	3	
Production of machines and equipment	3,14	4,30	0,860	1,974	2	
Production of vehicles, aircraft and floating equipment	2,23	3,05	0,610	1,434	6	
Production of furniture	0,47	0,64	0,128	0,794	13	
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and condensate	0,29	0,40	0,080	0,520	15	
Water supply	0,12	0,16	0,032	0,274	16	

Calculated according to State Statistics Service data (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)



Calculated according to State Statistics Service data (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)

Fig. 3 Rating of priority of certain types(sub-types) of industrial activities for granting state preferences according to increasing number of points

Based on the results obtained, the conclusion is made that the types of industrial activities can be conditionally divided into three groups according to the priority level:

The first group includes the production of basic pharmaceutical products, production of machines and equipment, production of electrical equipment, textile production, production of vehicles, production of computers and electronic equipment.

The second group includes the extractive industry, metallurgical production, production of wood products, production of chemicals and goods, production of rubber, plastic products and other non-metallic products, production of furniture.

The third group includes the production of food products, supply of electricity, gas, steam and condensate, water supply, production of coke and refined petroleum products.

Integral assessment is a determining factor for providing preferences for this or that industry. But in each case, the given instruments allow managing the process of structural changes and assessing possible consequences of the industrial policies aimed at activating the development and improvement of the industrial production structure. In this regard, further research can be focused on the definition of

strategic guidelines for structural and technological modernization of Ukraine's industrial regions.

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ВИБІР СТРУКТУРНИХ АКЦЕНТІВ АКТИВІЗАЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ПРОМИСЛОВОСТІ УКРАЇНИ

Статтю присвячено проблемам пошуку галузевого вектора структурної політики промисловості України. На основі запропонованих критеріїв надано оцінку кожному виду промислової діяльності. Здійснено рейтингову оцінку пріоритетності галузей промисловості для надання державної підтримки.

Ключові слова: промисловість, структурна політика, галузі промисловості, рейтингова оцінка.

JEL: O140, O250.

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ВЫБОР СТРУКТУРНЫХ АКЦЕНТОВ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ УКРАИНЫ

Статья посвящена проблемам поиска отраслевого вектора структурной политики промышленности Украины. На основе предложенных критериев дана оценка каждому виду промышленной деятельности. Осуществлена рейтинговая оценка приоритетности отраслей промышленности для предоставления государственной поддержки.

Ключевые слова: промышленность, структурная политика, отрасли промышленности, рейтинговая оценка.

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