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**PARAMETERS OF THE STRUCTURAL BASIS  
OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE SYSTEM  
OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE STATE**

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the theoretical foundations of the structure of the national economy. The principles and parameters of formation and development of the structural basis of the national economy are substantiated. The main types of structural relations in the economic system of the state are analyzed. The peculiarities of macroeconomic proportions that characterize structural transformations in the system of national economy are investigated. The characteristic features of optimal and efficient structures of the national economy are determined.

**Keywords:** structure of the economy, socio-economic system, national economy, macroeconomic proportions, structural changes.

**JEL classification:** L16

**Introduction**

In the context of dynamic socio-economic processes, the problem of forming an optimal and efficient structure of the national economy for many years remains critical for the most part for all countries. As historical experience shows, it is in the conditions of economic crisis that the role of the state, as an institution of power, is especially important in the issue of structuring the economy. After all, it is entrusted with the function of implementing qualitative structural reforms that will ensure a high level of economic growth, greening, social mobility, and as a consequence, the desired level of economic development that meets the interests of society as a whole.

The state's targeted structural transformation of the national economy is often accompanied by an additional issue of money to support reforms. At the same time, such support often leads to increased infla-

tion risks and devaluation pressure on the national currency. Therefore, to prevent such risks, countries with transformational economies resort to external borrowing, which increases the country's public debt.

### **Research results**

Purposefully, structural transformations are carried out in order to ensure a high level of economic development and economic growth in the long run, which are somewhat different concepts. Economic development is a complex process of quantitative and qualitative changes in the system of the national economy, which involves the transition to a higher form of organization of economic relations, ensuring sustainable economic growth and increasing production potential. At the same time, economic growth means increasing the volume of social production, material well-being of the population and expanding the economy to meet the growing needs of the population in goods and services, and production potential means the ability of the country's production base to organize and - most importantly - transform production activities. market conditions and national interests.

Accordingly, the organizational and economic mechanism of structural reform is the main means of ensuring high rates of economic growth and development in the national economy, primarily through increasing production of national products and increasing the overall level of welfare.

To determine how long it takes for an economy to double, it must be divided by the rate of economic growth. Thus, if the country's economy grows by 1% annually, it will take 70 years to double production, while a farm that grows by 6% annually will need about 11-12 years (Ha-Yun Chang, 2016).

Unlike natural systems, the economic system, and in particular the structure of the economy, can not be considered self-regulatory, ie one that has the ability to self-regulate. Because it is condition does not depend on objective physical and natural laws, but on the objec-

tive decisions of individuals of economic relations and institutional constraints.

That is why the structural unevenness of the national economy is caused by the asymmetry of relations between economic entities, which, in addition to positive effects, leads to such negative phenomena as unemployment, poverty, shadow market, increasing polarization of society in terms of material well-being and access to national wealth, inflation etc.

If in the natural system living matter has the ability to move from one aggregate state to another, while ensuring energy balance (S. Podolinsky, V. Vernadsky, M. Rudenko and others), then in the economic system, the loss (full or partial) of economic potential leads to negative destructive changes, in addition, to ensure a sustainable balance of economic interests can only be situational.

However, it is possible to consider a separate, ie independent functioning of the natural and economic systems from each other, only in the theoretical plane. After all, the anthropogenic impact on geophysical processes is growing, and as it turned out, often violates the objective laws of nature, which is negatively reflected in the entire natural and socio-economic system.

Therefore, the question of forming such a structure of the economy that would ensure the harmonious coexistence of all living organisms (beings) is becoming increasingly important.

Thus, the formation and implementation of modern state structural policy should be carried out on the basis of noosphere, the founder of which was a prominent ukrainian scientist V. Vernadsky.

As V. Vernadsky noted, the noosphere is a state of the biosphere in which the mind and the work of man guided by it must manifest themselves as a new geological force unprecedented on the planet (Vernadsky, 1977).

The main principle of noospherization was and remains the adequacy (rationality) of management with the support of the regenera-

tive capacity of nature, which is one of the main criteria for the optimal structure of the economic system.

Accordingly, the modern structure of the national economy must be formed to multiply and effectively sell not only human, material or financial capital, but also natural.

According to J. Schumpeter, the founder of investment and innovation theory, which was based on the works of M. Tugan-Baranovsky, the economic system has the property of stability, which is provided by its fractals, ie traditions and the property of dynamism, provided by its updates, ie innovations. The sustainability of its development depends on the perfection and quality of the dynamics of structures and mechanisms of their interaction. The traditions of a particular economic system are fundamental innovations, their genetic environment, the renewal of which depends on the dynamics of "creative destruction" (Schumpeter, 1982).

Theoretical studies of structural changes in the economy (socio-economic system of the state as a defining prerequisite for further development) are quite diverse: from understanding the structure as a simple ratio of elements of the economic system to interpreting its essence as an organized population, whose components are interconnected and aimed at common goals (Varnaliy, 2007).

Structural economic changes do not occur in any abstract space, but in a specific economic system that has its own structure (organizational and institutional structure), functions (activities, role of the system and its elements) and emergence (the presence of any system of special properties, not inherent in its subsystems and units, which together provide certain system effects).

In general, structural changes in the economy are transformational processes of formation and development of the organizational structure of the national economy.

Economics considers the structure as a qualitative dismemberment and quantitative proportionality of production processes, ie reflects

the internal relations and dependencies that arise under the influence of the social division of labor, the level of development of productive forces and the system of production relations (Geets, Panchenko, Liabanova, 2003).

According to O. Karintseva, the structure of the national economy is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which embodies a set of different elements of the economic system, which are characterized by appropriate relationships between them and interdependence and ultimately form the basis for system stability, stable development of the whole economy and sustainable development of the country as a whole. Depending on the approach to which the structure of the national economy is considered, it can be analyzed by forms and stages of movement of aggregate social product or components of social production, by individual types of economic activity, by institutional sectors of the economy, by technological base of production or by the location of productive forces on the territory of the country, etc (Karintseva, 2018).

Kovalchuk V. considers the structure of the economy as a set of socio-economic relations, as well as the economy, which includes the relevant industries and types of production, expresses the economic proportions and the state of social division of labor in this system of industrial relations (Kovalchuk, 2005).

In our opinion, the structure of the national economy is a hierarchical system, which is a set of interconnected organizational and economic elements (economic entities, object levels, institutional formations, regulatory mechanisms, principles, characteristics, criteria, indicators) that interacts with other political, social, humanitarian, environmental components of the state.

The national economy of Ukraine has the character of a dissipative structure, as it is a non-equilibrium and open system. Thus, the structure of the national economy (sectoral, reproductive, etc.) is dynamic

and depends on the number and intensity of the impact of exogenous and endogenous factors.

Ukrainian scientists O. Svintsov, N. Skirka and P. Gavrilko, researching the structure of the national economy, divide it into efficient and optimal. Effective economic structure is defined as the order of formation of the system of relations between macroeconomic entities on the basis of maximum satisfaction of the needs of society, provided that the production and distribution efficiency of the limited economic resources of the country. The main indicator of the efficiency of the economic structure in the macroeconomic aspect is the rate of economic growth (Svintsov, Skirka, Gavrilko, 2011).

The optimal economic structure is the best option for forming a system of relations between the elements (components) of the country's economy, which are associated with the use of limited economic resources in order to best meet the needs of society. The criteria for the optimal structure of the national economy are, first, the production of goods and services, which, on the one hand, provide maximum satisfaction of social needs, on the other - their production is associated with minimizing the cost of economic resources; secondly, promoting long-term rates of economic growth, provided that the rate of use of economic resources is coordinated with the rate of their renewal; thirdly, ensuring the transition of the economic system to a higher not only quantitative but also qualitative state; stimulating the maximum use of the results of scientific and technological progress, the country's specialization in the world division of labor, integration processes. Accordingly, the optimal economic structure will be effective in certain specific conditions. However, other things being equal, the optimality of the economic structure is an integral sign of the effective functioning of the economic system. (Svintsov, Skirka, Gavrilko, 2011).

Thus, the optimal structure of the national economy can be considered the best option for the ratio of elements of the economic system

of the macro level, the establishment of stable functional links and providing favorable conditions for the development of all participants in socio-economic relations. And the effectiveness of the economic structure of the national economy is expressed by its subjects receiving the most beneficial socio-economic effects (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Characteristic features of the types of structure of the national economy**

Effective economic structure	Optimal economic structure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensures the consumption of limited economic resources with the achievement of maximum economic effect with minimum costs.</li> <li>2. Its result is the provision of long-term economic development and expanded reproduction (part of the value added is used for additional and variable capital).</li> <li>3. The formation of elements of an effective structure of the country's economy ensures the growth of its main parameters compared to previous trends.</li> <li>4. Provides growth of labor productivity and, on this basis, growth of results of social production.</li> <li>5. Has the characteristics of the system, ie provides a comprehensive approach to determining the purpose, means and results of the formation of elements of the structure of the economy.</li> <li>6. It is the result of mutually coordinated actions of all macroeconomic actors and requires external regulatory influence, ie it cannot be provided only by market self-regulation mechanisms.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation of a stable level of economic security of the country in the face of external crisis shocks.</li> <li>2. Significant increase in the share of enterprises of the fifth and sixth technological modes in the production system of the country.</li> <li>3. Ensures the formation of elements of the country's economy that meet the conditions for the production of such a list of goods and services, which falls under the principle of optimality (provides both production and distribution efficiency).</li> <li>4. Its result is to ensure long-term economic growth, provided that the pace of use of economic resources with the speed of their renewal.</li> <li>5. The formation of elements of the optimal economic structure ensures the transition of the economic system to a higher (optimal) quality state, when its parameters are higher compared to the basic (regulatory, potential).</li> </ol>

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of scientific research (Skirka, 2008).

Depending on the systemic proportions and relationships between elements and phenomena of the national economy, the following main types of structural relationships are distinguished:

- reproductive;
- social;
- industry;
- territorial;
- technical and technological;
- foreign economic.

Reproductive proportions characterize the relationship (Tretyak, Blishchuk, 2011):

- between the production of means of production and the production of consumer goods;
- between the replacement of used means of production and the newly created value;
- between consumption and accumulation;
- between industries and infrastructure.

The main cost proportions that characterize the development of the economy at all stages of the reproduction process include the relationship: between the replacement of used means of production (replacement fund) and newly created value (net output), between accumulation (accumulation fund) and consumption (consumption fund) (Zhavnerchyk, 2019).

The first proportion (between the replacement of used means of production and newly created value) characterizes the ratio of the value of worn-out means of labor (depreciation) and the value of consumed in production (intermediate product), which together constitutes the replacement fund, and the value of newly created value (net output). The second proportion (between accumulation and consumption) expresses the ratio of parts of net output that go to production accumulation and the creation of reserve funds (together they consti-



tute the accumulation fund) and the value of material goods used for personal consumption by workers and production consumption by enterprises (in total they are consumption fund).

The sectoral structure expresses the proportions of the development of individual industries, subsectors, activities, industries, areas of the national economy. The basis of the sectoral structure today is the macroeconomic proportions between sectors of the economy, between groups of industries with the same economic characteristics (Ignatova, Karminska-Belobrova, 2014).

The territorial (regional) structure of the economy reflects the spatial location of the elements of the respective economic complexes, their diversity and connections and dependence with a particular natural and socio-economic system.

The basis of the social structure is "a set of relationships between elements (social communities, classes, groups, strata, statuses, role, etc.) of the social system" and "covers various forms of connections and relationships between different social spheres and structures that act as elements of society" (Andrushchenko, 2002).

The technical and technological structure of the economic system is most often understood as the relationship between technological systems (systemically related industries that have the appropriate technical and technological level) in the national economy.

The economic basis of the foreign economic structure is the place of the national economy in the global economic space, in particular participation in global value chains, international economic projects, the proportion between exports and imports of goods, services, capital and more.

In addition, N. Skirka singles out the sectoral structure of the economy. The sectoral structure of the national economy characterizes the division of the country's economy by sectors, types and forms of ownership, by organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship (Skirka, 2008).

Among the main proportions that determine the sectoral structure can be identified:

- the relationship between the business sector, the household sector, the public sector and the external sector in the creation and distribution of the country's GDP;
- the ratio between the shares of private, state, collective and mixed forms of ownership;
- the relationship between organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurial activity, taking into account the levels of concentration and centralization of production and capital (between the number and volume of production of large, medium and small enterprises).

Among the basic components that form the basis of the structure of the national economy, we can highlight the institutional. The institutional framework reflects the set of political, economic, public and other institutions that form a set of subjects of socio-economic relations within the national economy.

Instead, O. Karintseva identifies the institutional structure of the national economy with the sectoral one and envisages the allocation of such sets of institutional sectors of the economy (Karintseva, 2018):

- primary - production and production of raw materials;
- secondary - production of the final product;
- tertiary - the service sector;
- quaternary - the sphere of "knowledge economy" (information and scientific services of the sectors);
- fifth - production of knowledge and information products.

The structure of the national economy of Ukraine must ensure the achievement of goals that meet current trends in sustainable economic development. They can be grouped into three groups: economic, social, and environmental goals. The economic dimension of sustainable development involves increasing the welfare of members of so-

ciety, poverty eradication, improving production efficiency, balanced development of the country (Chaika, 2011).

The structure of the national economy, in essence, reflects the macroeconomic proportions of its key elements in the national economy. Macroeconomic proportions are quantitative and qualitative relations between different structural elements of the national economy, which at the same time reflect the type of national economic reproduction (simple and extended).

The main macroeconomic proportions that characterize the structural transformations in the national economy are the relationship between supply and demand, macroeconomic values of economic activities, socio-economic development of regions and more.

The formation of macroeconomic proportions can be carried out both under the control of certain international, public and private institutions, and as a result of objective socio-economic processes. In addition, although macroeconomic proportions, in essence, reflect the balance of the national economy, but such a balance is unstable, because the national economy itself is a dynamic system that causes regular changes in these ratios. Important in balancing the national economy is to ensure stable effective demand as a key factor in determining the volume of production and development of the domestic market.

O. Pirog distinguishes three groups of structures of the national economy with requirements for the formation and functioning of post-industrial society (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Requirements for the structure of national economies of post-industrial society**

Type of economic structure	Requirements
Sectoral structure of the national economy	20% - processing industries; 25% - financial sphere; 22% - services; 33% - other industries

Technological structure of the national economy	20% - high-tech production; 30% - medium-tech production; 20% - medium-low-tech production; 30% - low-tech production
Technological structure of manufacturing industries (within 20% of the structure of the national economy)	50% - the total share of high-tech and medium-high-tech industries, of which: - 20% - high-tech; - 30% - medium-high-tech. 50% - the total share of medium-low and low-tech industries

Source (Pyrog, 2011):

Among the systemic features of the structural basis of the national economy can be distinguished: integrity, functionality, hierarchy, emergence, invariance, resistance, complementarity, adaptability, diversity.

The integrity of the structural basis reflects the systemic unity and interconnectedness of all components of the national economy.

The functional basis characterizes the structural and logical links between institutions in the national economy, functional features and mechanisms for regulating their activities.

The hierarchy of the structural basis of the national economy is characterized by multilevel ordering of many elements of the economic system. Invariance reflects the stability of the economic system, the ability to counteract the negative effects of exogenous and endogenous factors.

Resistance characterizes the stability of the economic system, the ability to resist the negative manifestations of external factors.

Complementarity expresses the complementarity and organizational and structural conformity of the elements of the national economy system, providing synergetic effects. For example, sectoral complementarity is the forms and ways of interaction of different sectors of the national economy with each other, which create additional market advantages for the interacting parties.

Emergence implies the presence in the system of the national economy of special properties that are not characteristic of its components.

Adaptability characterizes the ability of the national economy to adapt to changing market conditions.

Therefore, the diversity of the structure of the national economy implies the presence of special properties and characteristics of each of the components of the economic system.

Accordingly, the modern structure of the national economy can be represented in the form of a constantly renewable reproductive cycle, which manifests the main structural dependencies, as well as its inherent mechanism of self-organization, self-management of economic reproductive system, the formation of basic factors of self-development. It reflects and implements the following proportions: material, cost, socio-economic and social, macroeconomic regulation, which are the object of structural reforms (Shablysta, 2003).

### **Conclusion**

Thus, the formation of the structure of the national economy should be carried out in accordance with the long-term strategic imperatives of socio-economic development of the country and be aimed at expanding and maximizing the potential of economic relations, taking into account the full range of national interests. At the same time, the implementation of a systematic approach to the formation of the optimal structure of the national economy will increase the effectiveness of state structural policy in the direction of optimizing tools and measures to regulate socio-economic processes.

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