

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
MANAGEMENT

The development of our country's economy is implementing, first of all, on the basis of the primary structures-enterprises and firms both industrial and non-industrial areas. In the present time, despite the economic growth taking place in the country in 2000-2001, many enterprises of industrial sector either stand idle or work using extremely small capacities. At the same time non-industrial sector is developing mainly at the expense of trade (resale) of imported goods. In the specialists' opinion all that is linked with the hard tax burden and unacceptable methods of collecting taxes, carrying out checks which not only don't encourage industrial development but provoke quite often closing of enterprises (or any other business activity) including state ones.

Academician N.G. Chumachenko assesses the Ukrainian economic situation as extremely difficult that needs "to implement immediate measures". He proposes "to expand significantly the circle of enterprises that would pay a common tax". Besides he reckons that it is necessary "to expose such managers that use "attached" firms enjoying additional tax reliefs, abusing state and municipal licenses" and also "to take measure for leveling conditions of business activity" [1].

Academician V.A. Smoliy believes that "the development of industrial economy as a factor of strengthening independence and security of Ukraine is one of immediate state's task" [2]. The priority of industrial complex in compare with non-industrial for the solution of social-economic problems in any state is obvious. The experience of highly developed countries is a bright evidence to this.

A.I. Amosha considers industry "as the large-scale area where the manifestation of all regularities and contradictions inherent to the systematic marketing transformations is taking place" [3, p.3].

The development of industry should be considered as a priority of the economic policy of our state using, first of all, economic and organizational levers of management.

The process of "perestroika" (reorganization) had given rise to many problems which so far didn't find a solution. The part of these problems could be considered only at state's level, another one – at the enterprises themselves.

Among the immediate problems that could be decided only at macro-level are the following ones:

- to put money supply in accordance with production's capacities to exclude non-payments;
- to put in order the legislative basis to guarantee the priority of production's development;
- to improve the tax system for its simplification and regulation (setting one or two taxes instead of many various tax payments and levies) to promote growth of the national industry;
- to guarantee equal conditions for the enterprises of all kinds of ownership and different production's capacities;
- to provide the long-term low-interest credits, first of all, to the industrial enterprises for a technical re-equipment and production renovation.

At the level of enterprise as its rights and responsibilities are expanded the following questions need to be decided:

- to work out the development strategy of an enterprise, to define its production and staff potential;
- to constantly renovate production on the basis of the marketing studies to guarantee its competitiveness and correspondence to international standards;
- to increase engineering standards of enterprise and staff qualifications;
- to introduce the motivational system of highly effective workers' and employees' labour in accordance with their duties interconnected with final output.

The consistent realization of these measures made it possible for many enterprises to work successfully in hard economic conditions.

The Crimea region is not an industrial zone. Nevertheless there are many industrial enterprises here outputting different kinds of production. The shipbuilding, food and wine-making industries are widely developed. But lately, many problems have come up, which gradually were getting solutions. There is a process of enterprises' and whole industries' revival.

The Crimea administration is worried about decreasing the region's industrial potential and about great share of "harmful" production. The power structures consider it necessary to plan processes of industrial complex transformation at the state level.

The analysis of the economic situation in Crimea shows not only a decline of industrial potential, but also about bringing down the output of consumer goods. Such situation in Crimea's region is unacceptable. Thus it is becoming obvious the need to restructure the industrial sector. That question should be solved at state's level taking into consideration the prospects of the country's development.

The critical analysis of given situation makes it possible to draw a conclusion that putting hopes on "powerful hand" of market which would find a counting point for future development is groundless and not confirmed by the experience of countries with stable market relations. In practice nobody denies that market economy is possessed by great potential but its possibilities couldn't be realized without state's economic strategy. In present time there is no doubt as for the possibility and the necessity of planning in market conditions. Our country's experience during transition period gives evidence to what consequences we could come when planning was rejected in hope that market itself would regulate economic processes. The development forecast including various possible situations could guarantee the balanced macro-economics and define the limits of business activity within which the country's economics would be stable.

In spite of that many enterprises are in hard economic conditions they are constantly planning their work. The certain strategy of productional and commercial activities, technical, social and economic developments seems to be working. Planning affects on making managerial decisions, distributing resources, choosing productional and commercial priorities, solution conflicts and so on.

Every enterprise plans for profits and expenses, investments and innovations, the structure of leading personnel and employees' staff. It establishes the certain proportions at administrative and managing systems, arranges the financial and economics relations, regulates labour payments, etc. The governing body of an enterprise involves workers and employees of all departments and levels to any kind of planning productional and economic activity, finding the coordinating methods for strategic, tactical and urgent tasks, working out measures securing the strategic ends to be achieved timely.

The special importance among economic levers and incentives is attached to financial and credit ones. The finances of enterprise reflect economic relations arising in the course of manufacturing and realization production, formation and usage of money resources. The finances influence at the processes of manufacturing, distributing and consuming production. The enterprise's finances management includes planning and organization of financial relations, money resources account, control and analyses of their usage effectiveness, incomes and expenses regulations, stimulation of production's outcome. Quite often, the enterprise would find itself in a situation when its own resources are insufficient. Such shortage may be offset by means of loans and credits – the wide-spread sources of external financing. They could be received from commercial banks, financial structures (funds, agencies), international financial organizations. It is also possible to use such sources of financing as the share sale or the payment delay for commodity supply.

All these new kinds of financial relations typical for market conditions and require detailed elaboration with regard to certain subject of business activity.

The most important economic lever of management that influences on effectiveness of enterprises' activity is the incentive scheme for workers taking part in the production process. The main task of incentive scheme as an economic lever is to make workers becoming interested in the results of their labour and that of enterprise as a whole.

At the moment, the existing system of labour payments in different enterprises (state and private, production and non-production) is not appropriate to the labour. At the state enterprises and institutions the workers and employees are often paid meager wages. In the business structures wages are different. Many private firms prefer to pay wages (and wages considerable as a rule) from the funds not registered by tax inspections. In such conditions the payments are mostly subjective and not always connected with the results of work. It is quite necessary to set a common criterion towards labour payments to make comparable the level of wages with the results of work. This criterion should be acceptable in the various business structures.

The incentive scheme has to be built using the whole diversity of methods increasing the labour productivity. As the main criteria while choosing these incentives the needs of workers and employees should be considered. And the fixed wages have to play a key role in the incentive system as one of the

levers of economic management. By means of fixed wages the main principle of labour payment (considering quantity and quality of labour) can be realized.

The necessity to make wage differential is obvious because the task of connection between quantity and quality of labour, on the one hand, and proper reward for it, on the other, inevitably leads to underused possibilities and, to gradual losing of wages' stimulating function.

The analyses of different incentive systems in the countries of development market economy shows that increase of the stimulating function of wages may be reached mainly by means of making payment more flexible. The flexible wages besides their main task – to improve workers' and employees' qualification also make it possible to stimulate the production quality.

The new approaches and the new forms of labour payment have been only conceiving in our country but, unfortunately, there has been no reliable motivational mechanism aiming at economic development. At last time for some reasons wages in Ukraine had losen their stimulating functions that didn't allow to resist the processes of production decrease and nowadays don't allow to reach an economic stability.

The solution of this problem is possible only ranging it with other organizational and economic measures, first of all, improvement the system of taxation. Taxes are not fulfill their stimulating function so that having paid taxes timely would be more preferable than having been sanctioned for their concealment. If such conditions were guaranteed the revival of national industry would be possible.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГЕТИКИ УКРАИНЫ

Сектор электроэнергетики требует особого внимания. Это связано не только с огромным значением отрасли в современном обществе, но и с неудовлетворительным состоянием ее развития на протяжении последнего десятилетия.

Сегодня идет ускоренная глобализация энергетических процессов, которая почти полностью охватила всю сферу топливных ресурсов. В перспективе, возможно, «произойдет объединение электроэнергетики в масштабах евразийского континента» [1]. Острой остается проблема роста экологических проблем, связанных с деятельностью топливно-энергетического комплекса (ТЭК), которые затрагивают не только Украину, но и всю планету.

Анализ экономического состояния электроэнергетики является важной предпосылкой развития отрасли, разработки стратегии ее развития, а значит, и энергетической безопасности Украины.

Национальная комиссия регулирования электроэнергетики (НКРЭ) Украины ежегодно проводит анализ деятельности предприятий отрасли [2]. Председатель НКРЭ в своем докладе на научно-практической конференции по обсуждению Концепции функционирования и развития оптового рынка электрической энергии Украины рассмотрел общие условия функционирования и перспективы развития оптового рынка электроэнергии в Украине [3].

Однако, заметим, что в этих и других публикациях поводится анализ функционирования отрасли за краткосрочный период (полугодие, год), в лучшем случае за период независимости Украины. Поэтому, для изучения глубинных проблем развития электроэнергетики Украины автором статьи предлагается провести анализ развития отрасли с начальных этапов ее формирования.

Целью данной статьи является анализ экономических аспектов развития электроэнергетики Украины, начиная с дореволюционного периода и до настоящего времени. В