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Supramacroeconomics: the newest management technology

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Supramacroeconomics prerequisites

The progress of postwar Europe and North America is a merit of macroeconomic concepts and development system. These are the achievements that are now called modern civilization. They are cities, roads, and communications, advanced technology, high standard of living, models of freedom and democracy. The progress of European countries at that time was not impacted solely by huge allocations of the famous Marshall Plan. Not less important was a provision by the U.S. of its markets for Europeans to sell products, which is becoming ever more evident. This is something that is not valued less than funds now.

The markets today are key benchmarks for development opportunities for all economies in the world. But new problems also occur now. Among them is reduction of the operability of macroeconomic management concepts. The time of easy achievements and stability of growth is over. Suffice it to recall the global financial crisis in 1998, recent (2008) mortgage crisis in the U.S. (which in many respects resembles a depression of the 1930's in terms of cause and form), which then spread to other developed countries, as well as the crisis that affected the European Union in 2010-2011 and the pre-default state of the U.S. economy (first six months of 2011).

The reasons of the fundamental level also include conservatism that embraced the principles of the present stage of democratic development, as such, and the inapplicability of the methodology of macroeconomic stability according to the interpretation model of the famous Washington consensus. However, such qualifications and generalizations are not the subject of this article. We need to find particular, but at the same time vital, components of social and economic movement of the world community forward. And among these components, we find the management system, modern methods of its construction and operation.

Since our goal in this respect is to determine the existing limitations of macroeconomics as a development stabilization method, we find the need to move to the next level of the economic management system itself. We will attempt to show that the limits created by macroeconomics currently significantly narrow the opportunities of the actual use of macroeconomics for the truly systematic development of countries, which leaves many areas and components of the economy beyond the influence of macroeconomics and relatively isolated.

They include economy structure and monetization, economic space, rental policy, pricing, etc. And the analysis that would be possible in case of apparently necessary expansion of macroeconomics scope is not operational today; and the sectoral approach that is still quite widely used does not create conditions that allow reaching the level of general system management. The point at issue is both the estimates of already incurred losses and, most importantly, the failure to use system capabilities of forecasts and calculations of economic space parameters for management purposes.

Next. Macroeconomic stabilization, in terms of its methods, if it is the only thing to rely on, is not truly liberal. Its original presentation as a scheme only, without proper consideration and reflection of the interests of all components of social development (population, regional divisions of the state) has at least two major drawbacks:

- objectively established macroeconomic benchmarks are often subject to interception of interests by lobbies in the parliament and the current government (which,

in its time, was acknowledged even in the citadel of the world democracy, by U.S. President Bill Clinton and others.)

- today, liberality is not in fact general-public and, therefore, strictly speaking, is not democratic.

And millions of people are actually prevented from participation in the settlement of their own fate, from ensuring compliance with internal social rules to exercising their interests. And that is a "narrowed" democracy.

The above drawbacks explain that when coming to power, many political forces in almost all developed countries no longer promise to achieve certain macroeconomic targets incomprehensible to ordinary citizens but rather declare the reality: creation of a specific number of new jobs, reduction of unemployment, improvement of medicine, education, and public utility services.

And these are the benchmarks that are not macroeconomics-related but rather belong to another, or in this case, higher, level of control, which by its activities **must immediately and directly reflect the interests of all people, the community as a whole, as stipulated in the constitutions of practically all countries**. This level of control is called **supramacroeconomic**; and the relevant methods and system, a **supramacroeconomics**. So for the government of any country it is important to specifically plan their own actions and directions, through which the corresponding results will be achieved.

For example, in young Eastern European countries like Ukraine, this means "much-few," as restructuring of the economy from the one using mostly raw materials to the one using modern high-tech technologies or at least traditional engineering industries. This is because raw-material mining (iron ore, coal, etc.) companies can offer no more than additional 2-3% of GDP growth per year in the course of their development. On the other hand, high-tech companies, with multi-processing of raw materials, can bring in 3-4 times as much. It is true, however, that as regards developed economies, the given figures are significantly lower. And yet, even that is more than enough.

But to fully justify the strategy of the needed structural reforms, also in current conditions in Ukraine, it is also necessary to conduct pre-system analysis of the situation that preceded the current economic state. That was a period of the country's transition to independent development; change of social structure from socialist to capitalist. And the way it happened was extremely ill-fated.

The rulers of the country literally "just barely" held it in their "hands." At the same time, almost all the basic fundamentals of the economy were affected: financial system, real economic balance. It happened so that, for the so-called support of national currency, hryvnya, the state primarily used the tactics of M3 monetary aggregate limitation in terms of minimum circulated amount - in the late 90s, its volume constituted only 12-14% of the annual GDP (for reference, it is 5-6 times as little as the values of other countries). And the amount of the latter also decreased by 50% compared with 1991 (when Ukraine was a part of USSR).

Such tactics failed to ensure stability, as it had been expected by the country's leadership, but rather led to even more devastating consequences. In the economic area, barter system of mutual settlements between business entities prevailed; monetary "exsanguination" of the economy gave rise to non-payment crisis; turnover rate of

"money-goods", "goods-money" dropped to a miserly level, which significantly hindered the economic activity in the country which, as it was, was too hampered.

And yet, there is something that takes place in many developed countries, namely the model of so-called conservative liberalism based on the provisions of the Washington consensus proclaiming the "omnipotence" of macroeconomic stabilization continues to be "promoted." This is the same liberalism that actually hides not always legitimate activities of large banks and financial circles behind its "mask." It reduces accountability and transparency in the activities of the latter for the community. That was the reason why the banks were truly and severely criticized by President Roosevelt in 1932 (he called this phenomenon Wall St. arbitrariness).

Now it is only technology that has changed. Namely, forged diversification of package of securities, some of which are in no way secured nor guaranteed by relevant agencies, now pertains to the activities of those same financial companies and banks. This is just the case of "History repeats but does not teach," as the famous adage says. And in 2010, new financial crisis (following the one in 2009) covered a significant part of most developed countries. That last crisis hadn't come from purely economic reasons; instead, it was the crisis of modern politics of democratic countries. Its origins must be sought in a pragmatic and more thorough regulation of financial and related commercial corporations.

Government of each country does not need to be left wondering about the country's potential, actual sources of material and financial basis; instead, it must be based on the definite range of activities, current size and structure of the country's population, when developing strategies and tactics of such activities. All these instruments must be close to the realities of the country's needs, which is usually required from the political forces in whom the society vests the responsibility for the country's state.

As regards the above, Ukrainian experience can prove to be very useful. Because, in order to ensure overcoming the system crisis in our country, its current government shall not merely perform the analysis, but also create, in fact, a new system of national economy; and now we can begin "from scratch", as they use to say. State management is forcedly doomed to think comprehensively and to create everything all over again.

That was the primary point. Secondly, such restructuring of the economy shall meet no obstacles on the part of advocates of pseudo-democracy; it may not be solely based on paper macroeconomics diagrams; instead, it must include more broadly the interests of all strata of society. Specifically, we are talking here about corresponding expansion of the concepts of GDP and overall operating margins and expansion of national accounts and supramacroeconomics. The concepts of supramacroeconomics are being developed in Svyaz Investment Company (Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine; author: Mr. F.D. Kozhurin).

From all the above, it becomes more convincing that the methodology of supramacroeconomics seeks to provide additional balance that cannot be provided within the framework of macroeconomic patterns and indicators, but not only due its methods and instruments but also due the competence of the highest executive body, namely the government. In other words, these new functional capabilities represent organic improvement of the economy management beyond the macroeconomic

stabilization possibilities. Supramacroeconomics determines the transition from current inter-industry methods that underlie the macroeconomic approach, to the functional ones. Formation of its subject is a discovery in the management field, which is expected and highly relevant on the current stage of socio-economic development of mankind.

Thus, the functional principles of the government of any country at the present time are derived from the components that reflect the public interest. And therefore, the supramacroeconomic management system will be established.

Last but not least is also a social and systematic "bridle" for uncontrollable market and deviations from liberality to the full and relevant significance of the word*. The supramacroeconomic level so far is a yet-to-be-defined margin between social and political life and the top of the final phase of the economic processes that are raging in the real economic, financial, and other sectors and, in some way, are aimed at satisfying the changing needs of society. It is at this margin, and not on a subordinated macroeconomic level, as some scientists believe, that the features of social and political structure of the state are revealed, which exist objectively and are available in each period of the state development.

In general terms, the objects of our discussion are summarized in the following table.

Table. Organizational and functional activities of the state in economic area

No.	Functions. Level of management	Determinant management principles	Main (substantial) functions	Procedural and management (technologic) functions
I.	Socio-political level (<i>President, Parliament</i>)	Statehood, national identity, civic consciousness, freedom, equality.	Internal policy, external relations, social liberalism	Intrasociety relationships (legal regulation)
II.	Supraeconomic management (<i>government</i>)	Budget planning, state budget execution, maintenance of balanced development of the country, intrasociety interest parity	Internal market, structural reforms, economic area, population and employment, intrasociety balance, small and medium business, disposing resources and budget execution control	Extended GDP, operational environment of supramacroeconomics
III.	Macroeconomic level (<i>cross-industry level agencies, including statistics agencies</i>)	Macroeconomic equilibrium of country development, preparation of regulatory measures on the part of public sector	Inter-industry balance of "Input- output," GDP, national accounts	Preparation and support of state programs and national projects
IV.	Industry-territorial (<i>ministries, local authorities</i>)	Development of economic industries and territories (local self-government)	Support of technology levels, growth in gross regional product and regional infrastructures	Preferences to priority sectors and areas (state budget)
V.	Microeconomic (<i>companies, corporations</i>)	Selection of opportunities to develop technologies and markets; improvement of product quality; increase in labor productivity.	Same as in column 3	Technological parks, nanotechnology, use of financial instruments

* The necessity of establishing institutions that would monitor the process of financial deregulation is now unequivocally pointed out by the Washington Consensus creator, John Williamson himself. And this comes after nearly 20 years of its use.

Methodology

Such considerations that are theoretical in many respects require serious methodological grounds. The more especially as we are talking about a new subject. But before that, let us try to answer a very simple question: aren't we talking about some sort of "leveling" of work results distribution in our social liberalism, which is usually pointed to by the leftist preachers? No, this is not the subject of our discussion; what we are talking about is correct assessments and conclusions. According to the foundations of democracy, liberalism does not refer to complete permission to do whatever you think is right.

As if liberalism were only freedom of choice and action. But it also includes responsibility. Freedom is immediately limited to the point, in which the interests of one person border on or intercross the interests of another person (i.e., society). This really cannot be done without a biased regulator. And this bias is called no more than real equality and justice. Because neither the strength nor the deception of others, whatever be the source, can be a decisive factor here. This is required by society, and its laws are effective to this end.

Based on the concepts described above, this methodology will not fall well with the conservatives of liberalism because it confirms the real karma of liberalism. It will bury conservative liberalism. This methodology shall proceed from the objectivity of the laws of nature, society, state as one of the forms of human existence. Also, it must be sourced out from action of economic laws in the state, as an integral part of the universe, which affects the nature and the organization of mankind, its conscious community. Further, these laws are technologically transformed into structure and self-organization of management systems, democracy, etc. In particular, into the basis of life, the economy.

According to our subject, depth analysis and evaluation, and radical improvement of the both are required today. There is a methodological unity of mediacies of all listed components. We also mean "sandwiches", multi-layer productive-economic diagrams of deep processing of industrial raw materials and creation of GDP in the expansion version of the latter in the form of interested circles, a transition of belt rings (strips). The comparison of these figures displays analogy of natural resources processing technology, on the one hand, and creative human activity (creation of conditions for its multifaceted activities), on the other hand. Here the authors of the new approach seem to find interesting firstly the methodological consistency between 5th and 6th processing depth levels that exist in modern countries (or modern technological forms or generations of machines) and secondly, **an increased level of expansion of GDP that corresponds to supramacroeconomic concepts and categories** (see fig. 1).

But the evidence of natural place of supramacroeconomics in self-government processes in societies can be complete if it is grounded in the same manner as, for example, each element's position in the Periodic Law of Chemical Elements, which is known in Eastern Europe as the Mendeleev periodic system. Or, as prediction and calculation of new stars in world space. A similar (yet unwritten) law must be applied to the socio-economic system that is the basis for any state construction.

In methodological respect, one should proceed from omnipresent unity of the Universe, which involves (1) the universality of the principles of creation (and

operation) of the world space (gravity and so on) and internal structure of the matter (atoms and molecules) - chain nuclear fission and multi-processing of mineral resources to obtain useful products by the mankind - inanimate nature, (2) internal arrangement of plants and biological objects, wildlife, and even (3) economy, by comparison of the principles of the living cell, consumption and accumulation, that are inherent to any economic system.

But the mankind has gone even further: it uses the mentioned laws consciously and deliberately, analyzing and completing the creation of its own way and reproduction system and providing conditions for its life, and economy management patterns.

Thus, supramacroeconomics, in that sense, is the analytical and operational instrument designed to provide practical compliance of the current economic processes with the public interest and needs of developing countries to the maximum extent possible. And this is regardless of the form or the socio-economic structure of the country. To this end, it includes goal setting system, functional methods of higher authorities activities and forms the levers of actions of the latter.

But where is the critical limit in the development of social economy, which serves as a reasonable condition for the transition from an adequacy of purely macroeconomic assessments to the need of supramacroeconomic concept? One of the criteria for answering this question, shall be, for example, related to manifestations of supramacroeconomic crises (like in 1930s, 1998, and 2008-2009). But along with that, broad implementation of supramacroeconomic tools is made possible for impeding or smoothing traditional "rise-and-falls" that are inherent to market economies in general.

Supramacroeconomics refers to a new set of time-weighted market mechanisms that regulate aggregate demand. They are based on social rather than on purely economic issues. Based on the fact that the availability of supply and product markets, and competition for them is the most important factor for economic development, macroeconomics also has more extended meaning. It does not only act as an intrastate mechanism; instead, it will become a mechanism of global economy that regulates global society, global demand, and helps satisfy the needs of global growth. Over the years, appropriate correction of free trade zone, the WTO rules in general, will be made. Then, money will not be in want: printing of USD or EUR will no longer be a problem. The problem will only be in the maintenance of their exchange rate. The demand, the market, and the sales will be the largest deficits in international economic relations.

Economic analysis that somehow includes supramacroeconomic issues is has become common. Such issues have become attributes and defining characteristics of modern economic systems of most world countries. They identify both degree of their development and standards of living and population trend. Now, it is time to review the completeness, to "collect" all links and a whole structure of state management, to integrate broadly scattered management functions, to provide the existing methods and tools of implementation for an enhanced formulation of the problem, including (as an example, see below) an anti-crisis concept.

But for some reason, the latter are either completely lacking or are brought outside the main mechanism for assessing the economic development of countries

through a well-known input-output table in the current system of national accounts. This shortcoming must be corrected gradually.

If we look specifically, we will need to convert, for example, the methodology of GDP creation in the direction of extension of this macro index functions to the category of really supramacroeconomic level. We consider correct to present it as a diagram, in which the supramacroeconomic level as such is actually added to current GDP components. In our opinion, gross domestic product must logically include, along with education and public health, other significant human activities that can have impact on the economic growth, prosperity, and intellectual potential of the nation.

A variant of such GDP expansion is shown in Fig.1* . As such, it essentially will serve as a general model of society activities assessment. Compared with a valid calculation scheme of GDP distribution by economic activity types, it includes both positive (the "plus") and negative (flaws, the "minus") indices. It also includes the definitions from missed opportunities analysis.

Generally speaking, **part of the GDP generated by supramacroeconomic operability can be interpreted as a service to society (and everyone) from the highest level of state administration** and free assistance (whether through tax or other benefits) rendered to business entities. This is the kind of gross product share that the highest level is obliged to "produce" (generate) itself.

Algorithmic structures of supramacroeconomics

In our previous statement, we have tried to prove that the content of the functional methods of economic management at the highest level are supramacroeconomic concepts and categories. They also reflect nature and primary structure for society movement to economic prosperity. They are actually indifferent to the types and branches of economy; they have general public nature of certainty. Since domestic market, economic structure, economic area, population and employment, and intrasocial balance are, in essence, the ways of current adequate assessing of the efficiency of use of productive-economic and natural resources. They are both indicators and leverage of the state impact to satisfy the growing needs of society and further development of the country.

Both appropriate development and expansion of state statistics, national accounts, schemes of GDP calculation and other macroeconomic indicators become urgent. Among the latter, the following is expected: introduction of accounting systems and, therefore, extended national accounts of effective and more complete use of domestic mineral and other natural resources in every country. How it could be done is illustrated by the "sandwiches" of multiprocessing of the latter with an appropriate regulation of economy structures. This will be reflected in the ways of reasonable use of existing industrial and economic potential of the country. There is also a need to overcome the tradition of priority of financial support of business over the economic development itself and achieve the priority of public over the productive and economic.

* This presents the structure of the existing GDP generators in a slightly amended form (due to the conceptual nature of the review).

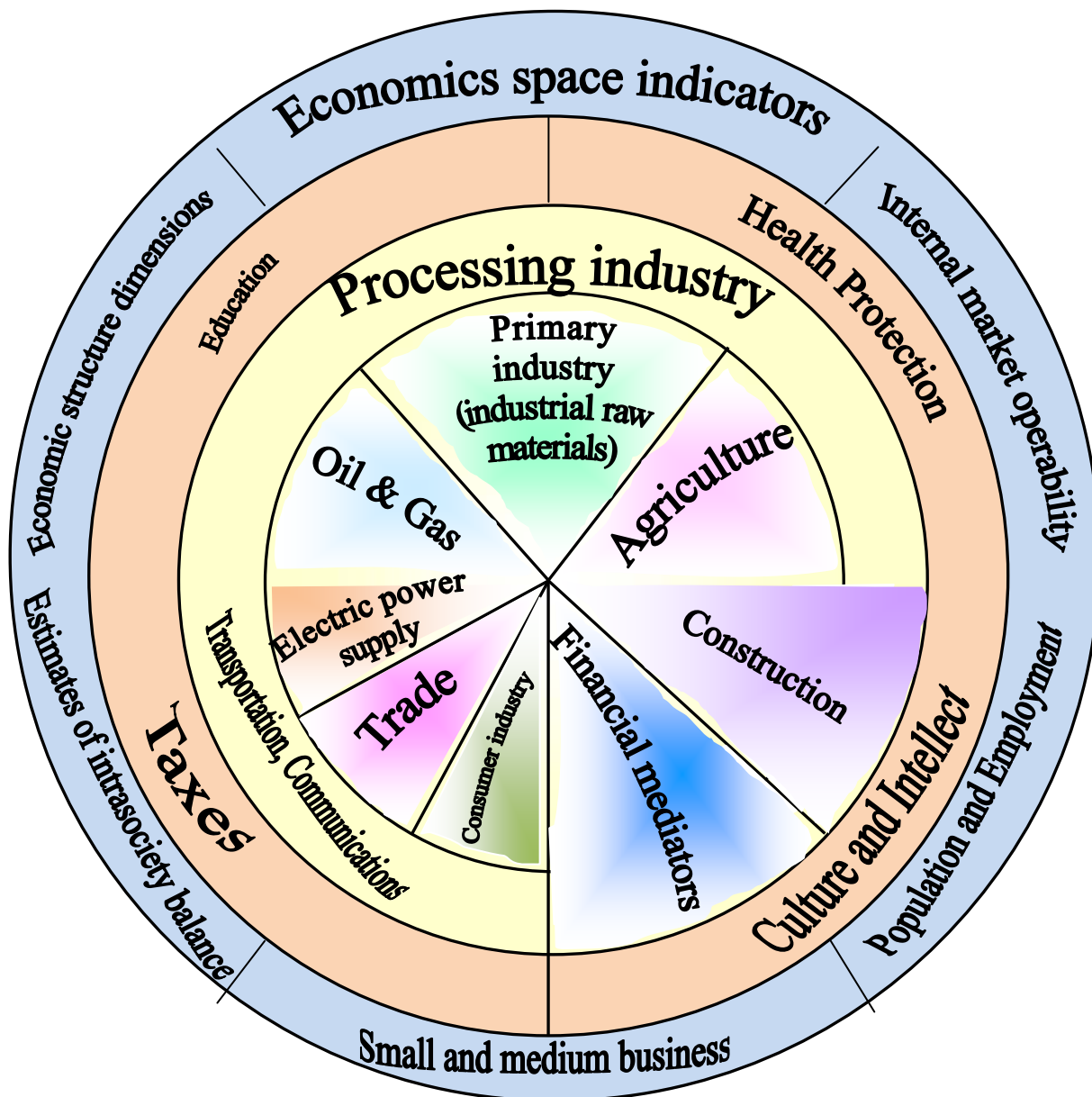


Fig. 1. Variant of GDP concept extension

In turn, the need for interpretation of the expansion "sandwich" of GDP generation with additions and directly formalized assessment of degree of satisfaction of new social needs in humanitarian (and intellectual) field. In this regard, methodic workout of types for consideration of indicators of such areas in the economic development will be important.

One of the unavoidable consequences must be the change in the composition and the analytical functions of both "input-output" tables and the system of national accounts (SNA). However hard we may try to simplify or narrow the "input-output" table, including the Leontief type, we will be naturally tempted to expand it to see mediation of various economic hardships or disbalances. Therefore, we must find and establish quite a flexible scheme that matches all 14 quadrants of our large macromatrix (see Figure 2 below), combined in whichever way (totality and composition). One of the opportunities can be a GDP "sandwich" that was shown in Figure 1.

The analysis the possibilities of which are limited by the technically accepted "Input-output" table dogma will be very risky. Over a very short time, the "center of gravity" of the world standards of socio-economic analysis will be shifted from Wassily Leontief's "input-output" and Richard Stone's national accounts to the set of above features, supramacroeconomic indicators, since they are the most adequate interpretation tools for assessing the economy, as well as the further multifactor impact on overall system efficiency.

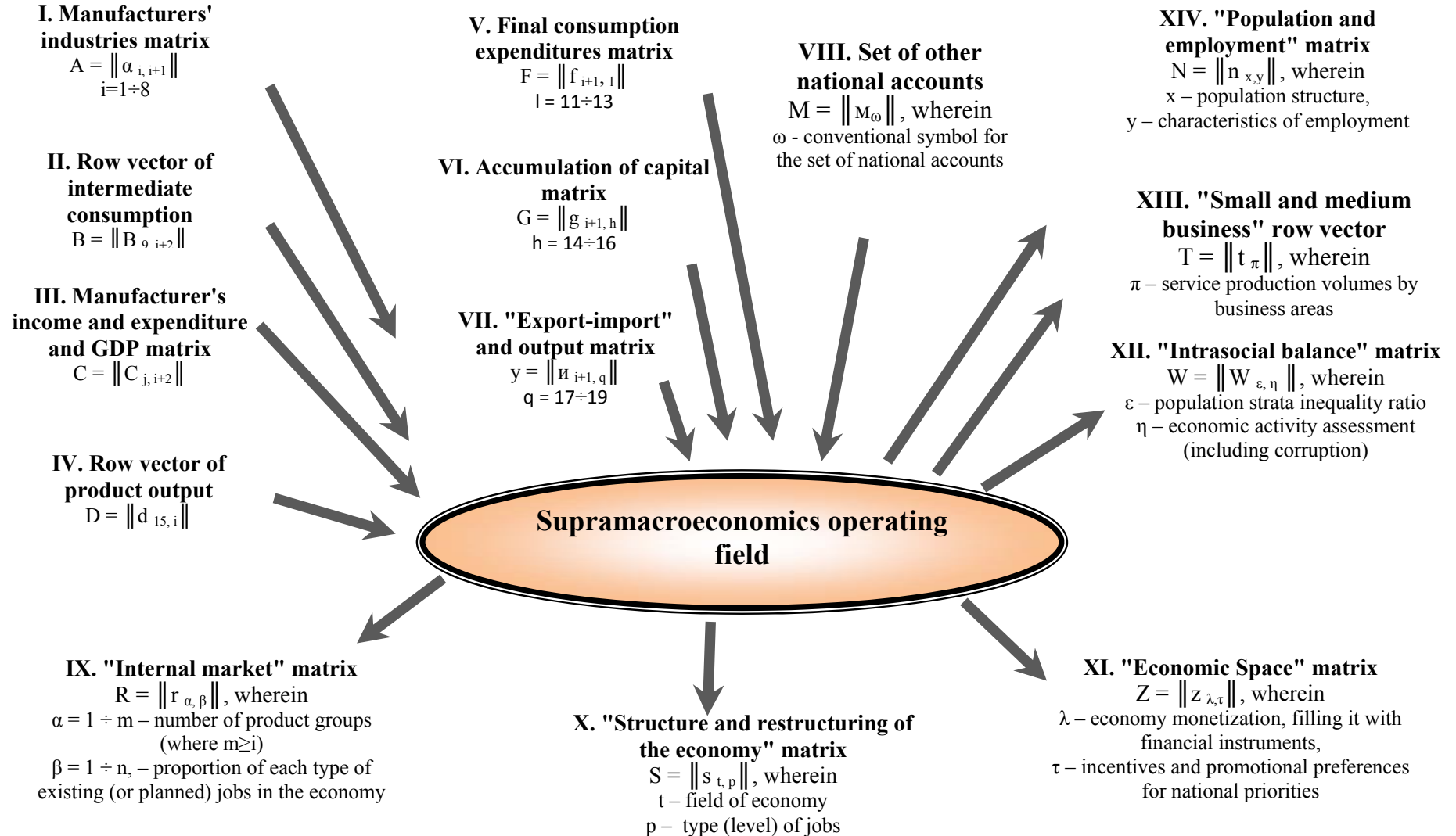
Flexible ("floating") set of the foundations of economic and social analysis and testing of solutions taken on its basis, as well as new supramacroeconomic management system of single economic space of a country (or their associated conglomerate) are on time today.

Fig. 2 shows the composition of 14 quadrants, matrices, and vectors, which reflect both current economic situation and dynamics of its development. First eight matrices and vectors, as a set, represent current format of "input-output" table. They are separated and re-grouped and are set to be used in a formalized way in order to present payments in conjunction with other information objects in XIX – XIV quadrants.

Following conventional symbols are used in the figure:

$a_{i, i+1}$ – matrix elements of intermediate consumption in terms of economic sectors, $i=1\div 8$; $b_{9, i+2}$ – final consumption of products in each of the industries; $c_{j, i+2}$ – matrix elements of manufacturer's income and expenditure and GDP, $j = 10\div 14$; $d_{15, i}$ – manufacturing of products of the industries, $i=1\div i+2$; f – cost of final consumption, $L=11\div 13$; g – accumulation of capital, $h=14\div 16$; u_{i+1} , q – exports and imports volumes and production output, $q=17\div 19$.

Fig.2. Conceptual diagram of supramacroeconomics operating field engagement



Data regarding new matrices and vectors of the internal market, economic structure, population and employment, economic space, intrasocial balance, small and medium enterprises must be brought to the formal appearance in order to create a common operational field (environment) necessary for the functioning of system complexes, for each supramacroeconomic concept and category.

Methodology application practice

To illustrate the effectiveness of supramacroeconomic management in the context of the conditions of accelerated industrial recovery, such as in Ukraine, the concept and mechanism of economic growth are presented as follows.

The corresponding concept will bring, in its meaning, an irreversible growth of the defining indicators of the Ukrainian economy. It is deemed to be formed on a permanent basis, simultaneously with the creation of required number of jobs in the economy. It is schematically shown in Fig. 3.

The very realization of the concept provides for both industrial recovery and, in many respects, modernization of the economy and creation of new and **significantly (manifold) increased added value** that is necessary for the country development, performing of reforms, and implementation of country-important national projects. Our scheme includes two key levels. They are: 1) creation of state investment fund (funds) for raw-material and energy industries – for a strong support of machine– and instrument-building industries development; 2) effective functioning of high-added-value industries – for financial support of reforms and national projects.

Here we show two main sources of Nadra Ukrainy (Ukrainian Resources) investment fund:

– fees for use of soil and other natural resources (already envisaged by new Tax Code revision);

– income (in kind or in monetary form) under product distribution agreements. According to the interpretation by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine that we specially received, such agreements are obligatory to be concluded with the Cabinet of Ministers by all existing users of Ukrainian resources, transport companies, and primary processing companies (metallurgical and similar plants)*.

State orders and leasing of import substitution machinery and equipment for agriculture, industry, complicated domestic appliances can be seen as ways to support high-tech industries. **Such steps are designed to provide real creation of added values that are sufficient for country development, with their tax transformation in**

* This is regarding the consummation of the Law of Ukraine dated 9/14/1999 # 1039-XIV "On Production Distribution Agreements. "For these purposes, it is sufficient to hold a relicensing of the related fields (a separate decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is required).

the state budget and social funds. Besides, according to this scheme, small and medium businesses are also benefited (see top of Fig. 3).

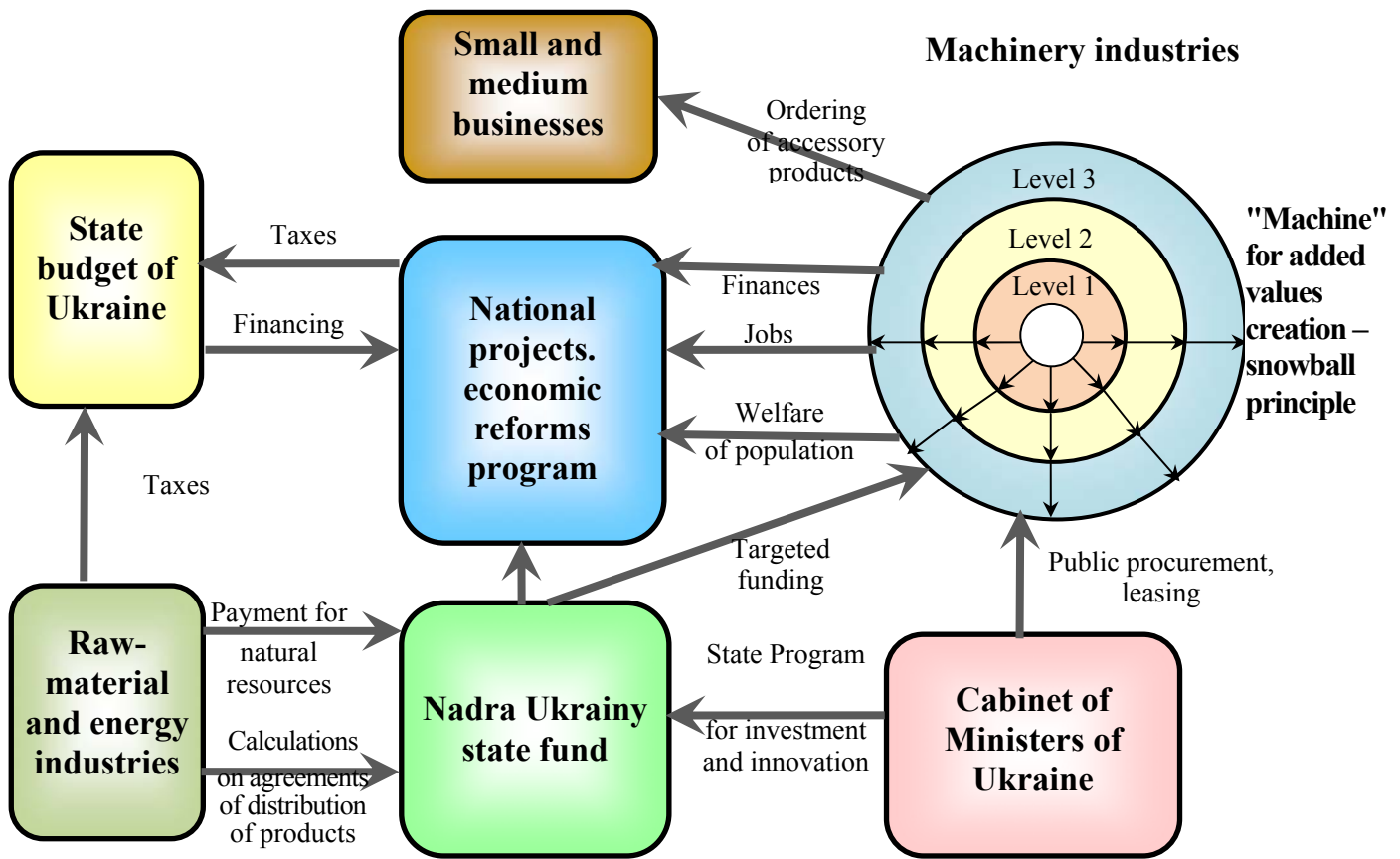


Fig. 3. Mechanism of rapid industrial recovery and economic growth

We propose following distribution of functions in the implementation of appropriate trigger mechanism of the industrial recovery. The state creates (and therefore funds) its orders for import substitution machinery and equipment or leasing thereof. This is implemented during the first iterations of production organization (approximately, 3-4 years). And the necessary technological upgrading, restoration of jobs are implemented by the current owners of machine-building enterprises via attraction of other investors or, if they want, obtaining sufficient credit resources.

According to the preliminary forecasts, owing to these measures and some other sources, annual GDP in 2017 can reach UAH 2.5 trillion compared to current UAH 1 trillion; and the size of the state budget, UAH 0.8 trillion by providing GDP generation of about USD 8,000 per capita (current UAH/USD exchange rate is USD 1 ≈ UAH 8).

As to the general formulation of the problem, we are able to combine our still utilitarian knowledge and skills of analytical work with understanding of truly systemic and multidimensional macroeconomic-level models. For this, we will use the illustration provided in Fig. 4.

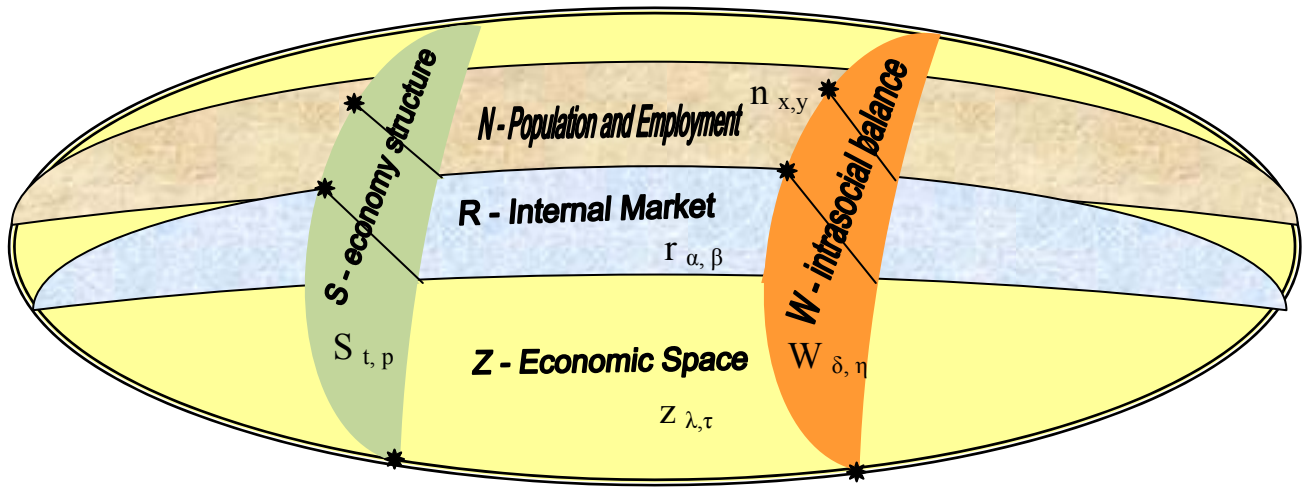


Fig. 4. Graphical computer-made model of certain supramacroeconomic components (demo version – fragment)

In our version of this figure, the "Economic space" is shown as a semi-oval, specifically its horizontal section. It is indicated as "z" and is composed of $z_{\lambda, \tau}$ elements. Two longitudinal, perpendicular planes are: R – "Internal market" represented by $r_{\alpha, \beta}$ elements; N – "Population and employment" composed of $n_{x, y}$. Two planes that are cross-perpendicular to the horizontal plane are: S – economy structure represented by $s_{t, p}$ elements; W – intrasocial balance represented by $w_{\delta, \eta}$ elements.

The asterisk in Fig. 4 is used to indicate key pulsating inclusions: intersection of supramacroeconomic indicators. intersection of supramacroeconomic indicators. They are the manifestations and dimensions of the actual values of supramacroeconomic concepts and categories in multidimensional space*.

As regards this illustration and creation of an operation-algorithmic supramacroeconomic environment as a whole, we realize that, first of all, arguments presented are merely a plan, an attracting idea for setting the corresponding problem. Within this article, we deem it unrealistic to present another series of motives and substantiating facts. Secondly, the solution to the said problem is not easy, and it can be implemented only by a considerably sized team. Or a set of such teams and within the indefinite time period.

And thirdly, perhaps the most important: it is impossible to solve the problem using a single method and conclusively. For a task will continue to remain open for a long time with the deepening of knowledge and changes in the requirements from the customer, i.e. the society. Therefore, one day you can only state that the problem of formation of the operating field and algorithmic supramacroeconomics structure is only "principally" solved.

This is only the first experimental stage in our essentially pilot project. It can proof really useful to a new system of supramacroeconomic management. In its not-the-best option, to tell the truth, because it is probably hard to attract all the other sections of information for system complexes. And the findings and the results to be made and

* To use this representation as an operational and algorithmic environment, it is necessary to encounter a suitable software package.

obtained will be quite low compared with the situation when it is possible to just easily and purposefully build a new and enhanced information system.

However, the expected system needs to be the most up-to-date and based on new opportunities; it shall directly respond to higher goals, current requirements to further development of human community. The most important guarantee of relevancy in the development of our system is that its root cause is not a statistic interest but the movement from the needs of management and general social development.

Note:

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2. Major decisions under the proposed methodology are tried out in the following scientific publications: Actual Problems of Economics (scientific economics journal) No.No. 11 and 3, 2010, Kyiv, pages 3-18 and 62-80, accordingly, - ISSN 1993-6788 International Centre, Paris, and Thomson Reuters, 3501 street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (USA); The Economist (Ukrainian edition), Kyiv, No. 12, 2003, pages 57-59, and No. 4, 2004, pages 64-65, - ISSN 1810 – 3944, The Economist (Ukrainian edition).

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