

експортної квоти, імпортової квоти, зовнішньоторговельної квоти. Фінансову ж відкритість економіки можна оцінити на основі індикаторів фінансової інтеграції країни в ринок капіталу в цілому, міжнародний ринок акцій, міжнародний ринок облігацій та міжнародні ринки інших фінансових інструментів [1].

Таким чином, всебічне дослідження та глибоке статистичне оцінювання структури економічної системи дозволить ідентифікувати особливості і характеристики економічного зростання з позиції його відповідності цілі сталого розвитку №8 «Сприяння поступальному, всеохоплюючому та сталому економічному зростанню, повній і продуктивній зайнятості та гідній праці для всіх».

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CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL PARADIGM IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISES

Choosing a European vector of development, one of Priority tasks of reforming the legal system for Ukraine are determined to be administrative reform as a key factor in international integration. Such requirements are dictated by the position of the state in international ratings of public administration efficiency. According to the indexes of the Global Index competitiveness for 2018 Ukraine in the category of "state institutions" among 140 countries occupies 110 position, in the category «budget transparency» - 49, in the category «burden of state regulation» - 82, in the sphere business start-up has risen from 70 positions (in 2015) to 56 (in 2018) [2].

That is, there is a systemic administrative crisis that is accompanied by: low levels of trust with society, a well-preserved and adamant state-administrative vertical and too many governing bodies links that generally give rise to the effect of "administrative thrombosis". Overcoming the systemic crisis requires formulating and adopting a common reform strategy government based

on modern European standards, as defined in the SIGMA document "Principles of Public Administration", which outlines the key horizontal levels of governance in relation to its reliability, predictability, accountability and transparency, as well as technical and managerial competence of civil servants, organizational capacity of public authorities, financial stability and public involvement in government processes. The current crisis of the world order arises from a clash of paradigms in the social, economic and political domains of human activities, with grave consequences for our physical environment. The prevailing economic paradigm – market-driven globalization – has integrated the world economy, generating great material wealth as well as a variety of associated problems, from climate change to rising inequalities and social tensions. By contrast, the prevailing political and social paradigms – driven by nationalism, religion and ethnicity – keep our allegiances fragmented [1].

To make progress in tackling our global problems, we must strive to change our social paradigms where they are maladaptive, namely, where they inhibit our material and immaterial prosperity by preventing us from addressing challenges that call for social cooperation at the appropriate scales. And then we must strive to bring our economic and political paradigms into harmony with prosperity-promoting social paradigms.

Thriving societies rest on self-reinforcing social allegiances at various scales – local, regional, national and transnational. In order for our economic and political systems to promote human prosperity, these self-reinforcing social allegiances must be supported by self-reinforcing economic and political structures at all relevant scales, from local to global. Paradigm change calls for the recoupling of the economic and political domains with well-functioning social domains, across the relevant macro and micro scales. The current state of the economy of Ukraine is accompanied by an acute economic crisis. Under such socio-economic conditions, it is impossible to achieve an adequate level of production efficiency, to obtain maximum profit, to be a leader in fierce competition [4].

Key in the new management paradigm were:

- combination of administrative and market methods of managing socio-economic processes with favoring market regulation methods that do not restrict the functioning of the self-regulatory mechanism; and the activities of economic entities;
- changing patterns and economic trends due to rapid technological development and priority of information resources;
- recognizing the importance of a situational approach in managing a rapid response to the public transformation;

- creation of conditions for realization of creative potential of employees;
- the orientation of the management system to enhance the role of the innovative component, organizational culture, leadership style;
- process approach to management in the context of project management.

These fundamental characteristics of the modern management paradigm are laid down in the Strategy reform of the state administration of Ukraine for the period up to 2021, which outlines the main ways overcoming the administrative crisis, the essence of which is to reduce the administrative burden on the state regulation, improvement of the quality of administrative services, legality and predictability of administrative actions, which will have a positive impact on the position of the state in world rankings competitiveness. The new paradigm must encourage us to build strong local identities, while enabling us to reap the gains from specialization and knowledge transfer that globalization provide [3].

In sum, the new paradigm leads us toward a new social contract in which our social, economic and political domains no longer follow their own logic, dictated by current institutions, rules and norms, but rather interact to serve to fulfill our fundamental needs and the relevant interacting scales.

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