ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

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MODELLING AND PROGNOSTICATION OF MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS OF PROVIDING THE ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY TO THE ECONOMIC SECURITY THREATS

Urgency of the research. *The necessary condition of upgrading the administrative decisions on the basis of more reliable analysis, prognosis and objective ground of strategic directions to provide steady development is an improvement of methodological bases and methods of estimation of level of sustainability of economy to the economic security threats.*

Target setting. *Analysis of national economy development as a difficult socio-economic system on the current stage needs development of methodical approaches and tools, that will allow to estimate plenitude of realization of functions of socio-economic subsystems and get the integral picture of key problems and priority directions of the state development.*

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. *Among scientists, who were involved in the study of different aspects of modeling and prognostication of economic sustainability and threats to economic security are S. Zenchenko (2009), G. Ivashenko (2000), E. Kniazeva (1991), S. Achelis (1999) etc.*

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. *There is a necessity of providing the new methods of economic prognostication as the way of estimation of the economic sustainability to the economic security threats. The model implementation and application of this process is need to be embedded.*

The research objective. *The research task is to present the methodological approaches to the definition and estimation of the level of economic sustainability to the threats to economic security.*

The statement of basic materials. *The article presents the methodological approaches to the definition and estimation of the level of economic sustainability to the threats to economic security. The sequence and structure of model of identification process of firmness to the economic security threats are elaborated on the basis of analysis of modelling methods and types of models. The applying of integral estimation of stability of economy to the economic security threats by the different indicators is offered and proved to be reasonable.*

Conclusions. *Thus, the recreation of the marked sequence of structural-dynamic events in the context of development and realization of Strategy will have the expressed recurrence of forming, increase and use of strategic potential. Thus successive realization 14 stages of planning, reformatting and optimization of structural-dynamic descriptions of economy will be based on sound registration of essence and*

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МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ТА ПРОГНОЗУВАННЯ МАКРОЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ДИНАМІКИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ СТІЙКОСТІ ЕКОНОМІКИ ДО ЗАГРОЗ ЕКОНОМІЧНІЙ БЕЗПЕЦІ

Актуальність теми дослідження. *Необхідна умова модернізації адміністративних рішень на підставі надійнішого аналізу, прогнозу і об'єктивного обгрунтування стратегічних напрямів, щоб забезпечити стійкий розвиток для удосконалення методологічних основ і методів оцінки рівня стійкого розвитку економіки до загроз економічній безпеці .*

Постановка проблеми. *Аналіз розвитку національної економіки як складної соціально-економічної системи на сучасному етапі потребує методичних підходів та інструментів, що дозволять оцінити повноту реалізації функцій соціально-економічних підсистем і отримати цілісну картину ключових проблем та пріоритетних напрямів державного розвитку.*

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. *Серед учених, хто був залучений у вивчення різних аспектів моделювання і прогнозування економічного стійкого розвитку і загрози економічній безпеці - С. Зенченко (2009), Г. Іващенко (2000), Е. Князева (1991), С. Акелис (1999), і т.д.*

Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми. *Існує потреба забезпечення нових методів економічного прогнозування як методу оцінки економічної стійкості до загроз економічної безпеки. Модель імплементації та використання цього процесу потребує описання.*

Постановка завдання. *Завданням дослідження є відображення методологічних підходів визначення і оцінки динаміки забезпечення стійкості економіки до загроз економічній безпеці .*

Виклад основного матеріалу. *У статті представлено методологічні підходи до визначення і оцінки рівня стійкості економіки до загроз економічній безпеці. На основі аналізу методів моделювання та типів моделей розроблено послідовність та структуру моделі процесу ідентифікації стійкості економіки до загроз економічній безпеці. Запропоновано та обгрунтовано використання інтегральної оцінки стійкості економіки до загроз економічній безпеці за окремими індикаторами.*

Висновки. *Отже, використання зображеної послідовності структурно-динамічних дій в контексті розвитку і реалізації Стратегії матиме важливий вплив на формування, підвищення і використання стратегічного*

maintenance of management mechanism.

Keywords: *economic sustainability; economic security threats; economic security; integral estimation of stability of economy.*

потенціалу. Отже послідовна реалізація 14 стадій планування, реструктуризації та оптимізації структурно-динамічних описів економіки базуватиметься на визначенні сутності і необхідності механізму управління.

Ключові слова: *стійкість економіки; загрози економічній безпеці; економічна безпека; інтегральної оцінки стійкості економіки.*

Problem Statement. The necessary condition of upgrading the administrative decisions on the basis of more reliable analysis, prognosis and objective ground of strategic directions to provide steady development is an improvement of methodological bases and methods of estimation of level of sustainability of economy to the economic security threats. Analysis of national economy development as a difficult socio-economic system on the current stage needs development of methodical approaches and tools, that will allow to estimate plenitude of realization of functions of socio-economic subsystems and get the integral picture of key problems and priority directions of the state development (S. Zenchenko, 2009: 96).

Analysis of previous research and publications. The problem of the methodological approaches to the definition and estimation of the level of economic sustainability is one of the new fields of the economic researches. Among scientists, who were involved in the study of different aspects of modeling and prognostication of economic sustainability and threats to economic security are S. Zenchenko (2009), G. Ivashenko (2000), E. Kniazeva (1991), S. Achelis (1999) etc.

Unsolved parts of the problem. There is a necessity of providing the new methods of economic prognostication as the way of estimation of the economic sustainability to the economic security threats. The model implementation and application of this process is need to be embedded.

Research task. The research task is to present the methodological approaches to the definition and estimation of the level of economic sustainability to the threats to economic security.

Research results. Modelling paradigms differentiate on the type of models (static, dynamic, continuous, discrete, determined, stochastic, unclear, models with "soft limitations"), for to the different methods of analysis of models of analysis of operations (for example, imitation, optimization, multicriterion optimization, unclear optimization).

It will hardly appear possible and sufficient creation only of one model that describes all subsystems of the modelled system and their co-operation adequately at the modelling of the real and difficult systems. A similar general model would be too difficult both for understanding and for adjusting. Usually the difficult system can be described by means of complex of models that maybe belong to the different methods or even model traditions. Actuality of integration of models at the decision of these tasks is clear. Multi-paradigmality of modelling that is determined as effective addition of all corresponding paradigms of modelling, is one of important aspects of the difficult systems modelling.

The stages of modelling of economic sustainability to the economic security threats are described at the Figure 1.

Most often in practice a semantic design is used on the first stage of planning of software. The result of it, as a rule, is conceptual or, as it is named, infological model of subject sphere.

The method of structural modeling organically groupes with the methods of mathematical statistics and is the powerful tool of research in those spheres of scientific activity, that today while yet don't have the developed arsenal of the formalized methods.

The modelling of the real difficult systems on the base of modern computer technologies makes actual introduction of modelling environments that allow to avoid the conservative cycles of modelling. Presently questions of automation of different aspects of mathematical modelling are of current interest: choice and construction of models, record of models in a form, near to ordinary mathematical records, creation of libraries of decisions, software intended for the decision of the considered mathematical task.

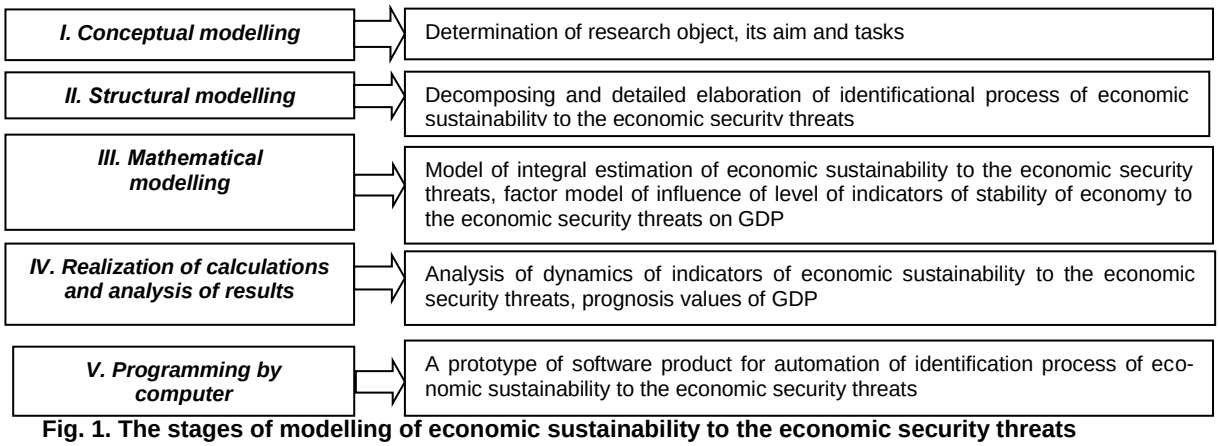

Fig. 1. The stages of modelling of economic sustainability to the economic security threats
Source: designed by the authors

A software product AllFusion Process Modeler (BPwin) is used for development of structural model of influence by level of integral indicator of economic sustainability to the economic security threats on the GDP.

Every model is begun with an overhead (TOP) diagram, that has one block only that symbolizes work of the modeling system on the whole. All linkes on the TOP - diagram are the external linkes of the modeled system, its links with an environment. A function block is equipped by three entrance and one initial link.

At first the system is being modeling as single unit - one function block with interface arcs that stretch outside this sphere. Such diagram is named context and modeled by the identifier of “A-0”. In explanatory text there must be the marked aim (Purpose) of construction of diagram as a thumbnail sketch and fixed point of view (Viewpoint) to the context diagram.

The model of IDEF0 (Icam (Integrated Computer Aided Manufacturing) DEFinition) will help to represent the functional structure of the system, and also will allow to define what objects or information serve as a source for processes that are managing factors, what resources for this purpose are needed. Basis of methodology of IDEF0 is made by graphic language of description of business processes. The use of this model will help to present offered strategy of economic sustainability to the economic security threats as totality of hierarchically well-organized and interconnected diagrams. It is necessary to conduct partition of system on the large fragments (functional decomposition) after description of the system on the whole. Farther to conduct the decomposition of every fragment of the system on more shallow et cetera to the achievement of necessary level of detail of description.

The built functional model allows in an evident form to get exhaustive information about functioning of strategy, and also to define the ways of its automation. This model allows to manage a subsystem effectively, it is possible to correct it easily in accordance with changing terms. Comparing this model to the model of AS - IS ("as is"), that is obligatory part of any pre-project inspection for creation or development of the informative system.

The third stage is a synthesis of mathematical model of functional dependences. A process constituent of the methodological approach to development of complex of models of the system of the strategic providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats ($SSPES_{est}$) is illustrated on Figure 2.

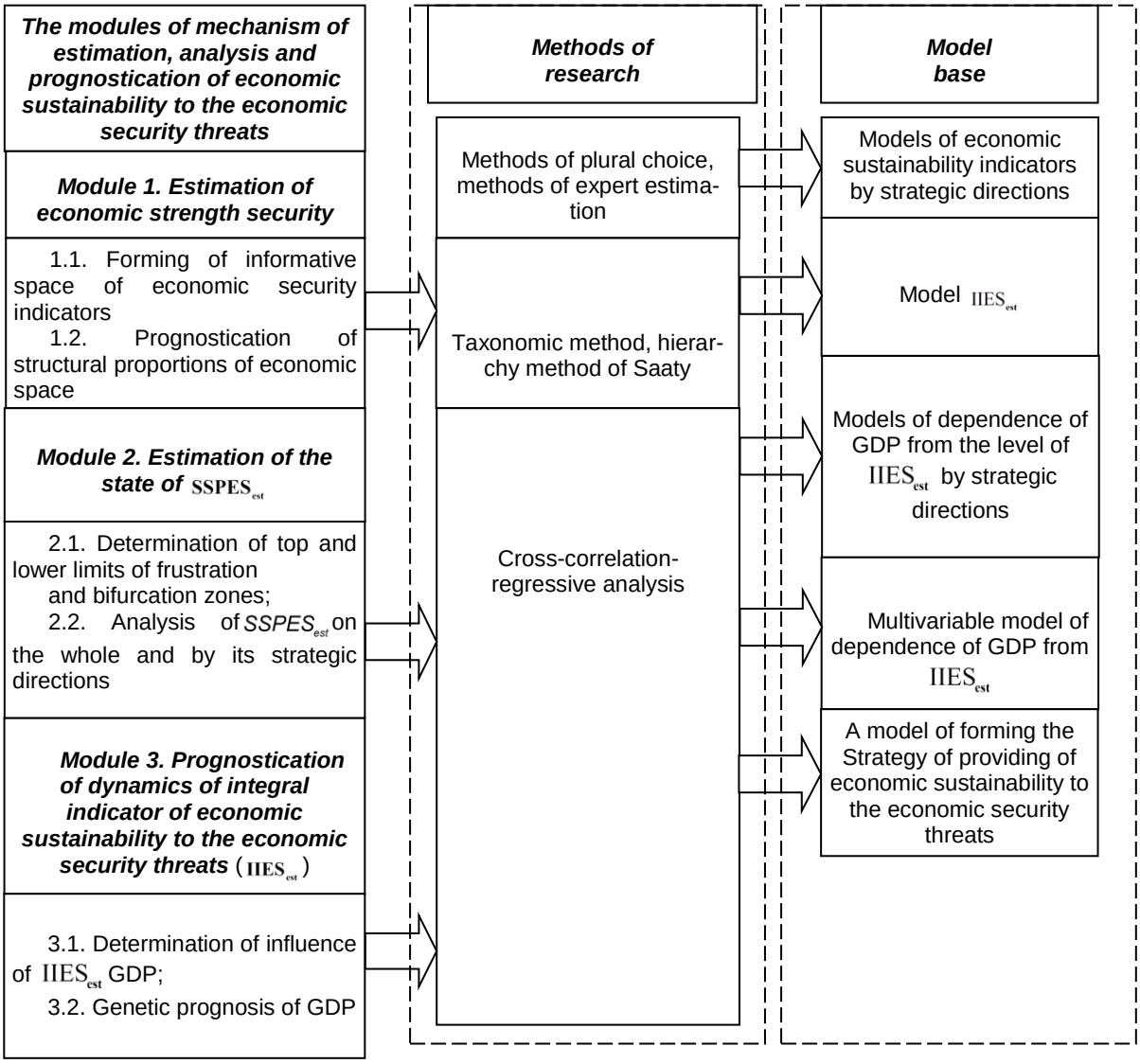

Fig. 2. Process constituent of the methodological approach to development of complex of models $SSPES_{est}$

Source: designed by the authors

A multidimensional statistical analysis is the division of mathematical statistics, that studies the methods of collection and processing of multidimensional statistical data, their systematization and treatment with the aim of exposure of character and structure of intercommunications between components investigated multidimensional signs, receipts of practical conclusions (V. Kalinina, 2003:3). In other words, the methods of decline of dimension of multidimensional space allow without the substantial loss of information to go across from the initial system of large number of the looked after interdependent factors to the system substantially less number of the hidden (no-observed) factors that determine variation of initial signs (R. Lepa, 2013).

All indexes were grouped by directions of analysis that has a strategic value for sustainability of economy. It follows also to notice that offered economic indicators must be periodically adapted to the

changing terms. The integral indicator of economic sustainability to the economic security threats, that is formed on the basis of the partial indexes grouped after strategic directions, is offered as the criterion of estimation of economic sustainability. The level of meaningfulness for every partial index separately will be defined by the analytic hierarchy decision process of Thomas Saaty (1993). A method of analytic hierarchy is systematic procedure for hierarchical presentation of elements that determine essence of problem. A method consists in the decomposition of the problem into more simple component parts and further treatment of sequence of judgements of the person that makes decision, in relation to pair comparisons. As a result it can be expressed relative degree (intensity) of co-operation of elements in a hierarchy.

To our opinion, using of the offered system of indexes and its maximum values will allow to carry out the objective estimation of stability of economy and educe the points of an increase risk, outside that there is a threat of unbalance and development of component elements of national economy as systems with the further offensive of the crisis phenomena.

Methodology of synthesis of integral indicator with the use of taxonomic method consists of the next stages:

1. Determination of aims and operating of organization conditions - proprietor of informative resources, as informative strength of organization security is one of the descriptions of his viability.

2. Forming of the informative system of organization, necessary base is for the analysis of the systems.

3. Organization of collection of initial information.

4. Forming of group of indexes or separate criterion defined as a measure for comparison of quantitative indexes of the investigated operation relatively spent efforts and got results.

5. The matrix of X, where X_{ij} - size of j- index of i- object

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & \dots & z_{1j} & \dots & z_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_{i1} & \dots & z_{ij} & \dots & z_{in} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_{ml} & \dots & z_{im} & \dots & z_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

The task of initial data as a matrix allows to investigate change or values of signs at different objects, or values of signs that describe the state of one object in time.

6. The vector K, the elements of that represent meaningfulness of j - index, is set.

$$K = (k_1 \dots k_j \dots k_n), \quad (2)$$

7. The vector S, the elements of that take on a value, is set:

- 1, if j- index- disincentive;

+ 1, if j- index-stimulator.

8. Standardization of signs (indexes) is needed, as different signs can have a different dimension. For implementation to the operation determined:

- middle arithmetic signs:

$$X_i = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} Xij, \quad (3)$$

- standard deviation of j- sign :

$$\sigma_i = \left[\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i-1}^{m}\left(X_{ij} - X_j\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4)$$

- standard meaning *j*- object:

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - X_j}{\sigma_i}, \quad (5)$$

9. Forming of the standardized matrix of kind :

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & \dots & z_{1j} & \dots & z_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_{i1} & \dots & z_{ij} & \dots & z_{in} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_{ml} & \dots & z_{im} & \dots & z_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

10. Estimation of standard point. A standard will be a point (vector) formed by rule : among signs-stimulators signs are taken away with maximal values, and among signs-disincentive - with minimum.

11. Ranging of objects by the degree of reduction of descriptions.

Realization of estimation of grade place consists by following:

- distance is determined between points that characterize the investigated objects and by a standard point P_0:

$$C_{i0} = \left[\sum \left(Z_{ik} - Z_k\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (7)$$

It is possible to do previous conclusions about grade place of object by distances between an i - element and point by the estimation of quality of the system;

- the vector of meaning of distances is formed:

$$C = \left(C_{10} C_{20} \dots C_{m0}\right), \quad (8)$$

- AV arithmetic distance is determined between an i-object and point P_0:

$$\overline{C_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_{i0}, \quad (9)$$

- standard deviation is calculated from a point P_0:

$$\sigma_0 = \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(C_{i0} - P_0\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (10)$$

- the quality of functioning index of i-object is calculated:

$$C_0 = \overline{C_0} + 2\sigma_0, \quad (11)$$

It is possible to specify settling, defining an estimation $D_i = 1 - \frac{C_{i0}}{C_0}$, what is interpreted thus: quality of object the higher, than more near value of index is to unit.

There are offered the next levels of economic security and corresponding to them values of integral indicator for the estimation of economic sustainability to the economic security threats in the Table 1.

Table 1

Estimations of economic security of national economy

Economic strength security	Criterion limits of integral index
High	[0,8;1]
Normal	[0,6;0,8)
Low (pre-crisis)	[0,4;0,6)
Crisis	[0,2;0,4)
Critical	[0;0,2)

Source: Authors' calculations

The structure of estimation is characterized by share of every index in a complex estimation. Calculated indicators of economic security by every subsystem and their prognosis values are represented at the Table 2.

Table 2

Indicators of economic security of national economy during 2007-2017

Types of security	Retrospective period									Prognosis period	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indicator of industrial security	0,41	0,55	0,39	0,35	0,33	0,31	0,31	0,30	0,26	0,26	0,23
Indicator of demographic security	0,22	0,15	0,3	0,27	0,28	0,39	0,28	0,33	0,36	0,37	0,39
Indicator of energetic security	0,10	0,30	0,24	0,50	0,42	0,47	0,38	0,42	0,44	0,54	0,59
Indicator of external economic security	0,38	0,41	0,38	0,16	0,18	0,29	0,56	0,59	0,61	0,35	0,36
Indicator of investment-innovative security	0,18	0,25	0,33	0,42	0,42	0,58	0,68	0,75	0,82	0,73	0,81
Indicator of macroeconomic security	0,91	0,33	0,31	0,32	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,25	0,24	0,16	0,10
Indicator of supply security	0,13	0,46	0,31	0,26	0,17	0,11	0,16	0,16	0,12	0,12	0,09
Indicator of social security	0,79	0,19	0,31	0,44	0,45	0,2	0,33	0,26	0,27	0,21	0,17
Indicator of financial security	0,20	0,12	0,12	0,24	0,18	0,23	0,18	0,34	0,37	0,28	0,30

Source: Authors' calculations

It is set during realization of estimation, that the destabilizing factors of economic security are: 1. Inability of national economy to the stable increase (there is a subzero volume of GDP per capita; subzero rates of increase of GDP, industry, products of agriculture). 2. Incomplete material well-being of food independence (an unsatisfactory structure of feed of population is on calorie content; subzero quality of foodstuffs). 3. Instability of the financial system (a presence of deficit is in the consolidated budget; high rate of inflation). 4. High dependence of economy on the import of major types of products. 5. Low level and quality of life of population (subzero charges are on a health protection). Prolonged worsening of demographic situation in a country (high death rate of population).

The method of Saati allows to distribute alternative strategies after priorities on the basis of two parameters: degree of realization and degree of efficiency. It is possible to build a matrix "efficiency - realization" by means of the got values. The location of alternative in the corresponding segment of matrix determines the level of its priority and at the choice of optimal strategy carries out distribution of quality estimations and ranging of elements of matrix. It will be used the scale of next type for fixing of result of comparison of pair of alternatives. Normalizing the matrix of pairing comparisons, will get the gravimetric values of coefficients for determination IIES_{est} (Tab. 3).

Table 3

Gravimetric values of coefficients for determination of IIES_{est}

Indexes	Gravimetric values of coefficients
Indicator of industrial security	0,1
Indicator of demographic security	0,1
Indicator of energetic security	0,1
Indicator of external economic security	0,1
Indicator of investment-innovative security	0,1
Indicator of macroeconomic security	0,1
Indicator of supply security	0,1
Indicator of social security	0,1
Indicator of financial security	0,2

Source: Authors' calculations

Thus, it is expedient to determine IIES_{est} by the next formula:

$$I = 0{,}1 \times I_i + 0{,}1 \times I_d + 0{,}1 \times I_e + 0{,}1 \times I_{ec} + 0{,}1 \times I_{in} + 0{,}1 \times I_m + 0{,}1 \times I_s + 0{,}1 \times I_{soc} + 0{,}2 \times I_f , \quad (12)$$

where I – integral indicator of economic sustainability to the economic security threats; I_i – Indicator of industrial security; I_d – indicator of demographic safety;

I_e – indicator of energetic security; I_{ec} – indicator of external economic safety; I_{in} – indicator of investment-innovative safety; I_m – indicator of macroeconomic safety; I_s – indicator of supply security; I_{soc} – indicator of social safety; I_f – indicator of financial safety.

As a result of undertaken studies and settling the quantitative estimation of economic sustainability to the economic security threats on the basis of taxonomic method. It is possible to make a conclusion on results accounts, that during the investigated period economic sustainability of national economy fluctuated in the limits from 0,28 to 0,35. The most value of integral index of economic security was observed in 2007, and least - in 2009, that is related to negative influence of world financial crisis (Fig. 3).

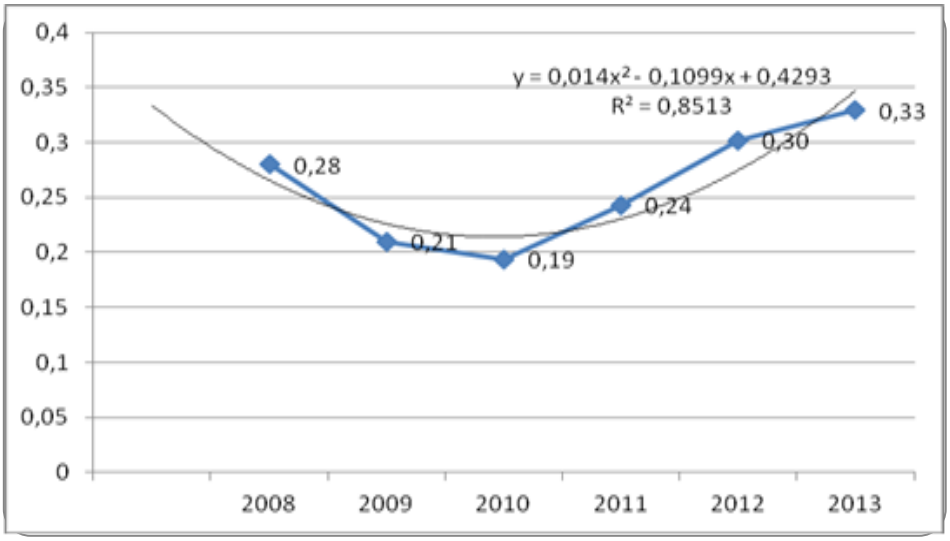

Fig. 3 Modelling of IIES_{est}

Source: Authors' calculations

Establishment of dependence of the economy growing from the different groups of factors is important diagnostic to the tasks, that allows to set the type of the economy growing, characteristic for this country in a certain period of time. Regressive models are the optimal instrument for an analysis,

estimation and prognostication of the economy growing, including for determination of key factors that directly influence on the economy growing of the economic system.

Econometric models of GDP dependence from the indicators of economic security of national economy will be constructed on the basis of 7 supervisions (n = 7) from statistical data by subsystems. A built-in function of package of analysis REGRESSION are applied for simplification the constructions of linear model (Tab. 4).

Table 4

A value to the coefficient of determination for the synthesized models

Type of model	Model	Value to the coefficient of determination R^2
Onefactor models	A model of dependence of GDP from industrial strength security	0,87
	A model of dependence of GDP from energetic strength security	0,84
	A model of dependence of GDP from investment-innovative strength security	0,79
	A model of dependence of GDP from financial strength security	0,78
	A model of dependence of GDP from supply strength security	0,81
	A model of dependence of GDP from macroeconomic strength security	0,79
	A model of dependence of GDP from external economic strength security	0,93
	A model of dependence of GDP from demographic strength security	0,92
	A model of dependence of GDP from social strength security	0,91

Source: Authors' calculations

Coefficients of determination of R2 are sufficient for confirmation of high authenticity of results and testify that all substantial factors that cause influence on the GDP are taken into account in models.

Each of models describes influence of one subsystem on the GDP and by means of analysis of sensitiveness will allow to set intercommunication between the rates of their change.

It is necessary to mark that the changes of separate factors in right part of equalizations have different influence on the GDP. The sensitiveness of GDP to the change of separate factors is measured by means of coefficient of elasticity. The results of settling of values of coefficients of elasticity of GDP on every group of independent factors are presented in a table 6.

Table 5

A value of coefficients of elasticity in the models of intercommunication of subsystems $SSPES_{est}$ and GDP

Factor	Coefficient of elasticity
Indicator of industrial security	-0,71
Indicator of demographic security	0,52
Indicator of energetic security	0,45
Indicator of external economic security	-0,004
Indicator of investment-innovative security	0,51
Indicator of macroeconomic security	-0,27
Indicator of supply security	-0,18
Indicator of social security	-0,22
Indicator of financial security	0,30

Source: Authors' calculations

So, the most strong changes of GDP can be carried out with the increase of demographic and investment-innovative strength security with values to the coefficient of elasticity 0,52 and 0,51 accordingly.

By means of the presented models it maybe to construct the scenario changes of GDP, setting the most credible changes in entrance factors. In this case prognosis of GDP rates settles taking into account the set coefficients of elasticity. By means of block of generation of initial data user can elect indexes that participate in a modeling and also to form the model of interdependence of gross domestic product and integral indexes of economic security.

By the research results the diagram of realization of Strategy providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats with forming the new character of control system, that is formalized by the 14- stages in the Table 6.

Table 6

Forming and realization of optimal for Ukraine Strategy of providing the economic sustainability to the economic security threats

Stage	Description of procedures and content of administrative decisions for providing the economic sustainability to the economic security threats
1	2
1	formulation of activity mission of formed institution; whole constructions and planning of mechanism of management of $SSPES_{est}$; determination of having a special purpose tasks for realization of base functions of government control in the sphere of providing of the economic sustainability;
2	evaluation: a) depths of blanks and obstacles on the way of realization of public policy from providing of stability of economy to the threats to economic security; b) state and effectiveness of functioning of the current system of state administration an economy with an existent technological level in relation to realization of functions from providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats and by the used tool;
3	research of probabilistic and variant changes of the state of national economy in the context of providing of its stability to the economic security threats; development of the fixed assets of correcting influence and receptions of realization of politics from providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats according to consequences;
4	diagnostics of parameters and possibilities of positive / negative influence of environment on the economy; generalization of consequences of previous experience of transformation the strategic potential of national economy, depth, scale and character of the got socio-economic and organizational changes;
5	choice of adequate to the real socio-economic processes of resource types, bringing in of present backlogs at determination of three-variation development of events and phase trajectory of the economy growing; authentication or bringing in of factors for the sake of adjustment of processes of the use of different resource types and potentials;
6	a modelling and selection of optimal composition of facilities for realization of mechanism of management providing the economic sustainability to the economic security threats; forming of base dominants of Strategy;
7	development of new forms, methods and technologies of management providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats; determination of major forms of piling up and consolidation efforts of management subjects in relation to realization of $SSPES_{est}$;
8	ground of objects and places of concentration of efforts, different types of resources with possibility them rational redistribution in accordance with calculated to the coefficient of ponderability of their cross-correlation influence on the economic sustainability to the economic security threats;
9	elimination of surplus elements (subsystems) or expansion of functional possibilities of the most effective functionals for the sake of providing of economic sustainability to the economic security threats, to reliability of functioning of economy in case of occurring of certain level of crises;

Continuation of Table 6

1	2
10	dissipation (dispersion) of present and additional resources and backlogs for creation of the non-equilibrium state within the limits of $SSPES_{est}$, that will stipulate origin of new objective functions in $SSPES_{est}$ and establishment of priority directions and objects;
11	focusing and localization of the non-equilibrium state in the centers of generation of new methodology for the sake of development and selection of methods and methodologies of providing the economic sustainability to the economic security threats in the context of realization of Strategy of socio-economic development of Ukraine;
12	an estimation of probabilistic receipt of future sinergistical effect is from the input of new type of mechanism of management of $SSPES_{est}$ and realization of Strategy and, as a result, providing of the complete mastering and development of strategic potential, increase of efficiency $SSPES_{est}$;
13	preparation of state machine of management and his structures (with expansion of their plenary powers and responsibility) to introduction new to the functional on results realization of dominants of Strategy;
14	achievement of high level of efficiency of $SSPES_{est}$; determination of strategic priorities of providing of economic sustainability to the threats to economic security; formulation of mission, aim and tasks with increase performance specifications of $SSPES_{est}$.

Source: designed by the authors

Conclusions. Thus, the recreation of the marked sequence of structural-dynamic events in the context of development and realization of Strategy will have the expressed recurrence of forming, increase and use of strategic potential. Thus successive realization 14 stages of planning, reformatting and optimization of structural-dynamic descriptions of economy will be based on sound registration of essence and maintenance of management mechanism $SSPES_{est}$

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