

**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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**FUNCTIONAL REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERRELATIONS OF MECHANISMS OF REGULATION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES DEVELOPMENT****ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ОГЛЯД ІНСТИТУЦІОНАЛЬНОГО МЕХАНІЗМУ У КОНТЕКСТІ ВЗАЄМОЗВ'ЯЗКУ МЕХАНІЗМІВ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ СУБ'ЄКТІВ ГОСПОДАРЮВАННЯ**

**Urgency of the research.** Functional review of the institutional mechanism of state regulation of the development of business entities (IMSRDBE) is actualized due to the necessity to improve institutional mechanism.

**Target setting.** Scientific interest is the functional examination of IMSRDBE in the context of interaction with business, economic, market and state regulation mechanisms.

**Actual scientific researches and issues analysis.** Methodological provisions of functional examination of IMSRDBE at different times were developed by the foreign scientists such as: O. Williamson, T. Eggertson, S. Izmalkov, A. Kulman, D. Nort, as well as the local ones – V. Geets, V. Dementiev, M. Latinin, S. Nikolenko, A. Tkach and others.

**Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining.** The unsolved problem is the institutional mechanism functional connectivity with the business, market, economic, and state mechanisms, because they can regulate the development of business entities and the simultaneous state-regulatory impact based on the exclusive right of the state to the formation of regulatory legislation acts and the application of enforcement of their implementation.

**The research objective.** The objectives of the article are definition of functional links of the institutional mechanism with business, economic, market and state mechanisms regarding the improvement of IMSRDBE.

**The statement of basic materials.** The author does the functional examination of the institutional mechanism as recourse that allows to increase the efficiency of state authorities' activities, the effectiveness of their impact on the achievement of program indicators of the strategies of the business entities development, saving resources and institutionalization of public administration.

**Conclusions.** Complementarity due to the general functions and compensation due to the specific functions of the institutional mechanism creates the communicative holism of mechanisms aimed at reducing the uncertainty of the institutional environment, predictability of development of the business entities and effective using of their potential.

**Keywords:** institutional mechanism; business mechanism; market mechanism; economic mechanism; state regulation mechanism.

**Актуальність теми дослідження.** Функціональний огляд інституціонального механізму державного регулювання розвитку суб'єктів господарювання (ІМДРПСГ) актуалізується необхідністю удосконалення інституціонального механізму.

**Постановка проблеми.** Науковий інтерес викликає функціональне обстеження ІМДРПСГ у контексті взаємодії з господарським, економічним, ринковим та державним механізмами.

**Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій.** Методологічні положення з функціонального обстеження ІМДРПСГ у різні часи розробляли зарубіжні вчені, серед яких: О. Вільямсон, Т. Егертсон, С. Ізмалков, А. Кульман, Д. Норт, а також вітчизняні – В. Геєць, В. Демент'єв, М. Латинін, С. Ніколенко, А. Ткач та інші.

**Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми.** Невирішеним питанням залишається функціональна зв'язність інституціонального механізму з господарським, ринковим, економічним, державним механізмами, оскільки за їх допомогою здійснюється регулювання розвитку суб'єктів господарювання та одночасний державно-регуляторний вплив на основі виключного права держави на формування нормативно-законодавчих актів та застосування інфорсменту їх виконання.

**Постановка завдання.** Метою дослідження є з'ясування функціональних зв'язків інституціонального механізму з господарським, економічним, ринковим та державним механізмами щодо вдосконалення ІМДРПСГ.

**Виклад основного матеріалу.** Функціональне обстеження інституціонального механізму автором розглядається як ресурс, що дає змогу підвищити ефективність діяльності державних органів влади, результативності їхнього впливу на досягнення програмних показників стратегії розвитку суб'єктів господарювання, економії ресурсів та інституалізації державного управління.

**Висновки.** Взаємодоповнення за рахунок загальних та компенсація – специфічними функціями інституціонального механізму, створюють комунікативний холізм механізмів, спрямований на зменшення невизначеності інституційного середовища, прогнозованість розвитку суб'єктів господарювання та ефективне використання їхнього потенціалу.

**Ключові слова:** інституціональний механізм; господарський механізм; ринковий механізм; економічний механізм; державний механізм регулювання.

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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**Urgency of the research.** To ensure the success of the administrative reform of public administration in Ukraine, as one of the methods to inform the decisions on the improvement of the institutional mechanism of state regulation of the development of the business entities (IMSRDBE) and for the improvement of the activities of public authorities can be used the functional review (FR). Functional examination of IMSRDBE is actualized due to the necessity to improve IM as the foundation of implementation of economic activity, regulation of which is limited by the simultaneous impact of business, economic, market and state mechanisms, and their performance is limited by the functional content of these mechanisms [1-4]. FR allows to assess the success of the reforms and to optimize the system's changes of the administrative reform of the public authorities.

**Target setting.** The most important factor of the effectiveness of the management mechanisms is the mutual influence of institutions, which structure and unify the multifaceted conditions of the institutional environment of the of business entities (BE) activities. The combination of structural and functional components of the IM is shown in the properties of the relations that establish between all participants in the interaction at the state, regional, municipal, corporate and interpersonal levels, each of which contains various system of institutions. In this regard, scientific interest is the functional examination of IMSRDBE in the context of interaction with business, economic, market and state regulation mechanisms.

**Actual scientific researches and issues analysis.** Methodological provisions of functional examination for improvement of IMSRDBE at different times were developed by the foreign scientists such as: O. Williamson [1], T. Eggertson [2], S. Izmalkov, K. Sonyn, M. Yudkevych [3], A. Kulman [4], D. Nort [5], as well as the local ones – V. Geets [6], V. Dementiev [7], S. Nikolenko [8] and others [9].

Noting the important achievements of the world's scientists, it should be mentioned that the incentives, needs and interests of BE quickly change, the control mechanisms should be adequate for such changes, which leaves the question of functional connection with other IM management mechanisms relevant.

**Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining.** Analysis of the IM structural links are described in detail in the works [1; 5; 7; 8; 10-12]. However, for the implementation of FR of IMSRDBE unresolved issue is the institutional mechanism functional connectivity with the business, market, economic, and state mechanisms, because they can regulate the development of business entities and the simultaneous state-regulatory impact based on the exclusive right of the state to the formation of regulatory legislation acts and the application of enforcement of their implementation.

**The research objective.** The objectives of the article are definition of functional links of the institutional mechanism with business, economic, market and state mechanisms regarding the improvement of IMSRDBE, for institutionalization of public administration, the improvement of the structure of public authorities, optimization of the functional load, avoiding duplication of functions and powers, saving resources and increasing the professionalization of public service.

**The statement of basic materials.** Functional review is based on the evaluation of functions that must be performed by authorities. Functional review allows considering any aspect of the management mechanism and identifying the functional imbalance between the certain functions, their significance and importance for the implementation of management. Functional review allows identifying the functional imbalances, to avoid duplication and redundant functions in the control mechanism, to optimize the structural and functional system of state and municipal authorities, which are involved in the mechanisms of management, number of state personnel and experts, time for justification, coordination and making decisions.

We consider IM as a system of methods and techniques of management in which the institutions (formal/informal rules, regulations, restrictions, algorithms and standards of behavior, roles, values) subordinate the development of BE to their nature of origin and are an instrument of regulation of relations in specific organizational forms and functional content [4; 5; 10-12]. IM provides the implementation of business relations on a legal basis. Institutions as the rules and norms of business activities create the institutional environment for the realization of economic needs and interests of BE

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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by using the market mechanism. Due IM, the business entities implement the rights and freedoms, make decisions in real market conditions, coordinate and monitor their implementation in accordance with the state and economic mechanisms. IM regulates any activity due to its streamlining, establishment of norms (rights, freedoms, limitations, procedures, conditions and penalties) and monitors their implementation with the aim of ensuring of development and self-development of all participants [5].

Institutionalization of state regulation of BE development is the assimilation and exploring by all the participants of the interaction of institutions necessary for implementation of business and state-management activities, ways of control of the results of the process where the objectification and effective functioning of state management are achieved [12, p. 202].

The methodological approach in the issue of search for the structural and functional unity of IM with other mechanisms, in our opinion, should be based on the definition of the institute in the aspect of relations in synergy with BE [8-12]. This approach allows to find the structural and functional unity of the management mechanisms, to determine their general and specific functions, to justify methodological approaches and tools of institutional transformation in the direction of institutionalization of state regulation of BE development and improvement of the mechanisms and to predict tendencies of business entities development.

Management mechanisms are embodied in the forms - structures and functions – properties, relationships, meaning and mode of action by which decisions are made and are managed in different fields of BE activities [10, p. 52-53].

Systematization of IM functions provides the opportunity to explore the functional meaning of IM as the system of descriptive and normative properties, the first of which indicate the method and frequency of use (possible/impossible) of certain institutions, and the second – the recognition of initial and boundary conditions for their use. At the same time, reflecting in the functions of other mechanisms, IM properties affect the institutionalization regarding compliance with or disregard for the requirements of a specific institution. This approach helps to consider IM in dialectical unity of the categories that compose it [10, p. 52; 12, p. 203-204].

The functional aspect of IM means the duality of the action (influence) and property (nature of the relationship, connection, condition, behavior, potential, trends, etc.), provides their concretization in a specific system of relations to achieve certain goals.

Management functions are shown in the properties by which the actions are implemented, the connections and relations in the economic activity of business entities are set. For this reason, the scientific interest is determining of the complex of functions by types of mechanisms that prevents repetitions and cross-segmentation of the content, is simple and uniform by type, is unified by the description. However, due to the difficulty of structuring of the management mechanisms and their multi functionality to moderate such requirements is almost impossible, even idealize this methodological attempt, although it is possible to idealize this methodological effort, however, and deprives the value of practical application of the obtained results [1, p. 16-18; 10, p. 54; 12].

From the point of view of institutional theory the studying of functional connection system as a systemic element in the structural and functional structure of the control mechanisms is an interesting [1; 7; 8; 10; 11]. The functional relationship of IM has general and specific aspects. If we consider the management arrangements generally, we can assume that their general function is to meet the needs of users (subjects of a certain mechanism) by those institutions that are supported by all participants of interaction, are acceptable and most advantageous regarding the efficiency of regulation of social and economic processes (normative properties).

However, realizing this common function, each mechanism performs various complex of functions that the participants of interaction use to achieve their goals in different ways and not always effective (descriptive properties) and legitimate. Functional content of each mechanism depends on the users, normative legal acts, standards, principles, learned algorithms of business and others. Thus, the function of each mechanism can increase the influence on the institutionalization of state regulation of BE development and in a certain degree to be superfluous, contradictory, duplicative, misplaced, limited and incomplete.

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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The majority of scientists recognize that IM general functions are the following: fixation and reproduction of social relations, coordination and subordination, communicative, regulatory, integrative, relative isolation, costs minimization and others [3; 4; 8; 9; 12], which are complemented by specific depending on the type and applications. Such IM functions in the area of institutionalization of the state regulation of BE developments, in our opinion, are: purpose achievement, programming, knowledge, compensation, adaptation, unification.

The function of fixation and reproduction of social relations (characteristic property is cycle, permanence), being both the carrier and the result of scientific and technological progress, determines the boundaries of the institutional impact on the functioning of the BE that are regulated by IM.

The function of coordination (the standard property is orderliness, a consistency) is aimed at the distribution of all types of resources and the achieved effects (income, benefits, risks, costs, etc.), reduction of uncertainty and asymmetry of market information.

The function of subordination (typical property is a subordination) is the reallocation of all types of resources, especially information in time and space according to the BE management hierarchy that provides adequate using of IM.

The communicative function (the property is a connectivity, a coherence, a cohesion) reflects the awareness of users (scientific, educational institutions, state and local authorities, mass media) regarding to using of information and knowledge in a particular form and content, which are limited by IM.

The regulatory function (the property is a regulation, a compliance), which is characterized by the frequency, duration and volume of regulatory procedures, gives the ability to control the parameters of reproduction of social relations and to foresee the consequences of decisions taken in the framework of IM.

The integrative function is characterized by holism, consolidation and a certain degree of conformism of all participants of the market environment under the influence of IM. The integrative function determines the effectiveness of actions of organizational legal, economic, political and other forms of social and economic relations, forming a common institutional space of their functioning. This function reproduces the direct/indirect IM connections through business, economic and market mechanisms in accordance with the needs and interests of the participants of the interaction, which is manifested in increasing the volume and frequency of communication (contracts).

The relative isolation (the property is accountability) characterizes the certain autonomy (independence, degree of freedom) of IM, which is reflected in the fact that changing of any structural and functional parameter of IM can cause a chain reaction in other mechanisms. Therefore, changes of institutional character is necessary to assess in a range of direct and indirect actions of business, economic, market and state mechanisms for the overall result of BE and to predict the consequences of their influence on the activity of business entities.

The function of costs minimization (the property is typification, versatility) is connected with the totality of the costs incurred by BE, but in the first place with the transaction (TrC), as an indicator of effectiveness of business, market, economic and state mechanisms. An indicator of the effectiveness of the mechanisms is minimizing TrC for production of BE and frequency TrC for non-productive [5; 7, p. 121-125; 11].

IM in cooperation with business, commercial, economic, market and state mechanisms has much more functional load, which raises a number of specific functions of this mechanism, which, in our opinion, are the following.

The function of the purpose achievement of the prescribed purpose, direction and method of its achievement, except of the orientation, has an informational influence on the mandatory execution of regulations and restrictions of specific IM. The essence of the purpose achievement is the valuable conversion of resources in accordance with their own interests and needs of BE. Synthesis of the impact and reactions of BE does not distinguish formal/informal character of IM and other mechanisms because of BE have a great variety of purposes that cannot measure only by the degree of their achievement. It sprays a pattern of properties that will be determined by the scope of IM, which forces to consider the purpose achievement for the steps taken by the BE as a pattern of results. The latest

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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is connected to the character of the institutional environment, the result of which is determined by the simultaneous action of business, market, economic and state mechanisms, and regulation of their actions – the complementarity of IM.

So, the purpose achievement (the property is a complementarity) is the function that creates the competitiveness and involves achieving results by stages, forms, methods and resources spent to achieve of the purpose. The whole achievement in economic mechanism directs the action of BE on the prediction of results, assessment of their competitiveness, and influences the choice of the ways of achievement them in accordance with the market mechanism. So, the purpose achievement should be understood as the attainment of the status (properties) of BE which is achieved in the process of implementation of the setting purposes. However, there will always be a dialectical contradiction orientated to a common purpose (the needs of the nation, country, community, corporation) and individual (personal, family, clan), which, from our point of view, will be decided in depending on the level of institutionalization of the mentioned mechanisms [6; 7; 9], and the effectiveness of IM—from the complex of institutions that limit private needs and interests and purpose activities of BE to achieve the convergence of social interests and relations in a positive direction.

The purpose achievement provides the structural basis for the institutionalization of state regulation of BE development that is taught in the state policy documents, which allows to identify resources for their implementation. However, through various reasons (influence of technological factors, institutional changes, etc.) the purpose and results may not match and that will always remain a field for the improvement of state mechanism of regulation the BE development.

Due to the fact that the purpose achievement requires an understanding of the development trend of BE and has the same form, this function of IM associated with the function of programming the development of BE. In this sense, IM includes both normative programming (directive, indicative, etc.), where the trend of IM actions reveals and expect the result of its influence on the future of BE and the prediction of the search that comes from the real economic situation of BE (strategic programming). The synthesis of these two co-functions during making decisions allows to move from forecasting (purpose setting) to programming (purpose achievement) of BE development. By these properties, the programming overlaps with the functions of ordering, coordination, regulation and purpose achievement in business, economic, market mechanisms and state regulation of business entities.

The purpose achievement with the programming synthesize from knowledge function, which in addition to information bearing by mechanisms is based on the assessment and awareness of the needs and interests of all participants of the market interactions [7]. In our opinion, the commitment of BE to keep a certain IM, or change (modify) its components can be considered as the main criterion for the efficiency of IM functioning, balanced assessment of which will depend on knowledge component of IM functioning [9, p. 135-160]. The latest is based on the assimilation of values and the changes that have taken place and on the determining of the conditions of specific methods and ways, which are laid for the future. The special feature of this function is that not all methods of achieving the purpose justify by the results, but only those, according to Hehel, which in spite of the degree of acuity needs, its hierarchical level and grade, have a real possibility of satisfaction that is practical applicability of IM in the institutionalized system of operating mechanisms.

The knowledge function is implemented due to the reproduction of values in accordance with the costs which BE may allow to themselves according to the market and economic mechanisms. Practice is the criterion that checks the truthfulness of the predictions and values in comparison of the competitiveness of BE (countries, national economies, companies). The new values become things as fast as effectively triggered the economic mechanism that confirms their truth (will disappear if they are false). The modern practice of BE only confirms this pattern: with increasing of the degree of purpose achievement the costs of achieving are rising [1; 7]. Therefore, the results of the knowledge functions should be the new values (material and spiritual) which are based on knowledge, competence, practical skills and innovations that are implemented through joint influence of mechanisms in the way that allows this difference to increase.

Therefore, the transaction of the costs for the industrial segment of BE is an indicator of IM effectiveness, which should stimulate the searching the effective forms and methods of benefits

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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reproduction. Knowledge helps to learn, to explore and to predict the future and correct decisions, to find new ways to achieving the purposes, to develop strategy and tactic of their implementation, to fill BE activities with new content. Thus, there may be new purposes and to achieve them requires new properties – new features of IM, indicating the iterative character of the knowledge component of IM.

The ability to shift the accents of institutional environment towards productive activity characterizes BE as the competitive that directly affects to the appropriate property of IM. For example, due to the accumulation and improvement of knowledge (knowledge function), which entail new discoveries (inventions, technologies, innovations), the relative prices of resources are changing [2; 5]. Latest stimulate (or provoke) the owners of assets to change in institutions that will provide them the opportunity to maximize (or keep) a profitable activity in the market parameters due to the formation of a new (or protection of the previous – "the old") IM [5].

Balancing of the various contradictions in the development of BE, even those which have a dialectical origin, require the distribution of compensation (redistributive function of IM) to provide compromise solutions, solving conflicts and crises through the reallocation of risks in the activities of BE. This function shows in emergence of IM. For example, the redistributive properties inherent in the fiscal, monetary, price, anti-monopoly, investment, foreign economic policy of the state and BE due to the successful combination that can solve the problems of the national economy. Each of these forms of regulation has a compensatory aspect to the others due to the compensation function of IM.

The function of adaptation (the property is a flexibility) of IM is directly related to the compensation and is adequately responded to IM changes. This property is expressed by the result vector of MI that affects the functioning of economic, state and economic mechanisms. Although the speed of reaction is the reverse side of adaptability to institutional changes that occur with a certain inertia, self-tuning of MI occurs through a combination of formal rules and informal norms. As the theoretical studies and practice are shown, the adaptation does not always bring the positive results, as evidenced by shares, for example, the "shadow" economy, corruption [5; 9, p. 166-195]. In this aspect, IM together with market and economic mechanisms will determine in what direction and by what kind of compromises the development of business entities is.

The unification is typical for IM which is displayed by the degree of institutionalization of these mechanisms and the assimilation of the samples of social and economic behaviour (studying of routines [1; 2; 5]), which are defined by the algorithmic of MI in the effectiveness of institutional and legal system and functioning state administration system (the property is a rationality, a universality).

In contrast to the state regulation, where the controlled, conscious influence is determined by the methods and forms of state mechanism, IM for this property is similar to the market where the economic feasibility, profitability, risks are weighted to the level of competition, costs and predictability of the result, relying on the objectivity of a competitive market leverage. The rationality of IM helps BE to get the competitiveness by minimizing of TrC, saving resources and time that allow to discover the development potential of BE.

The contradictions that may arise at certain stages of development of relations between BE within an institutional environment is the impetus for the improvement and appearing of the new modification (model) of IM which can offer a more effective way of purpose achievement. The accumulation of functional changes leads to the structural changes of IM modification which has many dimensions [9, p. 124], but always is evaluated by the effectiveness of BE activities.

Therefore, the functional content of MI should always be the object of attention of the state to identify the strong and weak institutions and mechanisms of the regulation of BE development. Otherwise all the efforts may turn to quasi effective, which, in its turn, alter the institutional environment in the direction of the shadow of economic relations or, more generally, the waiver of entrepreneurship as an innovative process [7, c. 125-160]. In such situations, the functional universalism can be considered as a way of improving of management mechanisms regarding to adequate resolving of the contradictions of BE development. Thus, the grouping of IM functions in the context of the institutionalization of state regulation of BE development enables the functions of regulation and control to transform into self-regulation and self-control. The context characteristics of IM in connection to the business, economic, market, state mechanisms are provided in the Tab. 1.

**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

The analysis of the nature of IM communication suggests that these mechanisms have a certain coherence, which is manifested in a special type of combination of internal organization and external influences on the BE activities. IM detect the system feature sat the structural and functional organization and relationship with other mechanisms according to the coherence (connectivity, combination) of the mentioned mechanisms.

The coherence mechanisms are manifested through the functional (content), structural (composite) and communicative holism of mechanisms (Tab. 1). The communicative holism, from our point of view, is the most important feature of connectivity, forming a chain of reactions of BE in the system of existing mechanisms that is oriented at the purpose achievement, and ensure the institutionalization of state regulation of BE development.

Table 1

**Characteristic of the institutional mechanism in the context of a functional relationship with business, economic, market, state mechanisms**

Characteristic of the institutional mechanism of the regulation of business entities development that is implemented in			
business mechanism	economic mechanism	market mechanism	state mechanism
as the unity of concrete organizational forms, organizational and economic relations, economic communications of which are determined by the forms of social division of labor, forms and ownership relations providing organized cooperation of business entities and public authorities for the implementation of the economic needs and interests. It results the organizational form of content relations in compliance	as a complex of conditions for the functioning of business entities. Manifested through economic laws, the objective necessity of their observance ensures efficiency of the reproductive process and the achievement of established purposes. Expressed in economic needs, interests, incentives, management system; implementing of economic policy of business entities	as an integrated market exchange for evaluation of the effectiveness of social and economic, organizational and economic efficiency of production and methods of ensuring of compliance of the aggregate supply to aggregate demand that provides a permanence process of changes in the market in searching of the equilibrium price for the products, services, work	as a system of legally formalized forms, management structures and administrative staff due to the complementary using of authoritative organizational and economic structures, providing the performance of all functions of public administration. The centralized/decentralized management system that integrates administrative, economic, organizational, legal and other forms and methods of management as a system of national business management

Source: author's elaboration

Direct and reverse connections of mechanisms indicate that the communicative holism of mechanisms has endogenous (internal) and exogenous (external, infused) origin. And numerous exogenous relations indicate that genetic (historical) unity of phases is also a structural unit of the action of mechanisms. The communicative holism of IM with other mechanisms is very high and such that forms a certain continuum of BE activities, then we can talk about a certain cohesion of mechanisms (or their components), which in turn leads to the appearing of new communication ways, institutions, mechanisms and so on. Therefore to the new forms of business, that implement the new types of relations (integrated corporate and network structures, leasing, tolling, franchising, etc.) which in a certain institutional environment acquire new properties and create the conditions for the realization of BE potential.

Under these circumstances, the communicative holism of IM becomes the common property for all mechanisms and such, which determines the method of resources allocation, incentives and directions for their use as well as the intensity of the regulatory impact of the institutionalization of state regulation of development of the BE. Therefore, the effectiveness of mechanisms is due to the

## ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

unity of the stages and institutions that will determine the quality of the institutional environment, the trend of partnerships over the long term [5; 10; 11]. Considering the sources of the phenomenon of IM should to understand that they can be the state and the entities as those that have economic power and are able to influence to the vector of economic development.

From our point of view, IM has a direct impact on the business, market, economic, state mechanisms due to its exogenous and endogenous regulatory properties, which in interaction are internal or external to each other. The reverse connection in this process is in the perception of institutional environment of some form, method or tool of regulation so as the source of development are always outside the sphere of influence of the internal environment of the subject: the state or other BE [8; 10; 11].

**Conclusions.** Therefore, increasing of professionalization and institutionalization of state authorities' activities is determined by the effectiveness of IM, which is a structural and functional component of business, market, economic, state mechanisms. Complementarily due to the general functions and compensation due to the specific functions of the institutional mechanism creates the communicative holism of mechanisms aimed at reducing the uncertainty of the institutional environment, predictability of development of the business entities and effective using of their potential, improvement of the investment climate and attractiveness of the national market. Optimization of the system of state authorities that are operating within the analyzed mechanisms should be considered from the perspective of functional assessment IMSRDBE that allows to increase the efficiency of state authorities' activities, the effectiveness of their impact to the achievement of program indicators of the strategies of BE development, saving resources and institutionalization of public administration.

Further scientific research should focus on the formation of a building "matrix of functions" of IM that allows to solve multiple tasks of administrative reform of the public administration and to improve the regulatory legal acts that define the field of activity and the organizational and legal status of state regulatory agencies for the development of economic entities.

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**ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ**

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