

CONCEPTUAL-THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC PROVISIONS OF MACROECONOMIC SYSTEMS

AUTHORSHIP

Maksym Dubyna 

Dr. of Economic Sciences, Professor, Chernihiv Polytechnic National University, 95 Shevchenka Str., Chernihiv, 14035, Ukraine.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5305-7815>

E-mail: maksim-32@ukr.net

Olesya Finagina 

Dr. of Economic Sciences, Professor, Cherkasy State Technological University, 460 Shevchenko av., Cherkasy, 18006, Ukraine.

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7305-7441>

E-mail: finaginaov@gmail.com

Liudmyla Pankova 

Dr. of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Cherkasy State Technological University, 460 Shevchenko av., Cherkasy, 18006, Ukraine.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2953-608X>

E-mail: chekh_lyudmila@ukr.net

Maksym Marych 

PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, 2 Kotsyubynsky Str., Chernivtsi, 58012, Ukraine.

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5400-0503>

E-mail: m.marych@chnu.edu.ua

Liubov Popova 

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, 2 Kotsyubynsky Str., Chernivtsi, 58012, Ukraine.

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7015-5567>

E-mail: l.popova@chnu.edu.ua

Dmytro Pylevych 

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, State University of DFS of Ukraine, 31 Universytetska Str., Irpin, 08201, Ukraine.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9442-0262>

E-mail: dmutrostan@ukr.net

Received in:

2021-08-10

Approved in:

2021-09-07

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24115/S2446-6220202173C1601p.226-237>

the strategic development of macroeconomic systems, including Antoshkina L.I., Stechenko D.M. (2015); Bibik S.P., Syuta G.M. (2006); Butko M., Revko A. (2021); Chuprikova N.I. (2009); Cosmulese C. G., Grosu V. (2019); Dushkov A.B. (2005); Furman A. (2008); Gonta O.I. (2008); Gonta O.I. (2016); Grigoraş-Ichim C.E., Cosmulese C.G. (2018); Khanin S., Tulchynska S. (2021); Kholiavko N., Djakona A. (2020); Kosenko S.V. (2011); Kostyuk I.V. (2014); Kravchenko O.V. (2010); Kuhn T. (2001); Lipovska N.A. (2015); Miklovda V.P. (2013); Polozova T.V. (2017); Polyansky E.Y. (2015); Popelo O., Garafonova O. (2021); Prokhorov A.M. (1983); Safonov Yu., Zhavoronok A. (2021); Saukh I. (2016); Shaposhnykov K., Krylov D. (2021); Shkarlet S.M. (2016); Stadnik V.V., Yokhna M.V. (2007); Streltsov V.Y. (2014); Surmin Yu.P. (2003); Svystovych M.B. (2013); Testov V.A. (2012); Kovalenko N. (2021); Vovk O. (2021); Yuri S. (2010); Zaitsev Y.K. (2012) and others.

Consider the essence of the category "systemogenesis". The study of this definition within the economics has not become widespread, although in other sciences it is used in the works of many scientists.

The scientific theory of systemogenesis was developed within the psychological and medical sciences. The term "systemogenesis" was one of the first to be introduced by Anokhin (2006) within the framework of his concept of organic (that is, those that differ in advanced reflection) functional systems and for their characterization. The scientist notes that as a meaningful concept, this term captures one of the very important features of organic systems - their

INTRODUCTION

The development of macroeconomic systems is determined by the relevant specifics of the formation and functioning of such systems, their complexity and the presence of their own properties that distinguish such systems from others. However, common to all macroeconomic systems without exception are the conceptual provisions for intensifying their development, creating a basis for the development of such systems. It is logical that the development of the outlined systems is associated with specific features of their origin and functioning. In practical terms, such development is determined by a significant number of unique factors that are inherent in the functioning of certain types of macroeconomic systems and determine their specific properties and principles.

The direct development of macroeconomic systems takes place in the classical system of basic processes that are inherent in any object of existence, namely from the origin of the system to its destruction or transformation. That is why the development of these types of systems is associated with their system genesis, which is a universal concept for the theoretical description of the specific features of the origin of any system, including macroeconomic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A significant number of scientists have devoted their research to various aspects of

development in the direction of integrity and formation during this process of internal components, a kind of "organs" that are missing in a particular system.

Chuprikova (2009, p. 19) in the collection of works "Theory of development: differential-iterative paradigm", considering features of formation of systems, notes that formation of the new system directed on achievement of useful result - systemogenesis, - is considered by us as fixing of a stage of individual development - formation of new element of subjective experience. Dushkov et al. (2005, p. 129) in the "Encyclopedic Dictionary: Psychology of Work, Management, Engineering Psychology and Ergonomics" provides the following definition of systemogenesis - the process of system formation, which determines the component composition of the system, establishes functional relationships between components, and takes place development of individual elements in the sense of ensuring the achievement of the goal. The scientist considers the evolutionary features of the origin and development of systems of different nature, the gradual stages of their emergence and complication.

A similar position is also supported by Polozova (2017, p. 129), who in the process of studying the organizational and economic mechanism of innovation and investment capacity of the enterprise considers the principle of systemogenesis and notes that this principle is to ensure the formation and development of the system by determining its component composition and establishing functional relationships, between the components, which aims to achieve the goal. Furman (2008, p. 56) proposes the following definition of systemogenesis - the origin, origin and progressive development in the direction of integrity and perfection of natural, biological, social and psycho-spiritual systems.

In Surmin's textbook (2003, p. 347) "Systems Theory and Systems Analysis" the author proposes to understand systemogenesis (genesis translated from Greek - origin, origin) as the origin and development, evolution of systems from lower forms to higher. Lipovska (2015) considering the systemogenesis of state power, notes that systemogenesis is a phenomenon, a process that determines the period and procedures of formation (creation), development and vital activity (functioning) of the system.

The category "systemogenesis" can be considered in the traditional way, first defining the essence of the concepts that form its basis, ie "system" and "genesis (genesis, genesis)". Genesis (genesis, genesis) is a phenomenon that is inherent in all systems. In the modern encyclopedia, this concept is proposed to be considered as follows: genesis (from the Greek genesis - origin, origin) part of complex words, meaning origin, the process of creation (PROKHOROV, 1983). A similar interpretation is also found in the Academic Glossary: genesis - origin, origin, formation (BILODID, 1970–1980). Therefore, it is expedient to consider this category as follows: genesis - the process of origin, origin, origin, formation of something.

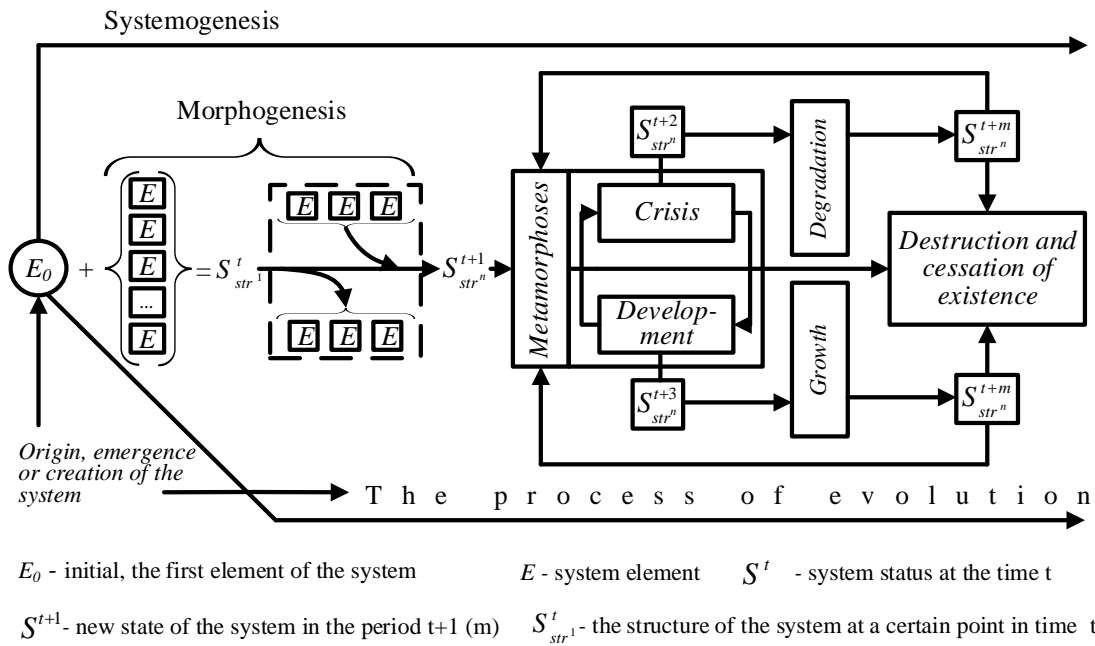
RESULTS

Analysis of scientific concepts of the definition interpretation of "systemogenesis" allows us to identify two approaches to its consideration.

- (1) Retrospective approach - systemogenesis is considered through the use of a static approach to its consideration. This is due to the fact that the study of the peculiarities of its passage is combined with the simultaneous knowledge of a particular system.
- (2) Dynamic approach - the system is considered as a complex element of functioning, the development of which is studied through the analysis of historical features of the origin and functioning of its basic components and the evolution of their transformations over time. It is expedient to use the outlined process at modeling, planning of the further condition of system. That is, in cases where information about its dynamic transformations in the past becomes important for the study.

Thus, systemogenesis - the process of origin, emergence and progressive development of a holistic object, which has a separately identified purpose of functioning, consists of components and their relationships, interacts in the process of functioning with other objects of reality that constitute the external environment in relation to such object. In Fig. 1 presents the concept of system genesis of the system.

Fig. 1. The concept of systemogenesis of functioning systems of different nature



Source: Compiled by the authors.

The use of the concept of systemogenesis as a process of origin and development of individual systems allows on the basis of its theoretical and methodological construction to know their individual patterns of formation and, using such results, to develop new provisions for the further functioning of such systems. These include economic objects, including. Such systems are characterized by a long period of evolutionary development.

Note that macroeconomic systems in their development undergo in the vast majority of cases a long process of origin and formation, being in each period of its own functioning under the influence of many factors of different nature. This determines the complexity of the outlined process, a significant level of dissipation, turbulence in the development of the outlined systems. Quite often such systems, being in difficult conditions of functioning, adapt to such systems, changing rather fast rates. However, such transformations are not always positive.

The main basic features of systemogenesis as a separate object of knowledge can be identified as follows.

1. System genesis of the system is an objectively existing process, is an integral part of the system. Systemogenesis is a phenomenon that determines the period and procedures of formation (creation), development and vital activity (functioning) of the system. The system outside the systemogenesis is dead (STEPYN, 2010).
2. Systemogenesis of a system is a process that takes place in the coordinates of space and time, which are objectively important and integral conditions of such a process. Space provides identification of the contours of the system itself and the definition of its structure. This allows you to clearly delineate the internal and external environment of the object under study. This is an important condition for learning about complex macroeconomic systems, which consist of many components. In economic research, the presence of the boundaries of the system is a necessary condition for its study.

Time is an integral part of systemogenesis, as it allows to determine the individual periods of such a process, to justify the peculiarities of the origin and passage of each of them. It provides an opportunity to determine the different periods of operation of the system and to find out the features of its transition from one level of existence to another. Of course, the system can be considered from the standpoint of a static approach.

3. Systemogenesis of the system - an uncontrolled process that occurs under the influence of factors influencing the system and these factors are also transformed with its change. It is this

openness of especially economic macrosystems that leads to the fact that their further development cannot be fully controlled. In accordance with the general laws of functioning of complex systems, the process of their systemogenesis should only be directed in the necessary direction, without destroying their already formed structure.

4. Systemogenesis of the system is a process that is difficult to study because it occurs in the sphere of action of factors that can unpredictably change its subsequent vector of functioning. For macroeconomic systems, this situation is already becoming the norm.

Thus, the process of systemogenesis of macroeconomic systems is also always associated with the regulation of the peculiarities of its passage, which is carried out mainly by public authorities. They can have a serious impact on the evolution of economic systems.

The next stage of learning the process of systemogenesis of macroeconomic systems is the development of applied measures to ensure their effective functioning. The role of the state in this process becomes decisive. With this in mind, it becomes important to know the already formed legal and conceptual provisions of the current system of regulation of the functioning of such a system. They are substantiated in the system of documents, which should include doctrines, concepts, government programs, strategies, etc. Consider the essence of such documents in more detail.

The paradigm is a universal category, as it characterizes the system of conceptual principles and provisions of the functioning of the scientific world formed at a certain point in time. This term was first introduced by Kuhn (2001) in his work "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" and noted: "paradigm" is a term that is closely related to the concept of "normal science". By introducing this term, I meant that some common examples of actual research practice - examples that include law, theory, their practical application, and necessary equipment - collectively give us models from which specific research traditions, traditions, which their historians of science describe under the headings "Astronomy of Ptolemy (or Copernicus)", "Aristotelian (or Newtonian) dynamics", "corpuscular (or wave) optics" and so on. The collection "Development Theory: Differential-Integration Paradigm" states that the paradigm is, on the one hand, a generalization of scientific achievements in any field of knowledge, expressed in the form of a fundamental theory shared at some point by the entire scientific community (or its leading majority). On the other hand, it is an image of a scientific vision of the world in a certain field of reality, which at a certain point in time directs the course of research, identifying the range of problems that need to be solved, ways to solve them, and setting examples of fruitful research (CHUPRIKOVA, 2009, p. 15-16).

Zaitsev (2012, p. 5) claims that the paradigm is an ascending conceptual scheme, a model of problem statement and methods of their solution, which dominate during a certain historical period in the scientific environment. In the "Dictionary of foreign words: interpretation, word formation and word usage" the paradigm is considered as a set of philosophical, general theoretical foundations of science; system of concepts and ideas that are inherent in a certain period of development of science, culture, civilization (BIBIK et al., 2006, p. 415). Gonta (2008, p. 150) understands the paradigm as the initial conceptual scheme, the model of problem statement and their solution, as well as research methods that are dominant during a certain historical period among the scientific community.

Streltsov (2014, p. 3) proposes to consider the paradigm as a system of theoretical, methodological and axiological guidelines used to solve scientific problems by a community of scientists in the field of public administration.

Thus, the paradigm should be considered as an established model of the process of scientific knowledge of objects, which has developed at a certain point in time in society. The economic paradigm refers to the use of research methods, the system of which is formed, substantiated and used for the process of research of economic objects in order to solve problems and problems of their functioning.

Many sciences already have a solid methodological foundation for research. However, today in economics there is a transformation of the existing paradigm of studying economic systems. This is due to the peculiarity of the functioning of such systems in the real conditions of their development. Classical economics has failed to provide answers to questions about the impact

of a wide range of factors, not always formalized from the standpoint of quantitative measurement, on the development of macroeconomic systems. This requires the search for new concepts of their knowledge to obtain knowledge that could be used to transform economic systems in order to ensure their further development.

Thus, the objects of knowledge of economics begin to change from a set of economic relations between the subjects in the direction of socialization of such systems. Not only the study of the effects of economic factors on the functioning of objects, but also the study of social, psychological and mental traits that are specific to a particular person are beginning to play an important role. When combined, they can have a significant impact on the existence of economic systems. We agree with the position of Testov (2012, p. 7) that "from the scientific picture of the world fell an individual, which is fully consistent with the capitalist mode of production, which is gaining momentum".

As a result of the change in the economic paradigm, new applied sciences gradually began to emerge, including "behavioral economics," "behavioral finance," "economic sociology," and so on. They were formed on the basis of a synthesis of scientific platforms of various social sciences, combining the concepts of methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism. Zaitsev (2012, p. 6) aptly notes that the philosophical approach to the analysis of economic problems allows to form not only a system of views on the laws of economic systems, but also to determine the place of these systems in the world, to define the role of man as a single integral subject of social life, and not only as an economic person. This approach allows to deepen the search for the most effective motives of the individual to work not only in the field of material levers of influence, but also through the use of informal institutions: value-aesthetic, socio-political, cultural, determining human attitudes to man and the world.

Society is developing rapidly, the impact of information technology promotes rapid social mobility of people, completely transforms the ways of selling goods and services. Such processes only emphasize the importance of changing the current platform for learning about macroeconomic systems through the use of interdisciplinary methods of studying such objects. In the future, the convergence of scientific methods of cognition of outlined systems through the use of both classical approaches to their study and research methods used in psychology, sociology, political science, will contribute to the gradual transformation of the existing methodological platform for cognition of such systems. An important role in these processes will be played by the interdisciplinary approach to the study of economic phenomena with the gradual development of the interdisciplinary paradigm of their study.

Doctrine as a separate category has taken its place in the system of scientific definitions. This concept is defined by most scientists in the abstract, without specifying its essence. Polyansky (2015, p. 299) aptly notes that the pluralism of understanding the general concept of doctrine in society is multifaceted, hence the lack of a more or less universal idea of nature, content and its manifestations.

In the dictionary Ushakov (2013) doctrine is defined as a doctrine, scientific, philosophical or political statement, position. Streltsov (2014, p. 6) states that what is now covered by the term "doctrine" can be interpreted by at least three of its components. First, doctrine is actually the result of scientific knowledge, a certain part of science. Secondly, the doctrine is the framework for the implementation of state domestic and foreign policy. Third, the doctrine is a dogmatic idea that protects or adheres to outdated and detached ideology, scholastic views, which serve as an instrument of support for the ruling political regime.

Thus, the doctrine will be considered as a set of views, ideas, beliefs, students, principles, priorities that constitute the theoretical basis of knowledge and justification for the future development of a particular object (system). Doctrines are different and are used in many sciences. They are especially widespread in military science and public administration. However, within economics, the outlined category is not widely used. Fully share the opinion of Yuri and Demyanyshyn (2010, p. 15-16), who in the context of studying the essence of the budget paradigm note that... although in various spheres of state activity the term "doctrine" is actively used in the development of strategic directions of development, financial science and practice do not use, which is negatively reflected in the results of this branch of science...».

Concept as a scientific category is a complex object of knowledge. This situation is explained by the fact that the outlined concept is a set of views, actions related to the study of a particular object, its further development. Antoshkina et al. (2015, p. 92) notes that the concept is the initial stage of scientific substantiation of the socio-economic system in the implementation of consolidated ideas of economic policy, a concentrated form of scientific substantiation of goals, problems and promising areas of socio-economic system, a means of implementing national economic strategy, activation of factors of economic activity.

According to the above definition, the interpretation of the concept is very similar to the interpretation of doctrine as scientific definitions. Such compatibility is justified, because in the scientific literature such phrases as "concept of doctrine", "conceptual provisions (principles) of doctrine" and so on are used. In this context, the concept is understood as the key principles of the formed theory or document. In general, this concept as a category can be considered in three dimensions.

- (1) Concept - a document that reflects the developed plan, which defines the purpose, objectives, tools (tools) and the results of the process of studying a particular phenomenon. In this case, all the components of the concept are defined, and it is considered as a clearly defined algorithm for the development of a particular object.
- (2) Concept - a conscious scientific limitation, in which the concept is considered as a way to clarify certain aspects of the object under study. This approach is due to the fact that it is quite difficult to know comprehensively any object of study. The very use of the concept allows the scientist to emphasize those provisions that the study focuses on. In this case, such statements as "scientific-conceptual principles", "conceptual provisions...", etc. can often be found in scientific works.
- (3) Concept - a set of ideas - the simultaneous formation of a set of ideas for the development of the object, which are used to specify the measures of its further functioning. In this case, the concept has not yet become a real document with clearly defined components, but appears in the form of a set of ideas, plans, which are interconnected and in such interaction allow to understand the main vector of the system under study. In the future, such a set should become a real document.

Currently, in the field of functioning of the financial services market, a significant set of concepts, conceptual views on its reform and individual segments of such a market have already been developed. The concept should define the strategy and tactics of reforming a particular object of study, turning from a set of ideas, views and proposals into a real plan for its development. The provisions of such a plan are further formulated in the form of specific documents.

Strategy is one of the main categories of the process of systemogenesis of macroeconomic systems and is actively used by public authorities to shape the conditions for economic development. Strategy - the main component of the process of systemogenesis of various systems, to occur uncontrolled or in accordance with the provisions of the developed plan, the basic provisions of which are defined in the strategic documents. In the scientific literature you can find the following interpretations of the category "strategy":

- (1) strategy - a model of behavior aimed at achieving goals, a set of rules for finding and using opportunities (SVYSTOVYCH, 2013, p. 40);
- (2) strategy - a system of formalized and informal management decisions, formed within the chosen area of activity, focused on achieving long-term goals of the enterprise, formed taking into account the influence of environmental factors and the achieved potential of the enterprise (SAUKH, 2016, p. 148);
- (3) strategy - a model of certain decisions, actions, long-term plan of the enterprise, the art of having the necessary specialists and assets in order to achieve competitive advantages (STADNYK, 2007, p. 211);
- (4) to define the strategy as a determinant of system iteration of decisions and actions aimed at strengthening the internal potential and the formation of the environment,

which will form a competitive advantage and ensure a faster pace of enterprise development compared to competitors (MIKLOVDA et al., 2013, p. 36);

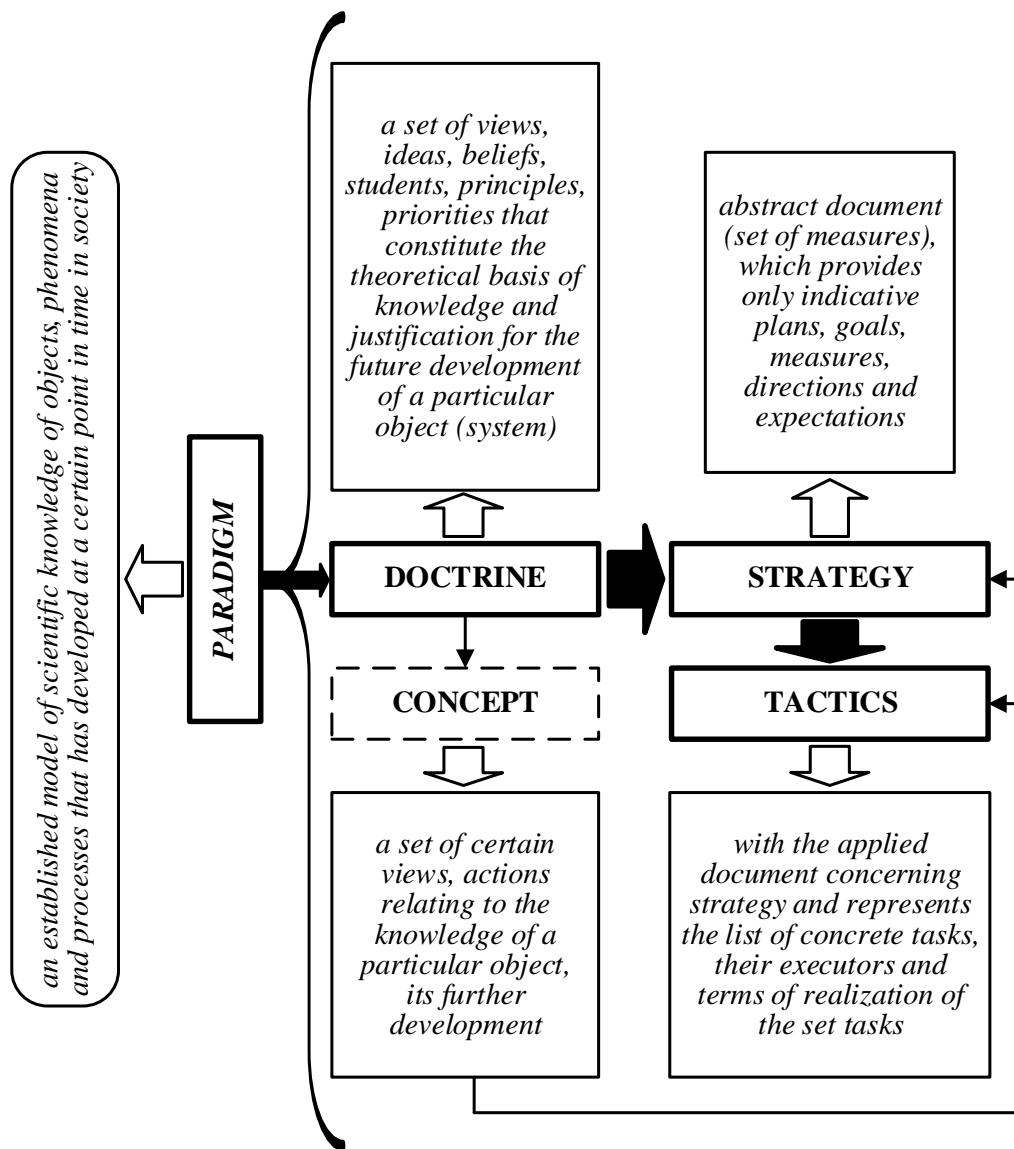
- (5) strategy provides for the formation of the main long-term goals and objectives, identifying the means to achieve them, which allow to implement the chosen direction of the enterprise and assess the degree of its success in accordance with the subject orientation (KOSENKO, 2011, p. 120);
- (6) strategy - a set of interdependent solutions that determine the priority areas of resource use, the company's efforts to achieve its mission, providing long-term competitive advantage in target markets, as a means of realizing the interests of the enterprise (KRAVCHENKO, 2010, p. 273);
- (7) strategy is a set of actions to determine how to predict the future, to identify possible ways of negative impact on the country and measures to prevent it, as well as to develop methods to achieve a higher level of economic and social development (KOSTIUK, 2014, p. 214).

Given the above interpretations of the outlined category, we note that the strategy, in our opinion, is inherently abstract. This is due to the fact that from a theoretical point of view, the essence of this definition can be defined more specifically than the previously analyzed concepts of "doctrine" and "paradigm". However, in terms of content, the strategy is always an abstract document (set of measures), which defines only indicative plans, goals, measures, directions and expectations. The main features of the strategy include the following:

- (1) strategy is a holistic system of actions, directions, algorithms, processes, ie it can be considered as a structured object, which is characterized by a set of components that are mutually consistent with each other;
- (2) strategy - a system, the development of which is due to the need to achieve a specific and long-term goal;
- (3) strategy - a system that is further transformed into a real document, which defines the targets of the object and measures to achieve them;
- (4) strategy - part of other, already existing strategic documents, which must be consistent with their content; economic strategy should be interrelated with political, social, military and other strategies of the state.

Tactics is an applied document for the strategy and is a list of specific tasks, their performers and deadlines for the implementation of tasks. It is formed in the form of specific plans, the implementation of which is aimed at achieving the strategic goals of development of a particular object. Unlike strategy, tactics are the executive subsystem of the systemogenesis process. The implementation of tactical tasks leads to concrete results, the analysis of which allows to determine the effectiveness of strategy implementation. In fig. Figure 2 presents a scheme of correlation between scientific definitions: "paradigm", "doctrine", "concept", "strategy", "tactics".

Fig. 2. Ontological consistency between such scientific definitions as "paradigm", "doctrine", "concept", "strategy", "tactics"



Source: Compiled by the authors.

Thus, the paradigm defines the whole system of scientific methods of studying the peculiarities of the development of a particular object. The doctrine describes a system of views, intentions, and beliefs about its further development. The strategy takes into account the provisions of the strategy and is a model for further development of the system, which contains specific measures to achieve its goals. Tactics is an applied aspect of the strategy and is already a plan for its implementation.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of the analysis of scientific concepts of the interpretation of "systemogenesis" two approaches were distinguished, namely: retrospective, within which systemogenesis is considered through the use of statistical approach, and dynamic, when the system is considered as a complex element of functioning, the origin and functioning of its basic components and the evolution of their transformation over time. The authors present the concept of systemogenesis of the functioning of systems of different nature, which allows on the basis of its theoretical and methodological construction to know their individual patterns of formation and develop new provisions for the further functioning of such systems.

Scientists have developed an ontological consistency between the scientific definitions of "paradigm", "doctrine", "concept", "strategy" and "tactics", and also gave the author's definition

of these concepts. The authors note that the ambiguous place in this system of categories is occupied by the concept. On the one hand, it can act as a separate document with strategic guidelines for building a specific system. On the other hand, the concept is considered as part of the process of developing such a document, the main provisions of which can be formed on a previously substantiated conceptual basis, in which case expressions such as "doctrine concept", "strategy concept" and others can be used.

REFERENCES

ANTOSHKINA, L.I.; STECHENKO, D.M. *Methodology of economic research: a textbook*. Kyiv: Knowledge, 2015.

BIBIK, S.P.; SYUTA, G.M. *Dictionary of foreign words: interpretation, word formation and word usage*. Kharkiv: Folio, 2006.

CHUPRIKOVA, N.I. (Ed.) *Theory of development: Differential-integration paradigm*. Moscow: Languages of Slavic Cultures, 2009.

COSMULESE, C. G.; GROSU, V.; HLACIUC, E.; ZHAVORONOK, A. The Influences of the Digital Revolution on the Educational System of the EU Countries, Marketing and Management of Innovations, 2019, v. 3, p. 242-254. Available at: <http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2019.3-18>. (Access: Jul. 27, 2021).

DUBYNA, M.V. *The mechanism of development of the market of financial services on the basis of formation of institute of trust: theory, methodology, practice*. Chernihiv: ChNTU, 2018.

DUSHKOV, A.B. *Encyclopedic Dictionary: Psychology of labor, management, engineering psychology and ergonomics*, 2021. Available at: <http://vocabulary.ru/dictionary/896/word/sistemogenez>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

FURMAN, A. Categoriogenesis as a direction of professional methodology. *Psychology and society*, т. 2, p. 53-58, 2008.

GENESIS. *Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: in 11 volumes*. Kyiv: Scientific opinion. Volume 2: Ms., 1971. p. 49.

GONTA, O.I. *Politics of transnationalization of regional economies: theory, methodology, practice: monograph*. Chernihiv: Chernihiv CNTEI, 2008.

GRIGORAȘ-ICHIM, C.E.; COSMULESE, C.G.; SAVCHUK, D.; ZHAVORONOK, A. Shaping the perception and vision of economic operators from the Romania - Ukraine - Moldova border area on interim financial reporting. *Economic Annals-XXI*, 2018, v. 173, n. 9-10, p. 60-67, Available at: <https://doi.org/10.21003/ea.V173-10>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

KHANIN, S.; TULCHYNSKA, S.; POPELO, O.; DERHALIUK, M.; ISHCHEJKIN, T. Systematization of functional features of intellectual and innovative determinants of the intensification of the regional economic development, *Laplace em Revista (International)*, 2021, v. 7, n. 2, p.710-720, Available at: <https://doi.org/10.24115/S2446-62202021721118p.710-720>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

KHOLIAVKO, N.; DJAKONA, A.; DUBYNA, M.; ZHAVORONOK, A.; LAVROV, R. The higher education adaptability to the digital economy, *Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, 2020, v. 4, n. 386, p. 294-306, Available at: <https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2518-1467.130>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

KHOLIAVKO, N.; GROSU, V.; SAFONOV, Yu.; ZHAVORONOK, A.; COSMULESE, C. G. Quintuple Helix Model: Investment Aspects of Higher Education Impact on Sustainability, *Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development*, 2021, v. 43, n. 1, p. 111-128. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15544/mts.2021.10>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

KHOLIIVKO, N.; ZHAVORONOK, A.; SHAPOSHNYKOV, K.; KRYLOV, D.; MOROZOVA, L.; BABIAK, N. Integrated Model of the Higher Education Financing Under the Quadruple Helix Concept, *International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, 2021, v. 21, n. 7, p. 125-132. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.22937/IJCSNS.2021.21.7.16>. (Access: Jul. 27, 2021).

KOSENKO, S.V. Theoretical provisions of the strategy of foreign economic activity of enterprises: definition and classification. *Economics and management of machine-building enterprises*, 2011, n. 3, p. 117-128.

KOSTYUK, I.V. The concept of economic development strategy of the country: the social dimension. *Scientific Bulletin of NLTU of Ukraine*, v. 24.10, p. 212-218, 2014.

KRAVCHENKO, O.V. The concept of business development strategy. *Bulletin of the National Agrarian University*, 2010, n. 1 (22), p. 267-272.

KUHN, T. *The structure of scientific revolutions*. Kyiv: Port-Royal, 2001.

LIPOVSKA, N.A. Systemogenesis of civil service: theoretical approaches. Theory and practice of civil service: materials of the VIII International scientific-practical conference. Dnepropetrovsk, 2015. Available at: http://www.dridu.dp.ua/konf/konf_dridu/dums_konf_2015/pdf/510.pdf. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

MIKLOVDA, V.P.; BRITCHENKO, I.G.; KUBINIY, N.Yu.; DIDOVICH, Yu.O. *Effectiveness of strategic management of enterprises: modern problems and prospects of their solution: monograph*. Poltava: PUET, 2013.

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Systemogenesis, 2021. Available at: <http://terme.ru/termin/sistemogenez.html>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY: a textbook for higher school. Kharkiv: Prapor, 2006.

POLOZOVA, T.V. Organizational and economic mechanism for managing innovation and investment capacity of the enterprise (name changed to Ukrainian as in the original), *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanities University*, 2017, n. 23(1), p. 126-131, Available at: <http://www.vestnik-econom.mgu.od.ua/journal/2017/23-1-2017/29.pdf>. Access: Aug. 27, 2021.

POLYANSKY, E.Y. *Legal doctrine as a basic concept of law: nature, structure, meaning*, *Scientific works of NU OYUA*, 2015, v. 17, p. 297-313.

POPELO, O.; GARAFONOVA, O.; TULCHYNSKA, S.; DERHALIUK, M.; BEREZOVSKYI, D. Functions of public management of the regional development in the conditions of digital transformation of economy. *Amazonia Investiga*, 2021, v. 10, n. 43, p. 49-58. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2021.43.07.5>. Access: Jul. 20, 2021.

PROKHOROV, A.M. (Ed.). *Philosophical encyclopedic dictionary*. Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1983.

SAUKH, I. Evaluation of scientific approaches to the interpretation of the essence of enterprise strategy and its substantive characteristics. *Socio-economic problems and the state*, 2016, v. 1(14), p. 145-151, Available at: <http://sepd.tntu.edu.ua/images/stories/pdf/2016/16sivzyk.pdf>. Access: Jul. 21, 2021.

SHKARLET S.M.; GONTA, O.I.; DUBYNA, M.V. Peculiarities of system approach use to cognition of economic phenomena. *Scientific bulletin of Polissia*, 2016, n. 4(8), is. 1, p. 9-17,

SHKARLET, S.M.; DUBYNA, M.V. Application of turbulent approach to the knowledge of the economic systems. *Scientific bulletin of Polissia*, 2016, n. 1(9), is. 1, p. 8-15.

SHKARLET, S.M.; DUBYNA, M.V. Methodological aspects of the using turbulent approach in economic research. *Problems and prospects of economics and management*, 2016, n. 4(8), p. 44-50,

STADNIK, V.V.; YOKHNA, M.V. *Management*. Kyiv: Akademydav, 2007. Available at: http://lubbook.org/book_308_glava_76_10.3.Pro%D1%81esualnijj_p%D1%96dkh%D1%96.html. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

STRELTSOV, V.Y. Paradigms and doctrines in theories of public administration. *Theory and practice of public administration*, 2014, v. 2(45), p. 1-10.

SURMIN, Yu.P. *Systems theory and systems analysis: Textbook. allowance*. Kyiv: MAUP, 2003.

SVYSTOVYCH, M.B. The essence and basic concepts of strategic planning. *Public administration: theory and practice*, 2013, n. 2, p. 37-43. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Dutp_2013_2_6. Access: Aug. 28, 2021.

TESTOV, V.A. On the concept of pedagogical paradigm. *Education and science*, 2012, n. 9(98), p. 5-10.

TULCHYNSKA, S.; POPELO, O.; KOVALENKO, N.; MAKALIUK, I.; TUR, O. Introduction of the organizational and economic mechanism of the activation of Intellectual and innovative determinants of the regional economic development. *Laplace em Revista (International)*, 2021, v. 7, n. 3A, p. 92-102, Available at: <https://doi.org/10.24115/S2446-6220202173A1372p.92-102>. Access: Aug. 11, 2021.

TULCHYNSKA, S.; VOVK, O.; POPELO, O.; SALOID, S.; KOSTIUNIK, O. Innovation and investment strategies to intensify the potential modernization and to increase the competitiveness of microeconomic systems. *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, 2021, v. 21, n. 6. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.22937/IJCSNS.2021.21.6.22>. Access: Aug. 11, 2021.

USHAKOV'S EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY, 2021. Available at: <http://ushakovdictionary.ru/word.php?wordid=13362>. Access: Aug. 05, 2021.

YURI S.; DEMYANYSHYN V. Budget, budget doctrine and budget policy of the state: modern paradigm, immanent determinism, realities and prospects. *The world of finance*, 2010, n. 4, p. 7-27.

ZAITSEV, Y.K. Modern approaches in the methodology of knowledge of the essence of patterns and trends in economic systems. *Scientific notes*, 2012, v. 14, n. 2, p. 3-13.

POPELO, O.; BUTKO, M.; REVKO, A.; GARAFONOVA, O.; RASSKAZOV, O. Strategy of the Formation and Development of an Innovative Agroindustrial Cluster of the Region in a Context of Decentralization of the Authoritative Powers, Financial and credit activity: problems of theory and practice, 2021, v. 2, n. 37, p. 219-230. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcapter.v2i37.230180>. Access: Jul. 27, 2021.

Conceptual-theoretical basis of the development of strategic provisions of macroeconomic systems

Base conceitual-teórica do desenvolvimento estratégico de desenvolvimento de sistemas macroeconômicos

Base conceptual-teórico del desarrollo estratégico del desarrollo de sistemas macroeconómicos

Resumo

O objetivo do estudo é estudar e analisar as bases conceituais e teóricas para o desenvolvimento de princípios estratégicos para o desenvolvimento de sistemas macroeconômicos. A pesquisa utilizou métodos econômicos gerais e específicos de conhecimento científico, incluindo: formalização, abstração, dialética, decomposição, monografia, análise e síntese, generalizações, observações, comparações e outros. De acordo com os resultados da pesquisa, os autores propuseram o conceito de sistemogênese do funcionamento de sistemas de diferentes naturezas. Os cientistas têm apresentado uma consistência ontológica entre definições científicas como paradigma, doutrina, conceito, estratégia e tática.

Palavras-chave: Princípios estratégicos. Estratégia. Paradigma. Doutrina. Sistema macroeconômico.

Abstract

The purpose of the scientific work is to study and analyze the conceptual and theoretical basis for the development of strategic principles of macroeconomic systems. The research used general economic and specific methods of scientific knowledge, including: formalization, abstraction, dialectical, decomposition, monographic, analysis and synthesis, generalizations, observations, comparisons and others. According to the results of research, the authors proposed the concept of systemogenesis of the functioning of systems of different nature. Scientists have presented an ontological consistency between such scientific definitions as paradigm, doctrine, concept, strategy and tactics.

Keywords: Strategic principles. Strategy. Paradigm. Doctrine. Macroeconomic system.

Resumen

El propósito del estudio es estudiar y analizar las bases conceptuales y teóricas para el desarrollo de principios estratégicos para el desarrollo de sistemas macroeconómicos. La investigación utilizó métodos económicos generales y específicos del conocimiento científico, incluyendo: formalización, abstracción, dialéctica, descomposición, monográfica, análisis y síntesis, generalizaciones, observaciones, comparaciones y otros. De acuerdo con los resultados de la investigación, los autores propusieron el concepto de sistemogénesis del funcionamiento de sistemas de diferente naturaleza. Los científicos han presentado una coherencia ontológica entre definiciones científicas como paradigma, doctrina, concepto, estrategia y táctica.

Palabras-clave: Principios estratégicos. Estrategia. Paradigma. Doctrina. Sistema macroeconómico.