

ВКГ можна віднести до одного з найбільших в комунальній галузі, його робота спрямована на виконання однієї з найважливіших соціальних функцій – забезпечення споживачів послугами водопостачання та водовідведення в достатній кількості з відповідною якістю.

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TRANSACTION SECTOR MONITORING AS AN INDICATOR OF INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

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Development of institutional economics as an alternative way of economical thinking also promotes an alternative approach to treating the nature of economic crises. We consider any economic crisis as a mostly institutional problem. Sources, reasons of crises can be different, but an institutional failure, disadvantages of institutional design, un effectiveness of institutions as “tubes”, “nets” of transactions should be the main point of crisis studies.

Transaction costs play the leading role under evaluating performance of institutions. These are the costs of institutions’ functioning dealt with the nature of economics as is, therefore they are an analogue of friction in mechanics. Institutions are the game rules in economy (D. North [1]). The latter means that above mentioned transaction costs (further – costs) can be presented as the price of providing these rules of the game.

Since crises in our opinion are mostly caused by institutional problems and these problems have a strong connection with absolute and relative levels of transaction costs, a question should be answered, if and how these costs can be measured. The first attempt to measure these costs was an attempt of J. Wallis und D. North of measuring of so called transaction sector to evaluate the costs on the macrolevel [2]. This sector consists of branches providing market transactions fully or partially.

The level of the total transaction costs was measured on the base of salaries of employees involved into transactional branches performance. The biggest disadvantage of this method is the absence of micro factors (above all – organizational) under above mentioned evaluation.

In our opinion, if the costs on macro level are evaluated it should be realized that economic development leads to increasing total transaction costs. Economic performance of existing institutions could be measured and attained by means of

transaction costs level checkup. If measurability of transaction sector can be achieved, we designate such a checkup as transaction sector monitoring.

The method of Wallis–North can be applied in Ukraine with a lot of difficulties. It is mostly determined by quality and content of the Ukrainian statistics.

The main factors to make applying this method in Ukraine are as follows:

- essential influence of inflation factor that makes time comparison to be extremely difficult;
- professional statistics is practically absent;
- the Ukrainian statistics in the domain of professional statistics makes no difference between public sector and service sector.

I.-S. Koropetsky [3] modified the original technique. He selected three branches of the Ukrainian economy dealt exceptionally with transaction services: trade, communication and finance – credit – insurance. These branches have special statistics to be relatively good comparable in time, but not always immediately applicable because of inflation factors.

Definite view on the transaction sector development can be received on the base of comparison of data in reference to transaction branches in the economically well-developed countries and in the former socialistic countries. As an indicator in this case a number of employees in the three branches per 1000 residents of a country can be used.

Hence, two methods of transaction sector monitoring can be applied:

- “direct” method (according to Wallis – North) measuring the absolute level of transaction sector;
- “indirect” method (according to Koropetsky) evaluating the size of transaction sector via coordination numbers (number of employees in the transaction branches per 1000 residents of a country).

Literature:

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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К началу XXI столетия мировая экономика вступила в качественно новую фазу экономической жизни, которую определяют, как глобализация мировой экономики.