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1. Scientific principles of formation and use of the potential of resources of regional socio-economic systems

1.1. Regional socio-economic systems and their role in social development in the context of globalization and regionalization

The basis for the socio-economic development of the country and its regions is the available aggregate resource potential, its level of formation and development, and the degree of utilization. However, its use is insufficient due to economic, organizational and managerial reasons and requires systematic research to develop a set of measures to intensify both the development and the use of the resource base of territories of different taxonomic levels in economic practice.

The further socio-economic development of the country and its regions, and the effective use of their aggregate potential are closely linked to the process of regionalization. As a process, regionalization reflects systemic and complex approaches to the study and solution of political, economic, social and other problems, taking into account the interests of territorial development, and its strengthening contributes to the increase in the importance of the territorial factor in spatial development and its public administration, in particular, resource potential. Regionalism is a system of evidence-based ideas about the essence of modern territorially mediated processes of social life, their genesis and transformation. Regionalism provides a realistic characterization of the deployment of forces and the observance of the interests of the subjects of territorial relations, which are based on knowledge of the legal and informal actions of all participants in these relations. These include authorities at various levels, the population, independent market participants, regionally and locally oriented organizations, institutions and enterprises of social and production infrastructure, corporations, and monopolies. Regionalism forms an idea of the real situation and problems, in particular in the field of resource potential, which are adequate to the actual structure of political, economic and social processes in the country and its regions. The dynamism of

regionalism is primarily due to the mobility of the subject matter - while geographical changes are not so noticeable, geopolitical ones are very tangible due to the location of resource, economic, social and infrastructural potential, transformation of economic and social ties, and proportions of state and corporate action.

In the process of introducing market relations, the internal environment and the extent of its impact on the regionally mediated life of society have changed. Regionalism is a moving process. The essence of the regional situation and problems has changed significantly, the content of which is determined by both past and new processes, the phenomena of which were not present before. The transformational regional processes are quite tangible, radical and large-scale, in particular, in the processes of formation and use of the aggregate resource potential of the territories.

The aggregate resource potential is closely related to territoriality as a special property of phenomena, objects and processes based on the recognition of their mandatory presence, which they acquire as a result of their location or occurrence within the relevant spatial boundaries. Therefore, the territory of a region with its aggregate potential is part of the country's economic space, on which production and social activities are based, and new production structures are formed.

The structural composition of the territory is a set of parts of the country's natural resource, production, labor, infrastructure, financial, social, administrative and other potentials located on it. The degree of cognition and regulation of the territorial resource potential is the analysis of parameters and problems of functioning of each of its components and regulation based on the study of the main elements and their connecting phenomena and processes (political, economic, social) with the place of their occurrence, determining their specific interaction.

The territorial development of the aggregate resource potential is uneven, and often regions become different due to transformational dynamics, changing the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of components, the emergence of new components and changes in inter-component relations. This process of transformation is positive if all components of the aggregate potential of the territory's functioning - natural resource, production, financial, social, economic, infrastructure, and

environmental - are balanced in the process of change. The balanced dynamics of all potentials as components of functioning ensures the welfare of the territory, and territorial development as changes that take place here is positive.

The targeted transformation of the aggregate resource potential in terms of implementing a parity-competitive development paradigm and its use involves improving its territorial and functional organization, establishing and forming new progressive organizational forms and types of economic activity in order to revitalize investment and innovation. One of the most promising ways to increase the efficiency of investment activity in the resource sector is to create new strategic alliances - clusters as associations of financial and industrial capital in order to increase the efficiency of production activities and minimize costs and credit risks, optimize diverse relations.

In the current conditions of transformation of Ukraine's economic development, more and more attention is paid to the development of regions, because it is through the presence of economically strong territories that positive changes in the social and economic development of the country as a whole can be achieved.

Creating equal conditions for the dynamic, balanced and integrated development of Ukraine's regions [4, p.54-58] is one of the main tasks of the country's socio-economic policy. In the market conditions, the basis for effective management of the country is the provision of greater autonomy to its regions, primarily in the field of solving everyday issues of economic and social development.

The development of modern economic systems in the region is the subject of publications by well-known scientists, including S.I. Dorohuntsov, T.V. Pepa, O.V. Cherevko, I.B. Zhilyaev, N.V. Pavlikha, V.I. Darmohrai, I.S. Kondius, T.V. Umanets and others. Numerous works of S. Doroguntsov are devoted to various problems of regional development, T. Pepa substantiated the concept and defined the regional component of economic development.

O.V. Cherevko's scientific works deepen the scientific and methodological foundations for assessing the level of socio-economic development of regional systems, which, taking into account the peculiarities of socio-economic processes, characterize the complexity and multifactorial nature of such an assessment. I.B. Zhylyaev improved

the methodology for studying "a region as a system whose development trajectory is changed by crises". In the works of N.V. Pavlikha, an important condition for achieving the prospects of sustainable spatial development of the region is highlighted, which is "the ability to see the spatial system as a whole, the ability to reveal the connections and interactions between its individual components in their dynamics" and defines dynamism as "a generalized property of ... development and factors influencing it" [10, p.99].

The research of V. I. Darmohrai considers the prospects for the development of the regional socio-economic system based on an assessment of the level of integrated development of the region, taking into account conceptual ideas and technologies; I. S. Kondius substantiates the principles of the modern model of regional development, according to which sustainable development can be achieved by ensuring dynamic growth, equilibrium, coherence and balance of all spheres of the regional system as the main characteristics of sustainable development of the region. In the works of T. V. Umanets defines the theoretical and methodological foundations for measuring regional economic development.

The peculiarity of a region as a socio-economic system is its attachment to a certain territory. In other words, regional socio-economic systems are systems that have certain spatial dimensions and are a type of complex territorial systems. The specific features of the structure of these systems are determined by the availability of natural resource potential, the functions of socio-economic subsystems, i.e. their type, the degree of participation in the territorial division of labor, and their impact on the environment.

There are many definitions of a regional economic system in the economic literature. Despite the different interpretations of the concept of "region", they all have a common basis, defined by the economic and territorial division of the country. The concept of "region" should be viewed more broadly, namely as a socio-economic category within the concept of sustainable development. From this point of view, the regional socio-economic structure is a subsystem of the economic system of productive forces based on the specific content of the resource potential and having a complex set

of relations between economic entities, which strives for sustainable (balanced) development of the social, economic and environmental subsystems, despite internal and external influences.

The regional socio-economic system is understood as a set of resources used in the region (tangible, intangible, labor, organizational and managerial, etc.) and production relations, which is capable of producing, exchanging, distributing and redistributing (partially or fully) useful products (services) of certain types [13].

The regional socioeconomic system is a subsystem of a higher order: the national socioeconomic system. The national socio-economic system consists of many regional economic systems of different taxonomic ranks and, accordingly, includes enterprises and households as lower elements of the regional economic system. Thus, the socio-economic system as an object of research is a complex, dynamic, and capable of development system. In the process of functioning of this system, through the interaction of a set of subjective (personal) and objective (material) elements with the environment, the reproduction of the goods necessary for society is ensured and thus the environmental and economic needs arising in society are met.

Socio-economic systems of all levels (the state, regions, municipalities) include two interconnected and interacting subsystems: social and economic, each of which has social and economic processes. Process (from the Latin processus - progress) is considered as a sequential change of phenomena, states in the development of something or as a set of sequential actions to achieve a certain result [9, p. 175].

The change of states of the socio-economic system is due to its dynamism, its continuous movement. "Movement" and "development" are related concepts, but their essential meaning is different. The movement of socio-economic systems as a special form of organization of matter occurs continuously in space and time and is conditioned by the action of objective dialectical laws: negation, unity and struggle of opposites and the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones, while development is a discrete process.

The socio-economic system of the state is a complexly structured entity that includes socio-economic systems of regions, socio-economic systems of municipalities

as part of regional socio-economic systems, on the territory of which various organizations operate, which are part of social and economic subsystems of different levels. The primary elements at the level of socio-economic systems of organizations (institutions) include:

- a person as an active participant in any social and economic process and a carrier of human capital in the context of all its structural components;
- means of labor that form fixed assets;
- labor items that form working capital objects.

These elements form objects of human, fixed, and working capital and function in socioeconomic systems. The result of the interaction of these objects in certain institutional forms is the production of goods and services to meet the needs of individuals, certain groups, society as a whole and improve the quality of life.

In turn, regional socio-economic systems are understood as a certain set of different elements of productive forces directly or indirectly interconnected in the sphere of social production, geographically located within a certain territory and interconnected by economic, technological, informational and other ties. In the narrow sense, regional socio-economic systems are understood as a certain integral entity that uses individual factors of production, which can also be characterized by close interconnected functioning within a particular territory. This allows us to approach the classification of regional socio-economic systems in the following way:

- macro-regional systems, which are large territories with several socio-economic territorial systems specializing in certain types of industrial or agro-industrial production and characterized by the complex nature of the development of productive forces;
- socio-economic territorial systems, which are large in size (in terms of territory) and complex socio-economic systems with a large number of constituent elements that differ not only in terms of their polystructure and multifunctionality, but also in terms of the multiplicity of their interactions, significance and patterns of functioning;

- functional-territorial systems, which are systematizing elements of the respective territory, determining to a large extent the scale and boundaries of its development, and bringing specific features to the relations both within the structure itself and beyond.

The level hierarchy of this type of regional socio-economic systems shows the relative independence of each of them at all levels. In this case, the relative nature of independence is determined by the fact that each lower-level system is subordinated to a higher-level system and, if necessary, a higher-level system can manipulate (eliminate, improve, change) lower-level systems. This kind of hierarchy of regional socio-economic systems allows for the creation of new ones and, in some cases, the unification of systems of different levels.

The socio-economic system, as the basis for regional development, is a complex system whose elements have diverse goals and whose functioning is based on the resource potential available on its territory, depending on the tasks.

Socio-regional economic systems are characterized by a combination of social, economic, environmental, informational and other components, the presence of many complex elements, a large number of different connections, and the circulation of large flows of material, financial and informational resources. A region is not only a geographical category, i.e., the concepts of "region" and "territory" cannot be equated. Analysis and evaluation of the socio-economic status of regions requires the development of an approach that includes a multi-criteria selection of economic, social and environmental indicators, their comparison, analysis of territorial differences and building of cause-and-effect relationships.

The structure of the regional economic system determines the connections and relations of six types, which reflect the processes that directly or indirectly determine the interaction with the environment:

1) socio-economic - direct ties in the field of social production;

2) ecological - direct connections in ecological systems;

3) economic and environmental - nature management and other types of impact of economic activity on the environment;

4) environmental and economic - the impact of the environment on the conditions of social production;

5) socio-environmental - the direct impact of the population on the environment;

6) environmental and social - the impact of the environment on people's health and living conditions.

The direct links here are economic-ecological and socio-ecological, i.e. those that reflect the impact on the natural environment. Feedback links are ecological-economic and ecological-social, which characterize the impact of changes in environmental parameters on social production and population.

The regional socio-economic system of a region stands out from other types of systems by its specific functions: production, exchange and distribution of goods in society, bringing them to the end user. At the same time, the effectiveness of the regional socio-economic system is determined by the efficiency of each of these functions.

These functions should be qualified as follows (Fig. 1):

- Reproductive function, focused on meeting the needs of the functioning and development of entities existing in the region, and, consequently, the evolution of the regional system as a whole;

- is an environmental function aimed at creating economic and institutional conditions for preserving and improving the environment, ensuring environmental safety of production and improving the quality of life of the population on this basis;

- social function, through the implementation of which the conditions are created to meet the social, domestic and socio-cultural needs of the population, improve the standard of living and quality of life, preserve cultural and national traditions, and ensure socio-political stability in the territory;

- is an economic function that meets the needs of the population of a given territory and other regions for the necessary goods and services;

- financial function, is to ensure financial stability and the formation of financial sources of self-development of the territory (increasing the level of budgetary self-sufficiency);

- demographic function, which ensures the creation of conditions for the preservation and expanded reproduction of the population and labor potential in the territory;

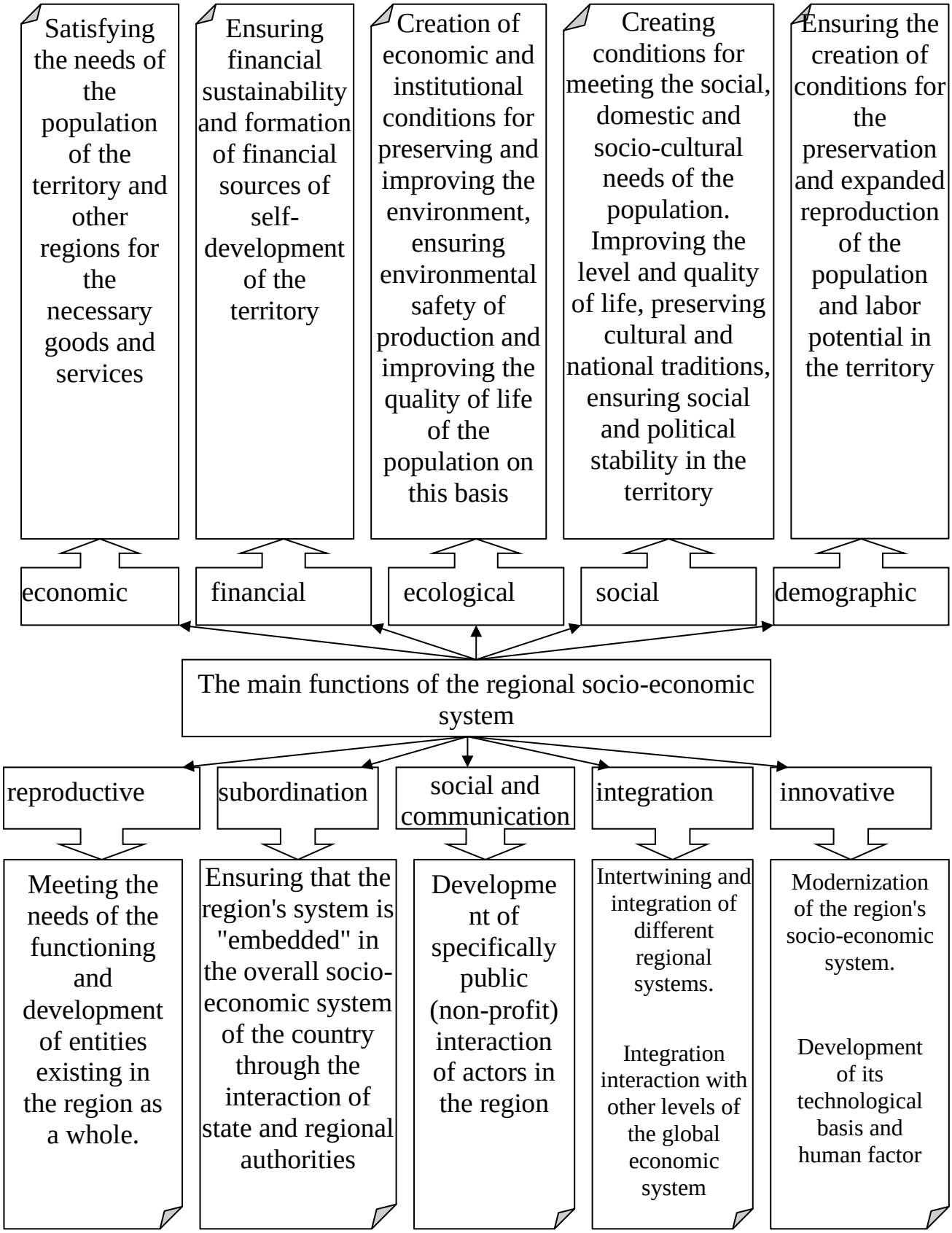


Figure 1. Main functions of the regional socio-economic system

- the function of subordination in relation to the vertical of state power, which ensures the "embedding" of the region's system into the overall socio-economic system of the country through the interaction of the center and the region;

- social and communication function, which is focused on the development of specifically social (non-commercial) interaction of actors in the region;

- an integration function that ensures the intertwining and integration of various regional systems, as well as integration interaction with other levels of the global economic system;

- an innovation function focused on the modernization of the region's socio-economic system and the development of its technological base and human factor.

The study and knowledge of these functions allows us to meet the needs of strategic planning and operational management of the socio-economic system of the region.

The main property of socio-economic systems is the preservation of integrity and boundaries in the course of interaction between its parts. At the same time, "any complex social system and, moreover, its subsystem are open, primarily in terms of communication with other systems" [6, p.62], and the very boundaries of such a system are determined by stable, tending to persist, differences between internal (in relation to this system) and external (in relation to it) processes.

Sustainable development of the socio-economic system based on the formation and use of its resource base is achieved through the balance provided by the actions of the entire set of rules, norms and other institutions created by people. The conditions for the sustainable state and development of socio-economic systems necessitate a reassessment of the position of each region in the coordinate system of the economic space, which is achieved by making appropriate decisions.

This is due to the fact that all regions in the new environment are expanding their powers and becoming more independent: in coordinating and protecting their interests both inside and outside their state; in strengthening their competitive position both to attract investors and to improve the structure of the economy; in creating favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses; in organizing a

system of local benefits and guarantees; in building up foreign economic potential and expanding regional ties. "As a result, the sustainable development of the regional system and neutralization of emerging disturbances in the country's economic market space are achieved" [5, p. 7]. This strengthens regional positions in the territorial division of labor and interregional integration, and, ultimately, in the stable state and dynamic development of socio-economic systems.

Like any physical system, the socio-economic system has a certain inertia, which to some extent depends on the dynamics of its resource potential. Compared to physical systems, the complexity of socio-economic systems is much higher, which implies a large group of indicators and parameters when describing their functioning. The most important features of the manifestation of inertia in the socio-economic system include its complex nature, which is manifested in the fact that "the higher the degree of inertia of the system, the more autonomous this system is from the action of external forces... the stability of the system is determined by each significant parameter"[1, p.75].

Along with the complex nature inherent in socio-economic systems, another feature is the multi-level nature of inertia. The fact is that inertia is inherent in enterprises, industries, regions, states, and the global economy as a whole. At the same time, at different levels of the hierarchical system of management and organization of reproduction processes, inertia has its own specifics, but at the same time, at each higher level of the hierarchical structure, inertia is more complex. All this is manifested in the "quantitative increase and qualitative diversity of inertia factors, forms and methods of its manifestation - moreover, the inertia of higher-level systems seems to include as its components the inertia of lower-level systems (for example, the inertia of a sectoral or regional economic complex includes as its components the inertia inherent in the enterprises that are part of it)" [10, p.77].

The socio-economic system in general can be represented as an organization of certain elements. When "an organization consists of a family of interacting, hierarchically arranged elements with the right to make decisions [9, p. 29], then there are several essential characteristics inherent in all hierarchical systems. These include:

- consistent vertical arrangement of the subsystems that make up the system (the so-called vertical decomposition);

- priority of actions or the right to intervene by upper-level subsystems;

- the dependence of the actions of the upper level subsystems on the actual performance of their functions by the lower levels.

Theoretically developed models of the economic structure are based on the division of parts of social production according to the share of output, capital, or employed population. This reflects the general trends in changes in the economy and the structure of the generated GDP, which allows for the analysis of the real dynamics of socio-economic systems. "The features of the socio-economic system, including national ones, as its qualitative characteristics, are manifested in the structure, including the structure of the economy, and, therefore, a parallel can be drawn between the dynamics of the structure and the manifestation of the essence of the relevant national socio-economic system" [3, p. 29].

Regional development takes place in line with the development of the state, and may show specific trends. Regional development should be understood as any (not only progressive) changes in the economic and social components of the regional system.

The regional socio-economic system as part of the macroeconomic system should function and develop in a coordinated manner with other subsystems of the macroeconomic system in order to realize the effect of interaction, making the most of the resource base of the regions. In order to lay the foundations for sustainable development in the long term, it is necessary to carry out large-scale structural transformations in the economy, not single ones, but complex, complementary ones, taking into account the manifestations of the modern paradigm of formation and use of the aggregate resource potential, as well as possible directions of its implementation.

A characteristic feature of the regionalization processes in Ukraine is their phasing. in general, the stages of regionalization correlate with significant periods of development of the national economy. according to the main development trends, three periods of this process can be identified [10, p. 30].

Of these, the first period covers the period from 1991 to 1995. this period can be characterized as a time of active regional differentiation of productive forces development - an acute crisis of social production. its results were violations of the main territorial and economic proportions that led to differentiation of indicators of socio-economic development of regions. characteristically, it was not due to the outstripping development of certain territories, but due to a more significant decline in production in certain regions.

The second period from 1996 to 1999, the period of stabilization of negative processes, was a time period of some smoothing of territorial disproportions with most regions of the country reaching the "minimum" level of functioning of regional economic complexes, and the general economic crisis turned into a somewhat "chronic" stage. in the second half of the 1990s, the territorial picture of social production in the regions of the country retained the trends of the previous period.

The latter process was most painful in the mid-1990s, as by that time the previous savings of the population had been largely exhausted, and the sources of income of citizens were limited, with unemployment (in its hidden form) reaching its highest levels. However, this period also saw major institutional transformations in the national economy, including small-scale privatization and denationalization of large and medium-sized enterprises, which laid the groundwork for a market-based economic mechanism and the subsequent revival of social production.

The realization that regionally oriented production can and should form the basis for the revival of the national economy resulted in the creation of the concept of the state regional policy of Ukraine at the national level, which aims to accelerate regional socio-economic development through more complete and effective involvement of the resource potential of the regions in economic circulation, taking advantage of territorial division and labor cooperation through the empowerment and increased responsibility of regional authorities.

The third period of regionalization began at the turn of 1999-2000. its main features were the growing rates of production growth in basic sectors, mainly in industry. moreover, the growth of industrial production is observed in the vast majority

(21 and 25 regions in 1999 and 2000 respectively.) However, in quantitative terms, the predominant contribution to economic growth is again made by old-industrial regions, where the production structure is dominated by products of heavy industry. Among them are the powerful raw materials and industrial and machine-building complexes of Donbas, the eastern region and the Dnipro region, as well as the strong production potential of the capital. the territories of Polissya, Carpathian, Podillya and southern economic regions face the most urgent task of accelerated development of production potential. During this period, the main institutional changes affected the traditionally priority agricultural production in Ukraine. the reorganization of collective agricultural enterprises and land parceling in 2000-2001 were half a decade behind the corresponding structural changes in ownership relations in other spheres of social production - industry and infrastructure. therefore, given the relatively long lag of economic effect of ownership changes in the agricultural sector, these transformations will soon become more

Moreover, in connection with the above, regions with predominant agricultural specialization and limited natural resource base for the development of other industries, primarily heavy industry, are again in worse conditions than others. in general, at the previous stage of development, the role of social production sectors focused on primary processing and processing of raw materials of natural resource origin was perhaps the most significant in the production of marketable products. In contrast to the 70s and 80s of the last century, when the structure of the economy was increasingly dominated by high-tech products of the machine-building, chemical and forestry complexes, processing industries of the agro-industrial complex with a relative reduction in the share of raw materials, the last decade was characterized by the opposite picture.

At this period of regionalization of the development of productive forces of Ukraine, the most urgent task is to unite the country's regions around the national idea - achieving the welfare of all territories and all social groups of society through accelerated economic development, overcoming environmental problems, democratic structure of the state and civilized integration into the world community. this should be

achieved through the implementation of measures of the state regional economic policy aimed at balancing the levels of socio-economic development.

1.2. Essence and Functional Purpose of Resource Potential as a Basis for the Development of Regional Economic Structures

At the current stage of reforming the national economy, Ukraine has already achieved certain successes, and the domestic economy is recognized as a market economy. The problems of further economic development and the justification of an appropriate strategy in these conditions are extremely important for Ukraine. Our country faces a dual task: stabilization and further increase of economic potential and active integration with the global community. In order to solve it, it is no longer appropriate to rely on the historical practice of creating socio-economic development models. During the period of functioning of the national economy, up to a dozen state programs of economic development have been developed and adopted, the implementation of which has led to the consequences we know, and some recent recovery in the sectors of the national economy requires further development and the development of effective programs to ensure its stability and gradual growth. Thus, it is important today to substantiate and create an economic and technological model based on the potential capabilities of the regions, with innovations, investments, restructuring, information base, integration, and increased efficiency of public policy as its components. The goal is to create conditions for dynamic, balanced socio-economic development of Ukraine and its regions, improve living standards, ensure compliance with state social standards for each citizen regardless of their place of residence, and deepen market transformation processes by increasing the efficiency of using the resource potential of the regions, improving the effectiveness of management decisions, and improving the work of public authorities and local governments.

Since the country's independence, the need to implement a regional policy and define the main guidelines for accelerated development based on the rational use of resource potential has become clear. The Government's documents also emphasize the

effective use of the internal potential of the regions, which ensures the integrated development of the territories.

At the present stage, the study of the problems of development of the resource potential of individual regions is of particular importance and is a condition for ensuring the effectiveness of socio-economic transformations in the country. An important point here is to focus on regional approaches to assessing the development and use of the resource potential of individual territories.

Scientists dealing with the problems of territorial economic relations focus on the concept of resource potential, the search for methods of its measurement, the identification of factors that affect the development of the economic complex of the region in general and the level of resource potential in particular, and the mechanism of optimal use and management that is required:

- Developing a strategy and tactics for the development of the region in a regulated market economy, taking into account the possibilities of the resource potential;

- transforming the criteria for making management decisions at each stage of reproduction of the region's resource potential;

- application of progressive methods of economic maneuvering based on the laws of the market economy;

- addressing the issue of measuring and justifying the assessment of the region's resource potential;

- development of measures to intensify the activities and involvement of the resource base of the regions in practical activities.

The market environment imposes strict requirements to increase the efficiency of the use of available resources and to develop and strengthen the resource potential, reduce production costs, and improve the quality of goods. Given the limited budgetary and other financial resources in the country, it is the internal potential of the territories that should be considered the main resource for their development.

The development of Ukraine in the context of the transformation period is largely determined by the amount of resource potential concentrated in different

territories, the efficiency of which depends on the optimal combination of its components. Creating conditions for the effective use of the resource potential of a region forms the strategy of regional development. In this regard, the task of its comprehensive assessment in order to find new reserves for further improving the efficiency of the region's functioning is of great importance.

For a region, the use of its resource potential is a priority issue, as it characterizes not only the entire course of its development, but also the very property of remaining an integral element of productive forces.

In the concept of "resource potential", the interpretation of its constituent parts is of great importance: "resources" and "potential". The word "resources" comes from the French resource - "auxiliary means". The category of "resources" in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia is defined as "money, valuables, reserves, opportunities, as well as "sources of income to the state budget", which are collectively divided into natural and economic resources, which in turn consist of material, financial and labor resources [8].

From the most general point of view, "resource systems are understood as the source material (substance, energy, information) on the basis of which the system functions and develops". In a narrow sense, resources usually include those elements of the geographical environment that are assessed as potential productive forces, as well as the means of labor introduced into the system of social production [9, p.43].

The Economic Encyclopedia defines resources as the constituent elements of the production potential possessed by a particular country or society at each stage of the development of the productive forces of the historically developed system of production relations and used for economic, social, scientific and technological development. It also states that resources are divided into material and raw materials, financial, labor and natural [1, p. 206-208].

L. I. Abalkin and B. A. Reisberg give the same interpretation of economic resources, by which they mean "sources, means of ensuring production", which include natural (raw materials, geophysical), labor (human capital), capital (physical capital),

working capital (materials), information and financial (money capital) resources [1, p.214].

From the economic point of view, resources include a set of individual elements that are directly or indirectly involved in the process of production or provision of services. Therefore, the most important feature of the category "resources" is a direct connection with the production process, i.e., resources take the form of production factors in the process of use.

There are different points of view on the relationship between the concepts of natural and economic resources. Natural resources are considered either as an integral part of economic resources or as a single-order category with the concept of "economic resources", which together constitute the category of "resources". In order to clarify this relationship, we propose to consider resources from the point of view of their introduction into economic circulation, where, according to this criterion, resources are divided into economic (functioning) and potential (not introduced into economic circulation).

Economic resources are those natural and social forces that can be involved in production, in the process of creating goods, services and other values.

Having sufficient resources for a region means having the necessary capabilities under certain conditions for its development and normal functioning in accordance with the set goals. However, a group of authors, in particular M.A. Komarov, E. Rumyantseva, A. Yakovenko, add to the existing classification also an information resource, which currently occupies one of the dominant positions [9, p. 324].

The region should ensure high efficiency of its functioning through the full and rational use of all resources at its disposal.

Thus, by resources we will mean natural, material, financial and labor resources that are or are not put into economic circulation. This approach will allow us to more fully cover the opportunities that can be used for the social and economic development of the region.

The second component of the category "resource potential" is the concept of potential. In the etymological sense, the term "potential" comes from the Latin word

potentia, which means "powerful". Dictionaries of foreign language words give the interpretation of the term potential as strength, degree of hidden capabilities, energy reserve, availability of material and human resources that can be used in work.

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia defines the term "potential" as the available capabilities, reserves, means, resources that can be used to achieve or implement something. [13, c.368]. A broad interpretation of the semantic content of the term "potential" allows it to be applied to various branches of science and human activity, depending on what kind of power, means, reserves, sources are in question. This interpretation includes two aspects: the availability of resources and the purposefulness of their use.

Thus, the concept of "potential" is disclosed through the philosophical categories of "possibility" and "reality", which expresses the main stages of development of objects and phenomena in life and thinking. Defining "potential" as the possession of a certain set of resources necessary for the normal functioning of the region B. Arkhangelsky, L. Zinoviev, E. Figurnov, Y. Kanygin, V. Naydenov and others, in our opinion, record only resource availability. This definition was historically justified in conditions when economic growth was based on extensive factors [13, p. 7-8].

The second point of view was developed in the works of Y.G. Odegov, V.B. Bychin, K.L. Andreev, A.E. Yuzefovich, and A. Zadoy, where they consider the concept of "potential" as the ability of resources of a certain level of the system to fulfill the goals and objectives.

Muravsky S., defining "potential" as the power, ability and possibility of achieving a certain goal, notes the versatility of this concept, since it covers not only material sources, means, reserves, but also the spiritual qualities of people involved in the process of work, forms of organization and interaction of workers, the technological process itself in time and space The resource potential includes a set of natural, man-made, material elements that can be used by man for his life and involved in the process of work for the production of various products. In addition, the resource potential includes the human being himself as a constituent element of nature, capable of natural

reproduction and direct participation in the continuous process of metabolism [10, p. 53].

According to A.I. Anchishkin, the "potential of the national economy" is characterized by "production resources, their volume, structure, technical level and quality...". By production resources he means means of production, labor resources, and natural resources involved in economic circulation.

It should be noted that the term "potential" is widely used in the economic literature as a quantitative assessment and is defined as natural, production, investment, intellectual, economic, resource, labor, etc. The term "resource potential" in scientific research is used mainly in relation to large economic areas, regions, and the country as a whole.

According to K.M. Mysko, the structure of the resource potential of a region should include "natural, labor, tangible and intangible resources, the interaction of which ensures the implementation of the process of economic activity in the territory". He notes that the region's potential is the limit of human knowledge about the maximum possible scale of efficiency of the use of the territory's resources in ideal conditions of organization of specific economic activity with the fullest possible satisfaction of various needs of society. In the same generalized form, A.N. Azriliyan and others propose to understand the potential as a set of available means and opportunities in a particular area.

Komarov M.A. and his co-authors define resource potential as a system of resources, an interconnected set of material, energy, information means, as well as the employees themselves who use (or can use) them in the production of material goods and services [9, p.109].

According to L.G. Okorokova, the resource potential is a set of all resources of the region that provide the possibility of obtaining the maximum economic effect at a given time.

Analyzing these definitions, it should be noted that potential is viewed from several angles:

- as resources, sources, means, and reserves;

- as an aggregate of all types of resources;
- as the limit of human knowledge about the possibilities of resources;
- as a system of indicators.

When defining the concept of "resource potential", two aspects should be emphasized: the maximum available resources (i.e., capabilities) of the region at a given historical stage of society's development and the maximum satisfaction of the needs of the local community. Moreover, the problem of minimizing the amount of resources spent on meeting certain needs of people should be attributed to the issue of resource management efficiency, taking into account the scientific and technological level of development of society.

Generalization of theoretical views of scientists allows us to state that in the economic literature there are different positions on the content of the category "resource potential of the region". Some believe that this category is a conglomerate of resources, without taking into account their qualitative side. Others believe that resource potential is the material basis of production. The importance of considering the category of "resource potential" is also due to the fact that any goals and objectives for achieving final, socially significant results for the future period are largely determined not only by the currently available resources, but also by the resource potential of society.

In the works of most authors, the resource potential is represented by all the resources used in social production at one or another stage of the development of productive forces. This is one of the fundamental features of the category "resource potential". However, it is hardly correct to consider it only as a conglomerate of all resources, since it also contains a number of qualitative economic characteristics with corresponding interrelations.

As an economic category, resource potential expresses the relations between people regarding the accumulation and use of available opportunities. The essence of resource potential lies in the interaction of all its elements with each other and with the external environment. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to distinguish the resources of non-subject labor as factors of resource potential development aimed at

achieving high internal efficiency. The resource potential includes all areas of activity: production, management, marketing, finance, and others.

Based on the foregoing, the aggregate resource potential of a region is the ability and capabilities of the aggregate volume of realized and unrealized human, production, natural, financial, managerial, information, scientific and technological flows of a certain territory (region) in their interconnection, available at this stage of society's development to meet the needs of economic activity and the population to the maximum extent possible.

In scientific research on the resource potential of a region, the terms "economic potential", "socio-economic potential", and "integral potential" are most often used. At the same time, the term "economic potential" is most often used.

Thus, P. Ignatovsky understands economic potential as "modern systems of machines and other tools, the entire scientific and production arsenal, explored and extracted reserves of raw materials and energy, labor resources, and vast production experience." There is a common opinion among economists that economic potential is "the ability of an economic system to develop and process national wealth to meet social needs." However, this definition reveals only a part of certain types of resources and gives an indirect characterization of the actually achieved level of economic potential. Whereas "potential" should reflect not only the absolute amount of material goods and services produced, but also reveal unused, hidden opportunities of the accumulated material, technical, labor and other resources, the optimal combination of which will ensure sustainable economic development of the region.

Some believe, in particular, A.G. Fonotov, that the category of "resource potential" is broader than economic potential, with the difference being that the latter does not take into account the long-term perspective [10, p.65].

We propose to use the term "resource potential of the region" to determine the existing and potential opportunities for socio-economic development of the region, as it most fully reflects this concept and focuses on resources as the basis for ensuring socio-economic development of the region. The resource potential of a region is the basis for the formation of a mechanism for realization of its economic interests.

Z. Varnalii notes that the main integrated components of the resource potential are: production potential, natural resource potential, human potential, and financial potential. Each of them, in turn, has several components. Currently, we can also talk about the allocation of information and institutional components of resource potential, which are difficult to quantify (and sometimes qualitatively), but whose importance will constantly increase with the introduction of an innovative model of regional development [4, p. 75].

We believe that the integrated resource potential is, first of all, not a simple sum, but a system of resources that are used in a complex way, i.e., it implies the complementarity of individual resources in the process of social production. An increase in the system of one resource implies a simultaneous increase in the amount of another resource.

Another important feature of the category of integrated (aggregate) resource potential is that it provides for the possibility of interchangeability of resources used in social production. The multifunctionality of most types of resources creates conditions for varying the use of their various types and elements to achieve the same given end result.

When characterizing the aggregate resource potential, it should be borne in mind that it includes not only the resources intended for consumption in a given period, but also their insurance and other reserves. Thus, the resource potential determines the potential (and not only the actual) possibility of their consumption in the process of social production.

It is often believed that the resource potential of a region does not characterize the entire stock of a given resource available on its territory, but only that part of it that can be obtained taking into account the achieved level of technological development of society and the economic feasibility of involving it in social production. Therefore, the resource potential of a region includes only such sources of resources that are possible and efficient at this stage of social development.

In general, the resource potential of a region includes not only the existing resource system, but also alternative resources and their sources, i.e. new types of

resources that have not been used before, the possibility of using which is scientifically justified and the receipt (or use) of which is foreseen in the given period.

In our opinion, the resource potential of a region in a broad sense should be understood in two ways: on the one hand, it is the set of capabilities and means of a region involved in the production of a regional product, and on the other hand, it is the set of capabilities and means of a region involved in the consumption of a regional product. As a parameter of the regional product, the gross regional product produced or used can be used.

An important component that characterizes the resource potential of a region is the level of infrastructure development, and especially the ratio of the levels of economic development in general and infrastructure in particular. The multidimensional nature of the concept of "infrastructure" creates significant methodological difficulties in its study. Schnipper R.I. notes that "the successful performance by a region of the functions arising from its specialization directly depends on the extent to which the right correlations between the specialization industries and auxiliary infrastructure industries are achieved". The production infrastructure of a region usually includes "all types of transport, fuel and energy facilities, communications and computer science facilities, public utilities and environmental protection facilities" [3, 10].

Large-scale transformations in the production sector, which affect distribution, exchange, and consumption relations, place additional demands on the infrastructure that will ensure the movement of resources and products related to the region.

At the present stage, labor potential, which is characterized by the population size, its reproduction mode, gender and age structure, peculiarities of the settlement system, level of urbanization, levels of education and professional qualification, income and expenses, living standards, provision of social services, etc., is becoming increasingly important and prioritized in the resource potential of the region. The role of labor potential as a factor of regional development will continue to grow, which requires the development and implementation of mechanisms to strengthen it.

The labor and resource potential that participates in the formation of the resource potential of a region has unique characteristics and requires a special approach to

research. The labor potential of a region is formed and developed under the influence of demographic, economic, environmental, scientific, technical, and natural and climatic factors and is in close interaction with other elements of the region's potential.

It is also important to note that the population, as an independent element of the region's resource potential, acts, on the one hand, as a producer and, on the other hand, as the main consumer. Therefore, as part of the resource potential, the population is considered in terms of the region's ability to provide labor resources of the required quality and in the required quantity. In addition, the capacity of the domestic market for the products of complex and infrastructure industries is formed depending on the population and its income [13, p. 267].

The financial potential of a region as the final monetary form of all its resources is determined by the aggregate of own and borrowed financial resources of all institutional units operating within it. In economic science and practice, it is commonly considered from three perspectives: created, generated in the region, and financial resources available to the region. These are the resources that can be used in the region for its industrial and social development. Summarizing the above definitions, it can be argued that the financial potential of a region is defined as the financial resources of all institutional units operating within it. At the same time, there are three independent financial subsystems operating on the territory of the region: state financial resources, local governments, and individual legal entities and individuals. The first two subsystems are traditionally classified as centralized finance, and the third is classified as decentralized finance.

To ensure the social and environmental development of the region's economy and the country as a whole, a significant investment potential is required. The investment potential of a region reflects the degree of possibility of investing in durable assets, including investments in securities for the purpose of obtaining profit or other social and economic results.

The investment potential is formed by investment resources, which require the following conditions: own investments of enterprises, existence of savings and the ability of the population to make current savings; the ability to service debt; foreign

loans and investments. The scale and efficiency of realizing investment potential are determined by the degree of favorable investment climate

Investments can be considered as "cash, targeted bank deposits, shares, stocks and other securities, technologies, machinery and equipment, licenses, including trademarks, loans, any other property or property rights, intellectual property invested in business and other activities for the purpose of generating profit (income) and achieving a positive social effect" [14].

The level of investment affects the commissioning of production facilities, the growth and renewal of fixed assets, and the pace of economic development. The investment potential takes into account the main macroeconomic characteristics, the saturation of the territory with production factors: labor resources, production, innovation, natural resource potential, infrastructure development, financial well-being, and consumer demand.

Intangible forms of national wealth and, above all, its innovation potential, which reflects the scientific and technical factors of socio-economic development, play a special role in the region's social and economic development. The growth of national wealth is increasingly ensured through the use of scientific and technological achievements: inventions, discoveries, new equipment and technologies, and improved methods of organization and management.

The innovation potential is reflected in the scope of the so-called intellectual property, which "represents a special type of economic relations in the scientific, technical, industrial, economic, literary and artistic spheres - relations concerning the ownership, disposal, and use of the results of intellectual labor" [2, p.14]. Its economic significance is expressed in the fact that intellectual (industrial) property objects in the form of inventions, industrial designs and utility models are the basis for creating the latest competitive technology. The international license exchange - the intellectual property market - is developing on the basis of patents.

The information resources of a region are a set of information, knowledge, data on actual events, physical and other phenomena, properties of objects that contain elements of novelty for the recipient and are used in the process of making management

decisions in the formation and development of subsystem components of the region's economic complex. The information is used to establish links between the managed and controlling parts of the region and the external environment.

Recently, there has been a sharp increase in interest in issues related to the socio-economic development of regions. As difficulties grow in all regions of Ukraine, uneven economic development, and the effects of anthropogenic impact on the environment increase, it is necessary to intensify the analysis and forecasting of the region's resource potential. The effectiveness of regional policy depends on a clear definition of the region's territory, its borders, resource potential, and socioeconomic status. Along with the fact that the priorities of production location are gradually changing, the importance of natural resources as the main factor of social and economic development of the region is weakening, other types of resources - intellectual, financial, labor, and information - are beginning to play a crucial role in the formation and development of the economy of the state and its regions. Nevertheless, the natural resource potential determines the state and possibilities of the region's development and is one of the main resultant characteristics of its development. It plays a special role in the system of organization of the national economy, regional and industrial organization, acting as its material basis. And the value of the aggregate resource potential characterizes the level of development of productive forces, determines the competitiveness of the region, the degree of capitalization of enterprises.

The activity of any economic entity is based, first of all, on the production of material goods, which is determined by the efficiency of the use of the region's resource potential. Just as the region's economy as a whole functions to meet its own needs and the needs of the national economy, so the resource potential has two purposes: to achieve national and regional socio-economic goals. In periods of strengthening of the vertical of power, regional goals are subordinated to national ones, and thus the reproductive potential is more likely to meet the needs of the country, while in periods of strengthening of the horizontal of power, regional goals may prevail.

Thus, the resource potential is a determining factor in the formation of the specialization of the regional economy within the country's economic complex, a

prerequisite for the formation of territorial production complexes, and it determines the level of socio-economic development of the region, and thus the completeness of solving tactical and strategic tasks of regional and national development during the period of economic transformation.

1.3. Prerequisites, factors and principles of formation, development and use of the resource potential of regional systems

In the system of regional space, the resource potential plays a leading role. The peculiarity of the resource potential as a factor of regional development is, first of all, that it is the component of the economic activity environment that mainly determines the ways, directions and dynamics of development of all other productive components.

Another feature of resource potential as a factor in the development of regional space is that it is an integral part of the territory itself and has a predominantly static characteristic. The resource base created from environmental components is characterized by its own natural dynamics of development, which can be changed to a limited extent by people for their own purposes and interests. Any changes in the components of the environment lead to changes in the entire resource base as a whole, which can have both positive and negative effects on the structural and dynamic characteristics of the development of the region's resource potential. The ecological and economic balance maintained between production and the resource base and balanced use of natural resources are necessary conditions for the sustainable development of the regional space.

Another distinctive feature of the resource potential is that it is a reproductive system in general, but nevertheless contains a set of exhaustible (land, forest, faunal, mineral resources), including non-renewable (mineral potential) components - this requires, on the one hand, moderate use of natural resource potential to ensure the development of production and increase the human potential of the region, and, on the other hand, constant efforts to preserve and restore those components of the resource

potential that can be restored qualitatively and quantitatively as a result of resource conservation measures.

Despite the fact that in modern society the role of innovation potential and technological preparation of production is increasingly growing, the role of infrastructure is constantly growing, and the structure of commodity production is changing towards the growth of the role of high-tech non-material industries, the role of natural and economic factors in the functioning of both the national economy as a whole and regional territorial and economic complexes has been and will remain leading. Moreover, the structure of Ukraine's economy and, in particular, industrial production, formed over decades on the model of an industrial society and focused on the raw materials sector (energy, metallurgy, chemicals, construction), has proven relatively resistant to targeted attempts to restructure it in the areas of resource conservation, environmental orientation and radical improvement of technical and technological preparation of production. In recent years, despite the growth in physical output and the relative share of end-use products, the raw material-oriented structure of industrial production has remained virtually unchanged.

The place and role of resource potential in the system of regional space is very important and requires special attention. Despite the prolonged and deep economic crisis that has intensified over the past year, Ukraine has retained its unique natural resource potential. In terms of mineral reserves and production, Ukraine is among the leading countries on the continent. More than 200 types of minerals have been discovered in its subsoil, and about 20 thousand deposits have been discovered. Ukraine produces up to 5% of the world's mineral raw materials and processed products. The mineral resources extracted in Ukraine are valued at $15 billion in pre-crisis world prices (2000). First and foremost, Ukraine has significant land resources that can support the development of a powerful agro-industrial complex with significant export potential. It owns more than 25% of the world's most fertile black soil and has favorable natural and climatic conditions for the development of a diversified and highly profitable recreational complex.

Hence, based on the guidelines for radically improving the efficiency of social production in Ukraine, we can conclude that it is necessary, first of all, to use the resource base in a comprehensive, multi-purpose manner, including the natural resource base of the country's regional space. The spatial development of productive forces implies a transition to new forms of exploitation of regional resources, which are focused on the simultaneous quantitative and qualitative restoration and use of resources. At the same time, the restoration of those components of resources that are used in social production to ensure balanced environmental management should be ahead of the volume of their extraction.

In any case, the spatial development of productive forces takes place with the active involvement of all components of the region's resource potential. The optimal use of regional resources implies the formation of a regional economy with a sectoral and territorial structure of the economy that ensures the most sustainable and cost-effective regional production. At the same time, the use of natural resource potential for the purposes of spatial development of productive forces implies, first of all, the development of the natural resource potential itself, all components of the productive forces of nature that form it.

The use of the region's resource potential cannot but respond actively to structural changes in the economy that accompany the spatial development of productive forces. In this case, the main task is not just to fully involve regional resource components in economic circulation and increase the level of their exploitation, but to change the entire structure and methodology of resource use with an emphasis on renewable and inexhaustible (conditionally exhaustible) resources. At the same time, the role of the resource base in the formation of a new economic structure is particularly important, as Ukraine has exceptionally favorable signs of natural resource potential and natural and economic prerequisites for development in general. Such an economic structure, which corresponds to a parity innovation paradigmatic development strategy, considers the main factors of accelerated development to be, first of all, technological modernization of the country's industrial economy in a short time on an innovative basis, introduction of new, primarily rent-

based mechanisms of nature management, transition to the production of high-tech commodity products with reduced resource intensity. Resources should become not only and not so much a source for the production of marketable goods as a basis for the development of the service sector. At the same time, special emphasis should be placed on those sectors of the economy that use natural resources in a comprehensive manner, minimizing the exploitation of non-renewable and exhaustible components. This primarily concerns the recreational complex, whose share in the economic structure should increase at least fivefold in the next decade. In general, the reserves for the development of the natural and recreational complex of Ukraine allow expanding the area of recreational areas by an order of magnitude, which will have a significant environmental effect. The share of services derived from natural resources use should increase in the structure of the economy - this applies primarily to land, resort, transportation (including transit), water and forest rents.

In our opinion, the main problems of forming the resource potential of the regions at present are:

- a large deficit of own sources of resource formation in the regions, caused primarily by low production efficiency and a deep decline in the real sector of the economy as a result of the economic crisis;

- deformation in the real sector between the spheres of economic activity (the state's overwhelming specialization in heavy industry) and in the inter-sectoral price ratio;

- lack of expanded reproduction of fixed capital, insufficient share of its net accumulation;

- the country's lack of attractiveness for foreign investors due to the volatility of economic policy and the lack of stable priorities in the implementation of regional investment policy;

- distribution of budgetary financial resources and resources from foreign sources by regions without taking into account their uneven, disproportionate socio-economic development;

- underdeveloped capital market;

- imperfect mechanism of long-term lending to regional enterprises, etc.

These shortcomings have a negative impact on the processes of formation, use and reproduction of the resource potential of the region as a whole and its constituent elements in particular and, as a result, on the socio-economic situation in the country and national economic security. At present, the main factor of Ukraine's way out of the economic crisis at the state level is the structural reorganization of the economy based on the modernization of production and its structure, technological renewal of the resource potential of the regions in particular and the country as a whole, and the development of a functionally balanced and socially oriented economic complex.

The purpose of the study of resource potential in the system of regional space is to determine the degree and results of interaction of resource potential with elements of productive forces of the region in the process of spatial development for the subsequent optimization of this process and obtaining the maximum economic and environmental effect.

For this purpose, the following tasks are envisaged to study the resource potential and its relationship with the spatial development of productive forces:

- determining theoretical and methodological approaches to assessing the available resource potential of territories as a source of spatial development of productive forces;

• subcomponent assessment of the natural resource potential of the regions of Ukraine in order to determine priorities, resources and reserves for the development of other components of productive forces, and to actively increase the capacity of the resource base of social production;

• study of the resource zoning of the territory of Ukraine in terms of its impact on the regional space and ensuring effective spatial development of the productive forces of the economic regions of Ukraine;

• establishing the interconnection of trends and dependencies of regional space, identifying directions and ways to effectively use resource potential to ensure

the most efficient spatial development of the productive forces of Ukraine and its regions.

Methodology as a doctrine of logical construction, principles of organization, includes methods and means of research and cognition of reality.

The methodology of the study is based on theoretical and methodological provisions that are suitable for assessing the components of the resource potential and the overall resource potential as a whole. Further, the elements of the resource potential include natural resource, labor, financial, production, infrastructure, investment, innovation, foreign economic, information and social potentials of the region.

An important methodological issue of the problem under consideration is to determine the structure of the resource potential, which reflects the list and ratio of resources included in its composition and reflects one of the directions of a systematic approach to the study of the phenomenon under investigation.

The decision on the legitimacy of including the relevant component in the resource potential should be based on an objective basis, be theoretically proven and practically feasible, and not axiomatic. A subjective approach to solving this issue raises the danger of including secondary resources or individual components of more important resources instead of their holistic representation, or pseudo-resources may be involved, i.e., production factors that do not have material content but to some extent reveal the nature of the use of individual resources.

When studying the resource potential of a region, the following main aspects of analysis should be taken into account within the framework of a systematic approach:

1) elemental aspect - identifying the structure of the potential:

- types of potentials;
- differentiated characteristics of potentials;
- commonality and power of potentials;

2) Structural aspect - determining the structural characteristics of the system of potentials:

- types of relationships, quantitative and qualitative interdependencies;

3) functional aspect - identification of potential functions in the system of territorial development:

- comparison of functions to determine similarities and differences; identification of the functional structure of the territorial potential;

4) Integration aspect - clarification of contradictions in the system of potentials, ways and means of resolving the contradictions found:

- determining the hierarchy of potentials depending on the importance for sustainable development of the coordination links of the potential system with the external environment;

- determining the closeness of these connections;

5) historical aspect - consideration of the potentials of the territory through the prism of their historical development:

- identifying stages in the formation and development of capacities;

- Comparison of the identified trends with the national development peculiarities.

The resource potential should be viewed as a system consisting of subsystems represented by potentials of different orders. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the interrelationships between potentials of different levels and between potentials of the same level. The mutual influence of the potentials of the same level is caused by such properties of economic resources as interchangeability and complementarity. Interchangeability implies that a decrease or increase in the system of one resource can be compensated in certain proportions by another resource. In accordance with the complementarity property, an increase in the system of one economic resource implies a simultaneous increase in the amount of another resource.

Resource potential as an economic category can be viewed from different perspectives, distinguishing either resource, functional, resource-target or other concepts, depending on the research objectives. Accordingly, the processes of its formation, development and use can be considered from different points of view. In our opinion, it is advisable to distinguish the following enlarged groups of methodological conceptual foundations for the formation and use of the economic

potential of the region: regularities, general economic laws, principles and factors (Fig. 2).

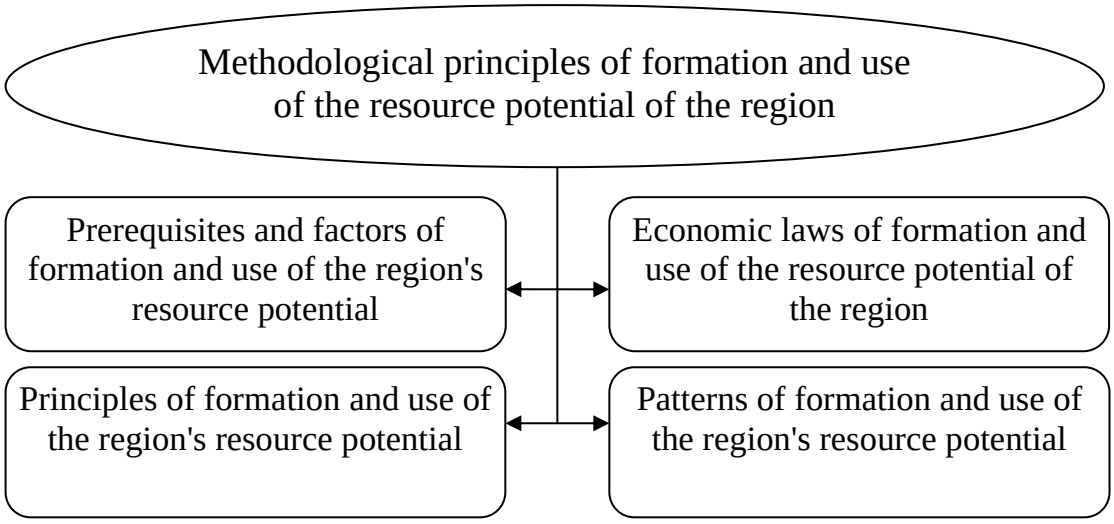


Fig. 2. Main methodological principles of formation and use of the region's resource potential

In the context of the development and strengthening of market relations, certain patterns emerge in the formation and use of the region's resource potential, which are formed as a result of the interaction of nature and social development. The formation of a market economy in Ukraine involves the study and use of regularities, including in the use of the region's resource potential. Knowledge of the patterns of resource potential utilization is driven by the practical needs of society. Any region can function successfully only if it has in-depth knowledge of the availability of resources, their economic assessment, and the factors that influence the formation and use of resource potential. It is important to understand the patterns of formation and use of the resource potential of regions in the preparation of regional programs aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of the region, forecasting the development of individual industries and intersectoral complexes, taking into account the unresolved problems of the regions (Fig. 3).

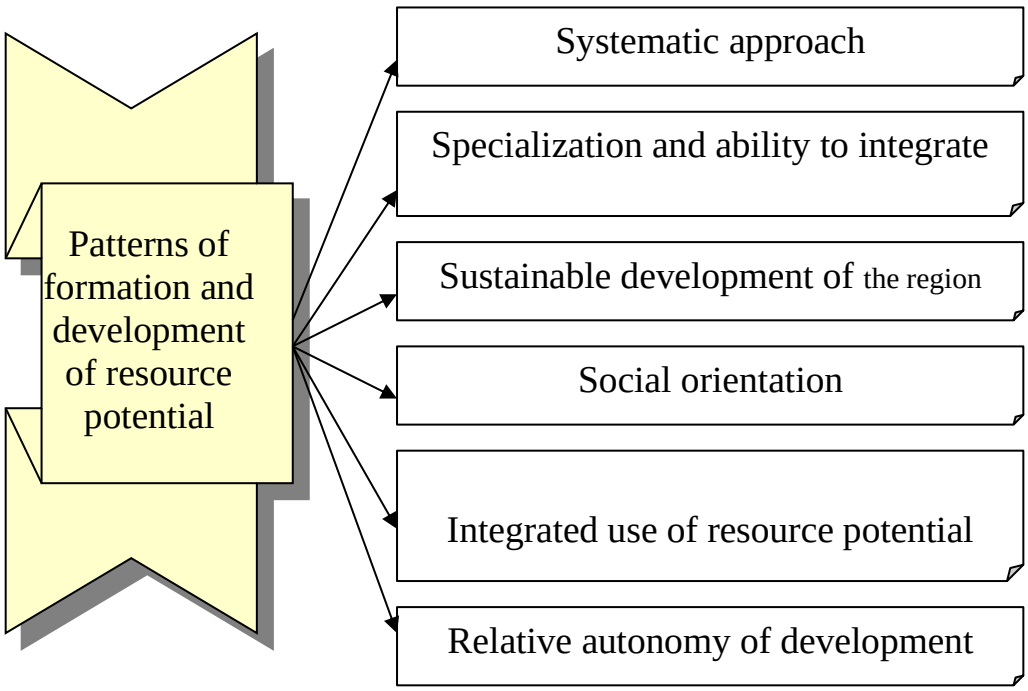


Fig. 3. Patterns of formation and use of the region's resource potential

The social orientation of the use of resource potential as a regularity is determined by a number of economic laws, including the law of correspondence of production relations to the level of development of productive forces as the basic economic law of any society, the law of increasing labor productivity, saving time, etc. The state ensures the social orientation of the economy, and thus subordinates the use of the region's potential to the interests and needs of people. Thus, the effect of the law of social orientation of the use of resource potential in Ukrainian society has been legally formalized and constitutionally enshrined.

This pattern is realized by taking into account the interests of the population in more and more complete satisfaction of personal and social needs, raising the level of socio-economic development of the territory, prioritizing the solution of social problems and ensuring the constitutional rights of all citizens - the right to a decent life.

Systematicity as a regularity of the use of resource potential reflects the requirements and effect of the law of systematic development, the law of time saving, the law of socialization of labor, the law of production concentration, etc. The process

of socialization of labor and production at a certain historical stage of society inevitably gives rise to systematicity as a form of economic development. Planning is an effective form of using the resource potential of a region; it ensures systematic, not chaotic use of the resources available in the region, formation of an effective economic complex in the region based on the rational use of the resource capabilities of the territory.

Sustainable development of a region as one of the regularities of resource potential use is determined by the requirements of a set of economic laws, including the law of correspondence of production relations to the level of development of productive forces, the law of time saving, the laws of accumulation and population, etc. It defines the strategic direction of using the potential to achieve a balance between the economic, social and environmental components of the regional economic system. The main idea of sustainable development is the unity of two interrelated processes: first, reduction, strict economy of resource consumption, preservation and reproduction of the resource potential and the environment of human activity; second, ensuring the improvement of the welfare of the population of all regions. This requirement becomes realistic if scientific and technological progress is dynamic and its results are widely used, and if sufficient, reasonable limits of consumption are observed. Sustainable development strategy envisages greening of social relations, optimal use and reproduction of resource potential

The pattern of integrated use of resource potential in the economic process is the basis for finding internal reserves to improve the social and economic development of the region without additional resource attraction. An important direction of the integrated use of resource potential is the wider use of associated materials and secondary raw materials. The integrated use of resource potential meets the most important requirement of economic management - achieving the greatest results at the best possible cost. Its main feature is the most complete ecologically and economically justified use of the region's resources and addressing environmental protection issues.

The pattern of integrated use of resource potential is implemented in the plans for socio-economic development of regions and manifests itself in the form of various

interrelationships that develop on the basis of joint use of resources and links between industries.

The relative autonomy of development as a regularity is realized as the region's ability to create a reproduction cycle of production (production-processing-sales) at the expense of the available resource potential.

Specialization and ability to integrate. The region's production and economic specialization is based on its own financial, economic, labor, and natural resources. For example, Podillia specializes in the production and processing of agricultural products.

The formation and use of the region's resource potential is also influenced by general economic laws: sustainable development of productive forces; territorial division of labor; coordination of interests; scientific organization of management; regionalization and globalization; and information saturation.

The law of sustainable development of productive forces plays the most important role, as it determines the strategic direction of achieving social and economic development of the region on the basis of the existing resource potential. The main provision of sustainable development is to strengthen the social component, ensure rational use of natural resources, reproduce the resource base of production, and restructure the economic complex of the region in connection with new economic and social conditions.

B. G. Shelegeda notes that the effectiveness of economic development of a region depends on the quality of the resource potential management system, which should be subject to the laws of the system. The dialectical system of interdependent relations of economic phenomena is characterized by the laws of: synergy; sustainability; development; information saturation.

The essence of the law of synergy is that the effect of joint actions is not equal to the simple sum of individual efforts. Therefore, the potential of a region cannot be equal to the simple sum of the potentials of its constituent subsystems. In turn, each subsystem of the economic potential of a region is a separate system with localized economic relations, and the potentials of economic entities become subsystems of lower-order systems.

The law of sustainability is based on the fact that every system strives for self-preservation by using its potential, and it is the region's desire for self-preservation based on its resource capabilities.

The essence of the law of development in relation to resource potential is that the entire period of formation and use of the region's potential is considered as a set of stages, and each subsequent stage is influenced by the potential of the previous stage.

The law of information saturation regulates the system's actions. The essence of this law is the dogma of the functioning of any system in market conditions: the more information about the external and internal environment, the more stable its position. Information should have the properties of reliability, completeness, accuracy, relevance, value and usefulness [7, p. 5 - 11].

The formation and use of resource potential in the new economic environment has its own peculiarities and is based on a set of principles. As is well known, the principles of using the resource potential of a region are formed on the basis of knowledge of laws and regularities. Almost in the same way, with only some differences, economists define principles as rules that are formed on the basis of knowledge of the laws of social production. Thus, in a large economic dictionary, a "principle" is interpreted as a starting point of any theory or doctrine [9, p.213]. Some scholars argue that the principle is the rules of operation and management of the state's economic policy based on the laws of potential use and development of the regional economy [5, p.13]. Others believe that the principle is a set of generally recognized rules, regulations, norms derived from the theory of knowledge of the laws of production development.

The formulated system of principles for the formation and use of the region's resource potential is shown in Fig. 4.

One of the main principles of the formation and use of the region's resource potential is its rational and cost-effective involvement in economic practice, aimed at stopping the destructive impact of production on the environment, and transition to ecological and economic ways of using the resource potential. The importance of this principle is growing due to the deepening deficit of a number of natural resources with

uneven geographical distribution. Rational, efficient use of potential means comprehensive cost savings for production, taking into account all components of production and consumption, minimizing costs associated with the extraction, processing and use of raw materials, using the labor potential of the region, energy and transportation costs, approaching the largest possible markets for products, and the most complete use of resources.

The principle of integrated use of the region's resource potential, which is based on the integrated use of natural resources and their waste, labor, financial resources and fixed assets, is of particular importance for the country's successful and, most importantly, rapid progress through market reforms. The social and economic development of the region based on the integrated and more complete use of the resource potential is based on a combination of the existing base, market specialization and the latest needs of the leading industries and infrastructure, which are based on the resource potential of the region.

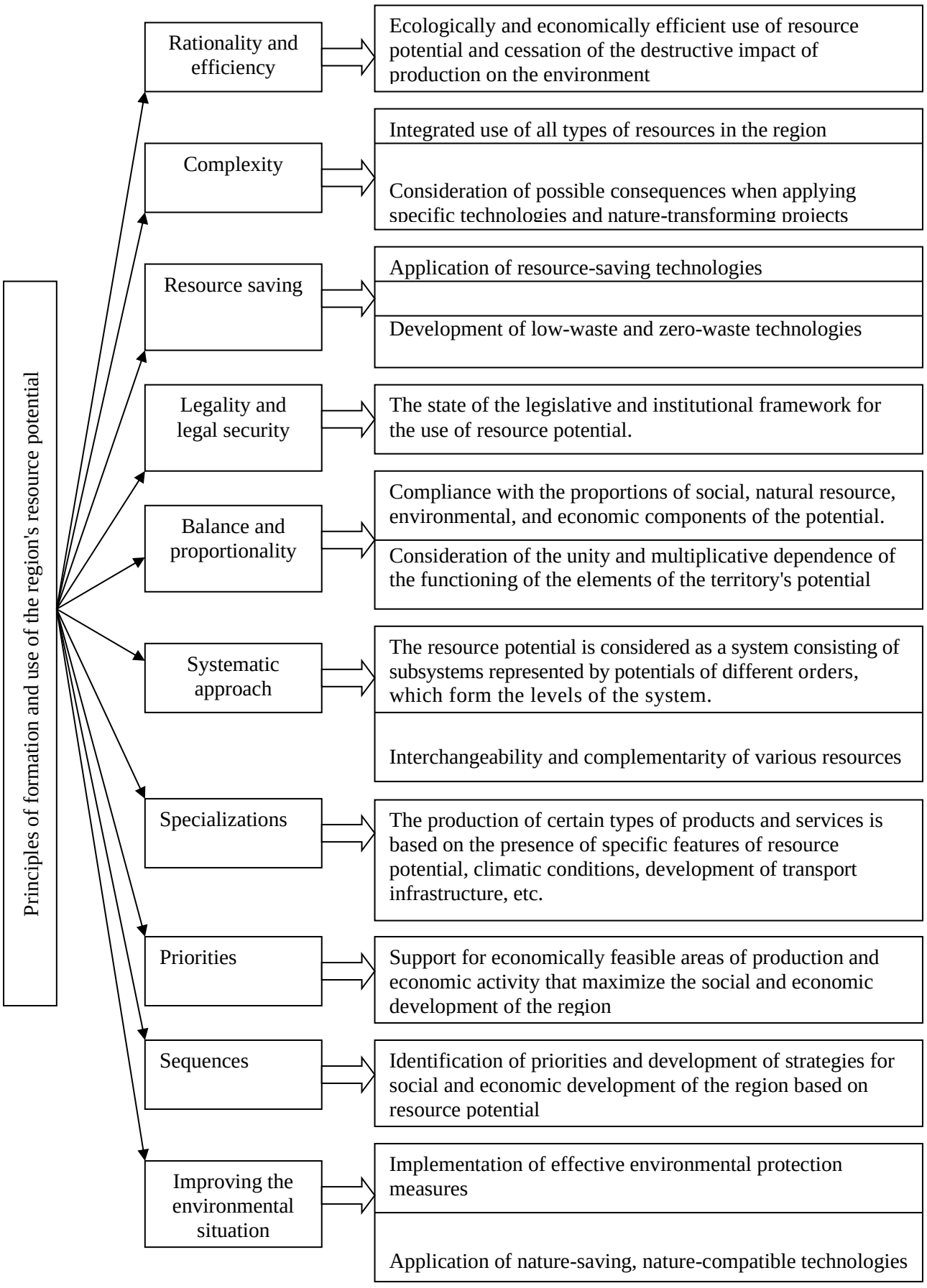


Figure 4. Principles of formation and use of the region's resource potential

The principle of resource conservation is also important, as it is the main direction of increasing the efficiency of resource potential use. The use of alternative resource-saving technologies often has a tangible positive effect even without taking into account their targeted beneficial impact on the environment, as pollution and other environmental damage are largely the result of excessive resource consumption. Reducing the energy and material intensity of the production of material goods can help reduce environmental stress and increase the efficiency and competitiveness of food products.

Economic development in the context of the formation and establishment of market relations requires the development and implementation of new approaches to environmental management and attaches utmost importance to the formation of effective organizational and economic levers of the strategy for greening the development of the country's economic complex, regions and individual functional subcomplexes. Further effective development of the region is possible only if the legal framework is improved and a system of economic levers for environmental management is formed.

The principle of legality and legal security. A factor that hinders the development of the region in the current environment is the underdevelopment of its legislative and institutional framework for the use of its resource potential. The real driving force behind institutional change may be the transformation of property relations and the optimal combination of its various forms. Pricing, tax and credit systems, and support for the scientific sector play a significant role. The creation of institutional conditions that are adequate to the present day will allow for a deeper disclosure and fuller use of the region's internal resources and a transition to sustainable development of the region, using the available resource potential.

The principle of balance and proportionality implies compliance with the proportions of social, natural resource, environmental, and economic components of its potential, mutual correspondence of their development, and optimal overall economic, territorial, and sectoral proportions in the regions and the state. This principle requires taking into account the unity and multiplicative dependence of the

functioning of the elements of the region's potential. Since they form the basis of social development, changes in any element affect the entire system on the basis of a multiplier.

The principle of systemicity. The resource potential is considered as a system consisting of subsystems represented by potentials of different orders. The latter form different systems. A higher-level potential consists of lower-level potentials. The mutual influence of the potentials of the same level is determined by the interchangeability and complementarity of different resources. The property of interchangeability implies that a decrease or increase in the system of one resource can be compensated in certain proportions by another resource. According to the complementarity property, a change in the system of one resource implies a simultaneous change in the amount of another resource.

The principle of consistency is to set priorities and develop a strategy for the social and economic development of the region based on the resource potential and strictly observe (implement) them.

The principle of regional specialization in the production of certain types of products and services is based on the presence of specific features of resource potential, climatic conditions, development of transport infrastructure, traditions, customs, i.e. all that distinguishes one region from another according to the theory of productive forces.

The principle of prioritizing the development of certain sectors of the region's economy means that, based on the available resource potential, it is necessary to support economically feasible areas of production and economic activity that maximize the social and economic development of the region.

However, along with the most efficient management, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of improving the ecological situation and implementing effective environmental protection measures. In the market conditions, in the process of utilizing the resource potential of the region, the issues of improving environmental management and environmental protection are becoming more acute. Particular attention should be paid to combating economic irresponsibility for damage to the environment, for the production of environmentally harmful products, and for the

waste of natural resources due to their low cost compared to world prices. The large anthropogenic burden on the nature of Ukraine has led to the need to ensure the environmental orientation of state regulation of the region's economic development. In order to improve the ecological situation, ensure the normal state of the environment, and achieve the efficiency of natural resources management, there is a need to develop, adopt, and comply with a system of economic regulators in this area.

Taking into account the system of principles for the formation and use of resource potential will help optimize the functioning of its components and ensure greater economic efficiency.

The formation and development of resource potential is directly dependent on the conditions and factors that significantly affect this process. The main factors of formation, development and use of the resource potential of a region include political, economic and social conditions that limit or stimulate its functioning. Political conditions affect the functioning of economic potential through the political structure, the level of political and legislative stability, tax legislation, antimonopoly regulation, and state regulation of foreign trade. The economic conditions for the formation and development of economic potential characterize the phase of the country's economic cycle, inflation and unemployment, gross national product and its dynamics, the presence and level of commodity deficit, the state of income and purchasing power of the population, and structural changes in production. These will be discussed in more detail later in the paper.

To achieve the goal of studying the formation and use of resource potential, the following methods and techniques were used in the work: logical and theoretical generalization and comparison - to clarify the concepts of "resource potential of the region" and "region"; system analysis - to identify the structural elements of the resource potential of the region and study their interconnection; methods of statistical multivariate analysis - to calculate complex indicators of efficiency of use of investment, innovation, natural resource and labor potential.

In researching the formation and use of resource potential, general and special methods of scientific knowledge are used, including systematic analysis,

systematization method, balance sheet method, method of economic and geographical research, and others.

The dialectical method is a fundamental, generalizing method of cognition of resource potential. The dialectical approach makes it possible to substantiate cause-and-effect relationships, processes of differentiation and integration, the constant contradiction between essence and phenomenon, content and form, and objectivity in assessing reality. Dialectic acts as a tool of cognition in all branches of science and at all stages of scientific research. It requires the position of the researcher, becomes the basis for the interpretation of the object and subject of cognition, the process of cognition and its results.

The balance sheet method is based on comparing balanced systems of indicators and measuring the proportions of resource potential utilization in monetary and natural forms. The main systems of such indicators and proportions are production and distribution, production and consumption, income and expenses, savings and consumption, resources and their use. This method makes it possible to determine the optimal ratio between the industries of the region's specialization and the industries that complement the territorial complex, as well as infrastructure (industrial and social). The construction of sectoral and regional balances helps to determine the rational level of integrated development of the region and identify imbalances in its development. Balances are also necessary for the development of rational inter-district relations.

The peculiarity of using methods based on balance sheet calculations is the use of data contained in the intersectoral balance sheet of the region. In order to identify imbalances and reserves for the growth of resource potential, balance models compare actual resources not with their actual consumption, but with the need for them. Thus, the resource potential can be linked to the volume and structure of social needs or to its target value through a system of balances that reflect the availability and movement of components of the region's resource potential.

At the same time, from a methodological point of view, the disadvantages of balance sheet methods in analyzing and assessing resource potential are as follows:

• The models do not take into account the ability of entities to manage and self-organize, changes in the level of production technologies and organizational capabilities for the development of the region's resource potential;

• The model assumes that the impact of external factors on the system and the cost structure in each industry remain unchanged;

• when preparing the balance sheet, a special transformation of real statistical data is required;

• the need for additional collection of a large amount of information and complex calculations.

Observation is a passive method of scientific research in which the researcher, i.e. the observer, does not influence the development of events. As a method of scientific cognition, observation makes it possible to obtain primary information in the form of a set of empirical statements. The empirical aggregate becomes the basis for the preliminary structuring of the resource potential, turning the elements of the structure into the initial objects of scientific research.

Comparison is the process of comparing the components of the resource potential or potentials of different regions in order to establish similarities or differences between them, as well as to find the commonalities inherent in two or more objects of study. The comparison method will be fruitful if the following requirements are met:

- Only such phenomena can be compared between which there can be some objective commonality;

- The comparison should be based on the most important, essential (in terms of a specific task) features and parameters of the resource potential.

In the study of resource potential, methods of statistical analysis, correlation, factor analysis, the method of implication scales, etc. are widely used [2, p. 93]. The methods used at the empirical and theoretical levels of research include, as a rule, abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, modeling, etc.

Analysis is a method of cognition that allows you to divide a subject into parts for the purpose of studying it in detail. Synthesis, on the other hand, is the result of

combining individual parts or features of a subject into a single whole. Analysis and synthesis are interconnected; they represent the unity of opposites. Depending on the level of knowledge of the object and the depth of penetration into its essence, different types of analysis and synthesis are used. The resource potential of a region is divided into separate components - natural resources, production, infrastructure, financial, investment, innovation, foreign economic, and then, based on their in-depth study, an analysis is carried out to substantiate ways to improve the use of the resource potential.

Methods for assessing various types of resource potential based on the calculation of an integral indicator are quite popular. The reason for their widespread use is the following advantages:

- the possibility of defining a single indicator that combines the characteristics of all components of the resource potential;
- the ability to include an unlimited number of indicators in the assessment, which does not significantly affect the duration and complexity of the calculations;
- the possibility of using heterogeneous indicators in assessing resource potential;
- simplicity of mathematical calculations;
- the ability to conduct a comparative assessment, etc.

The essence of this methodology is to find a synthetic overall indicator, which is obtained by summing the values of partial indicators using weighting factors determined depending on the importance of each partial indicator on the integral indicator.

The disadvantages of applying the methodology when assessing the resource potential of a region are as follows:

- is an integral indicator that is synthetic and has no specific economic content;
- the integral indicator cannot be calculated for a particular region as an independent system, but only as a subsystem of the country's resource potential (in comparison with other regions) or the region's resource potential (in comparison with other types of economic activity)

- methods for calculating weighting factors are either subjective or too formal.

The group of methods for analyzing and assessing resource potential based on factor analysis uses econometric models - economic and mathematical models of factor analysis, the parameters of which are estimated by mathematical statistics. These models serve as a means of analyzing and forecasting the processes of using and forming the resource potential of a region based on real statistical information. As a result of factor analysis, quantitative relationships between the performance indicators of resource potential and the factors that influence them are identified.

Among the disadvantages of using factor analysis in assessing the resource potential of a region are the following:

- the coefficients for the factor attributes in the model are determined by calculation, depend on a specific sample of observed values of indicators and have no economic meaning;
- the model is stochastic in nature and establishes an approximate (probabilistic) value of the indicators when forecasting them;
- When forecasting indicators using this model, it is assumed that the coefficients of the factors will not change in the future, i.e., the interdependencies between the factors and the results will not change.

The system of partial indicators is used to assess the potential of a complex, multidimensional economic system. Compilation of a list of partial indicators is an integral stage in the application of all subsequent methods of assessing resource potential. The latter use partial indicators of potential with the subsequent modeling of their correlations, interrelations with each other and with the performance indicators.

The use of only a system of partial indicators in assessing the resource potential of a region has the following disadvantages:

- Impossibility of comparative assessment with the resource potentials of other regions;
- Failure to take into account the interrelationships of the elements of the resource potential with each other and with the total value of the resource potential;

- Impossibility to assess the dynamics of the resource potential.

Abstraction (from the Latin term abstractio, which means distraction) is the imaginary turning away from insignificant, secondary features of objects and phenomena, connections and relations between them, and highlighting several aspects that interest the researcher.

The abstract and logical method requires a purposeful, planned and systematic study of the formation and use of resource potential, logical division into components based on abstraction and the selection of the main category, which has all the important features of the resource potential of the region under study; formation of the existing features of the main economic category; logical combination of the components of resource potential and establishment of patterns of its development, formation and use. This research method includes observation of the expediency of human activity aimed at transforming the nature of society; scientific abstraction using the techniques of analysis, analogy, induction and deduction and is used by us to substantiate the organizational and economic mechanism for implementing the use of the resource potential of the region.

When studying the resource potential, special methods are used: systemic and structural, cartographic, zoning, optimization, classification [4, p. 402].

Systems analysis is a set of methods and tools for studying complex, multi-level and multi-component systems, objects, and processes based on an integrated approach, taking into account the interconnections and interactions between system elements. This method is based on the principle of phased approach (defining goals and objectives, forming a scientific hypothesis, and comprehensively studying the features of the optimal variant of the industry location). The method of systematization is associated with the dismemberment of the resource potential and selected criteria of the aggregate, which are characterized by certain features and commonalities. The components of the systematization method are: classification, typology, concentration, etc.

The systemic and structural approach consists in a comprehensive study of large and complex objects of resource potential as a whole with coordinated functioning of

all elements and parts. With this in mind, it is necessary to study each element of the system in its connection and interaction with other elements, to identify the influence of the properties of individual parts of the system on its behavior as a whole, to establish the emergent properties of the system and to determine the optimal mode of its functioning.

The statistical method makes it possible to systematize statistical information, quantify the factors that influence the state of formation and use of the region's resource potential, and compare specific quantitative and qualitative characteristics.

The peculiarity of statistical methods lies in their complexity, which is due to both the variety of forms of statistical regularities and the complexity of the statistical research process itself. The specificity of the methods is explained by the content of the work performed in the process of studying the formation and use of resource potential. The nature of which is quite complex and unpredictable, so it is necessary to study it in interconnection and interdependence. For this purpose, statistical theory has developed a fairly wide range of methodological and methodological tools that allow quantifying the studied relationships (especially causal ones).

Statistical and economic processing of data on the use of the region's resource potential includes compiling summary materials, using simple and complex groupings, correlation and regression analysis, production functions, etc. Statistical and economic processing makes it possible to:

- obtain materials characterizing the state of formation and use of resource potential;
- identify permanent connections between the components of the resource potential;
- to find out the quantitative links between the factors and the results of resource use by means of correlation and regression analysis, to determine the forms of connection. On this basis, it is possible to calculate, for example, planned indicators of the use of resource potential at a known level of availability of its factors, as well as to conduct scientific forecasting and solve other problems. The use of production

functions makes it possible to predict promising options for the use of a particular type of resource at certain values of factor attributes.

The method of comparative (variant) calculations can be used to compare the economic efficiency of the use of resource potential.

The method of economic and mathematical modeling, based on the use of modern electronic tools, allows processing a huge array of statistical information and initial data characterizing the level, structure, features of development, formation and use of the region's resource potential with minimal labor and time. It helps to make optimal decisions on options and models in accordance with the objectives and goals of regional research. Programming is widely used here to solve and analyze complex mathematical problems of process optimization and management in scientific activities.

In other words, on the basis of logical generalizations, a logical model of resource potential is built that characterizes its defining structural components and system-functional relations.

Among the disadvantages of using mathematical programming methods in analyzing and assessing the resource potential of a region are the following:

- the more complex the model (the objective function has a complex nonlinear form, many factor attributes, and complex constraint expressions), the more difficult it is to find its solution, and in some cases, it does not exist;
- for each input parameter, it is necessary to give its maximum value, which will be given on the right-hand side of the constraint system inequalities, which is not always practically possible to determine for each factor;
- when studying the impact of changing coefficients for variables in the model on the optimal solution to a problem, it is necessary to re-calculate each time to find a new solution, which complicates the use of this methodology by the amount of time spent.

The method of economic and geographical research is divided into three components: regional method (research of directions of formation and development of the resource potential of the region, study of development and allocation of resource

potential in the regional context); sectoral method (research of directions of formation and use of resource potential in the geographical aspect, study of development and allocation of resource potential in the sectoral context); local method (research of directions of formation and development, use of resource potential of individual regions and study of

The cartographic method makes it possible to visually determine the specifics of the territorial location of production, etc. A map in the regional economy is not only an object of research, but also a source of information on the distribution of productive forces and the regional economy. Through the use of maps, cartograms, and cartos, not only the specifics of location are perceived and recorded, but also statistical materials characterizing the level of development of industries and regions. The cartographic method makes it possible to display initial information about scientific activity in the form of cartographic models, the totality of which is a tool for solving specific tasks within the framework of practical activity.

The method of socio-economic forecasting is a set of methods and tools for processing information on the development of socio-economic phenomena and processes, and the functioning of systems in the future. It includes extrapolation, modeling, and the method of expert assessments, which are interrelated. The forecasting process uses such general scientific elements of the dialectical method as induction and deduction, the method of analogy, forecast analytical and synthetic estimates, etc.

The main goal of the methodology is to study the means, methods and techniques of research that are used to acquire new knowledge in science. It should be noted that the study of the resource potential of the region uses both general scientific and special methods and specific scientific methods.

1.4. The current paradigm of formation and use of the region's resource potential and the interrelation of its components

Ukraine's economy has always been viewed as an integral object, for the regulation of which a single economic policy was formed and implemented, with priority given to macro processes. The economic space was relegated to the background in relation to macroeconomic policy, although it was assumed that, taking into account the peculiarities of different parts of the country - regions, it was necessary to specify and concretize the macroeconomy and its regionalization. The large spatial differentiation of natural, economic, social conditions and population in different regions of the country necessitates the consideration of the territorial factor in the development of their productive forces, which is becoming increasingly effective in improving economic efficiency, and requires the justification of a new paradigm of regional development.

The country's current development is characterized by an aggravation of socio-economic, demographic and environmental problems, the overcoming of which largely depends on the starting points for defining the country's socio-economic development strategy. The main vector of our strategy is to preserve the integrity and unity of the Ukrainian economy. However, significant changes in the country's economic and social space have changed the view of the national economy as a mono-object, as it is a connecting organism of regional systems that is formed and operates on the basis of fully developed diverse and multifaceted ties. Based on this provision of the new (modern) paradigm of regional development, it can be determined that the main direction of solving important socio-economic problems is the combination and linkage of the macroeconomic approach and regionalization as a spatial reflection of this approach. It is important to develop balanced priorities and mechanisms for the development of each region of the country on the basis of creating a basis for the sustainable reproduction of social regional systems and their integrated development.

A paradigm is generally a rigorous scientific theory that is contained and reflected in a system of concepts that expresses the essential features of reality; it is a model of problem formulation and its solution in a certain time period.

The peculiarities of the structural organization of economic, political, social, and environmental processes make it possible to summarize the current paradigm of regional development. Ukraine is not a mono-object, but a multi-regional organism that functions on the basis of vertical - center-region - and horizontal - interregional environmentally oriented - links with developed foreign economic relations. It is important to create and preserve the integrity and unity of the Ukrainian economy as an integrator of our country. The existing national paradigm, where the country's economy is viewed as a mono-object, has exhausted itself. The formation of market relations leads to transformational processes in all sectors of the economy, promotes self-organization and self-regulation of regional systems in a single economic space, and requires the formation of a new transformational paradigm of modern economic development with a combination of regional interests and general economic interests.

In general, in translation from the Greek language, a paradigm is an example, a model, as well as a set of views and methods of scientific research. Its synonyms are integrity, naturalness, and organicity of worldview and worldview. A paradigm in the methodology of science is a set of values, methods, technical skills and tools adopted by the scientific community within the framework of generally accepted scientific traditions in a given period of time. It is a theory (or a model of problem formulation) that is accepted as a model for solving research problems. In general, a paradigm is a set of theoretical and methodological positions adopted by the scientific community at a certain stage of development of science and used as a model, a standard for scientific research, interpretation, evaluation and systematization of scientific knowledge, for changing hypotheses and solving problems arising in the process of scientific knowledge. In other words, a paradigm is a model construction of a problem, accepted as a model for solving research problems, a dominant way of thinking, expressed in a certain completeness and relative consistency of views on the surrounding phenomena and things.

The Encyclopedic Dictionary defines a paradigm as an initial conceptual scheme, a model of problem formulation and solution, and research methods. J. Barker in his work "Paradigms of thinking. How to See the New and Succeed in a Changing World", J. Barker considers a paradigm as a system of views and ideas within which we perceive the world around us and predict its behavior in the future. Since the world is constantly being rebuilt, rules that worked well in the past but can become a hindrance to further development are changing, it is necessary to reveal the essence of the new paradigm, it is important to notice its emergence in a timely manner and find application for it and choose the most effective and efficient course of action [238].

Paradigm shift is a term first coined by the historian of science T. Kuhn in his book The Structure of Scientific Revolutions (1962) to describe changes in the basic assumptions within a leading theory of science. According to T. Kuhn, a scientific revolution occurs when anomalies are discovered that cannot be explained by the universally accepted paradigm within which scientific progress has been made up to that point. A paradigm can also be defined as a brief description (compact structure) of the main concepts, assumptions, proposals, procedures, and problems in certain independent areas of knowledge or theoretical approaches. A paradigm is a well-established position of science that has acquired the meaning of indisputable guiding principles of cognition. A paradigm is a set of ideas, laws, and principles that are accepted and supported by the scientific world.

Despite the fact that globalization and regionalization lead to changes in social relations, increased interstate cooperation, reduced influence of national governments on economic life, if acceptable, and a lower level of control of the economic system, the view of the national economy as a system is preserved, because it is conditioned by the unity of the country. But it cannot be understood as a whole and unambiguous. After all, the country's economy, given its considerable differentiation, is essentially a combination of regional economic systems.

The state is not a single economic unit without internal differentiation, but a multi-level regional model as a set of regional economies and relevant management structures, the development of which is based on the needs of the local economy, self-

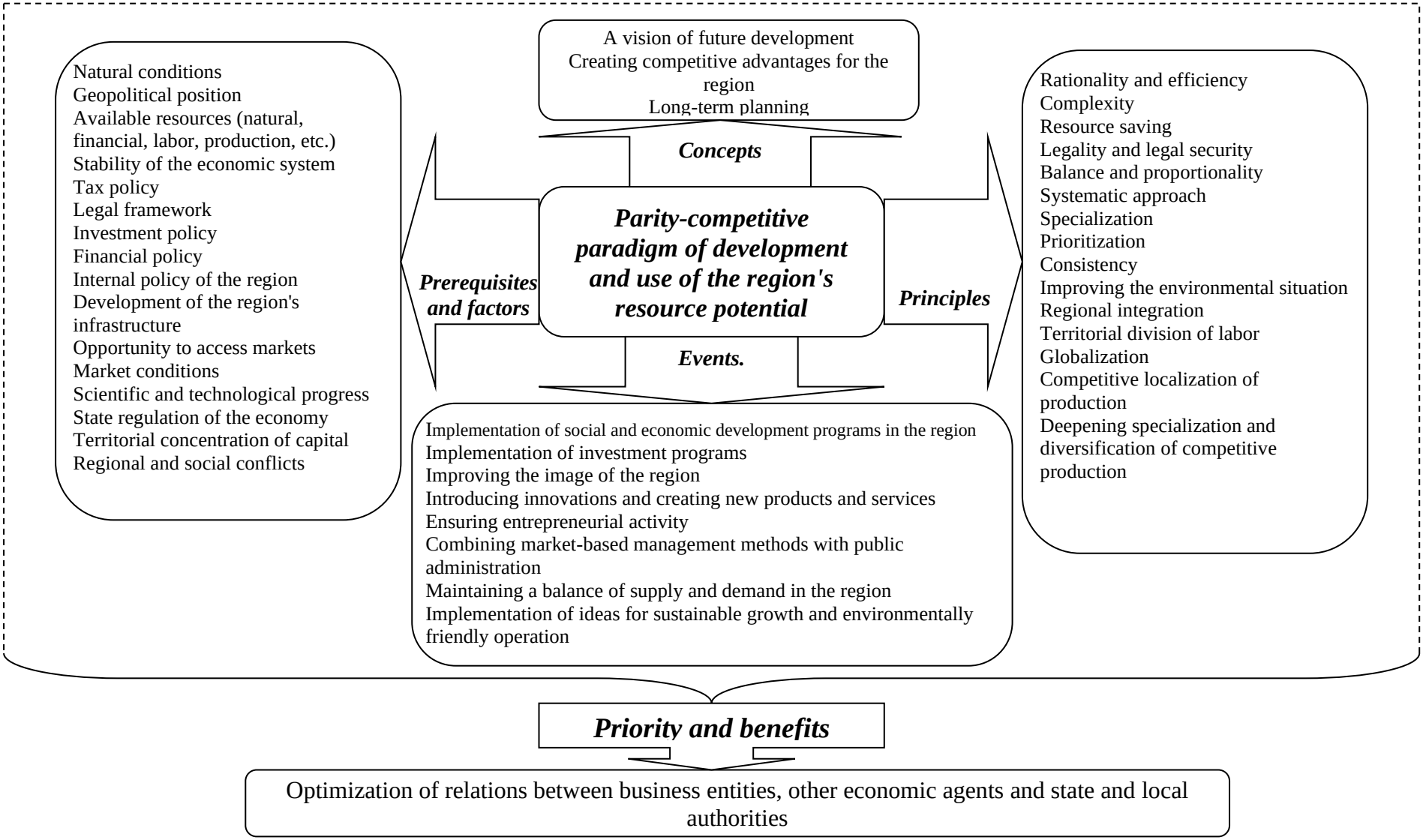
organization of regions as a process of creation, reproduction and improvement of complex dynamic structures. If we look at the national economy through the prism of regional systems, through the regional development paradigm, it becomes clear that the national economy is a set of regional economies. This is the essence of the paradigm shift in social development and the difference between the national and regional development paradigms. A.G. Mazur defines the new regional paradigm of social development as "the awareness of the national economy as a set of regional economic systems with differentiation of their development; understanding of the spatial arrangement of the country as a synthesis of local, regional, interregional and national economies within the common market..."[9, p.158].

As A.G. Mazur notes, political, economic and social reforms of the post-Soviet period have formed a fundamentally new and continuously transforming, unstable and long-term system of territorial organization of all aspects of life. In essence, there is an objectively determined, large-scale transition to a new spatial economy, a new settlement system, a new structure of relations between the center and the region, state and local governments, authorities and economic entities. This transition is accompanied by territorial localization, dispersion, centralization, increased economic activity, and differentiation of the parameters of the regional economy and social sphere. The expansion of economic ties is based on market benefits and in the interests of large corporations, while the potential of local markets remains low. The process of regionalization and territorial development is gaining new qualities.

Changes in the political, social and economic space of Ukraine have narrowed the essence of the national economy as a single object. It is a multiregional organism that functions on the basis of vertical "center-region" and horizontal (interregional) interaction, which is the essence of the new paradigm of regional development, and the main vector of development is the search for unity in regional diversity with a focus on using the advantages of each region and interregional cooperation, public interests, and the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities for the population, regardless of where they live. An important condition for ensuring the preservation and increase of the country's national wealth is the strengthening and rational use of the aggregate

resource potential within an efficiently functioning integrated economic space during the period of economic transformation. This determines the expediency of forming a modern paradigm for the formation and use of the aggregate resource potential of regions and the country as a whole.

Solving the problems of economic transformation on the basis of reorganization of the main blocks of the resource base, formation of a system to ensure its effectiveness on the basis of implementation of an innovation-oriented model of economic growth requires elaboration of directions for its further development based on substantiation of the conceptual foundations and methodological applied aspects of its functioning. In this regard, the dissertation develops a competitive paradigm of systemic spatial organization of formation and use of the aggregate resource potential of the region as a conceptual scheme for building intergrouped activities of all components of the resource potential towards effective involvement in spatial activities, defining the prerequisites and principles, basic provisions of the paradigm formation and methods and measures for its implementation (Fig. 5).



See 5. Parity competitive paradigm of development and utilization of the region's resource potential

The prerequisites and factors of the paradigm can be defined as: natural conditions, geopolitical situation, available resources (natural, financial, labor, production and other), stability of the economic system, tax policy, legal framework, investment policy, financial policy, internal policy of the region, development of the region's infrastructure, access to markets, market conditions, scientific and technological progress, state regulation of the economy, territorial concentration of capital, regional and social conflicts. The formation and implementation of the paradigm should be based on and take into account the following principles: rationality and efficiency, complexity, resource conservation, legality and legal security, balance and proportionality, systematicity, specialization, priority, sequence, environmental improvement, regional integration, territorial division of labor, globalization, competitive localization of production, deepening of specialization and diversification of competitive production.

Its activities include: implementation of social and economic development programs in the region, implementation of investment programs, promotion of the region's image, introduction of innovations and creation of new goods and services, support for entrepreneurial activity, combination of market-based management methods with public administration, maintaining a balance of demand and consumption in the region, implementation of sustainable development ideas, and environmentally friendly operation.

Based on the formulated paradigm, the main conceptual direction for solving important socio-economic problems of regional development should be the compatibility of the macroeconomic approach and its spatial reflection - regionalization.

The development and implementation of a paradigm for the use of the aggregate resource potential will ensure the optimization of interregional proportions and spatial balance in the development of the country's regions. This vector allows:

- to cover the most vital issues of overcoming disparities in regional development,

- improve economic proportions at both the regional and sectoral levels,

- Ensure effective structural changes in the economy in accordance with the available resource potential and socio-economic preconditions for regional development,

- to form an appropriate rational specialization of the regional economy,

- to improve the technical and technological level of production and technical equipment of infrastructure sectors, and to optimize the introduction of innovations in all areas of economic activity with the appropriate renewal of means of production,

- streamlining the regulatory framework for economic activity,

- strengthening integration into the global community.

Resource potential determines the state and possibilities of a region's development and is one of its main resultant characteristics. It plays a special role in the system of regional and industrial organization of the national economy, acting as its material basis. The value of the resource potential characterizes the level of development of productive forces, determines the competitiveness of the region, and the degree of capitalization of production.

Using their resource potential, Ukraine's regions are expanding their powers and becoming more independent in coordinating and protecting their interests both inside and outside the country, strengthening their competitive position to attract investors, improving the structure of the economy, creating favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, building foreign economic potential and expanding interregional ties.

In the new economic environment, the regions of Ukraine are using their resource potential, expanding their powers and becoming more independent in coordinating and protecting their interests both inside and outside the country, strengthening their competitive position to attract investors, improving the structure of the economy, creating favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, building up foreign economic potential and expanding interregional relations.

The aggregate resource potential, as a set of all resources and reserves of a certain territory in their mutual functioning, is the basis for comprehensive activities in

the region. The aggregate resource potential is a complex category that determines the state and possibilities of the region's development and is one of the main resulting characteristics of its development, and thus the completeness of solving the tactical and strategic tasks of the state's development during the transformation of its economy.

The paper deepens and expands the methodological approaches to the formation and use of the aggregate resource potential of the region, identifies the factors and basic principles of formation and use of the resource potential of the region. The factors that influence the formation and use of the resource base, determine the nature and directions of economic activity of a region, can be divided into external and internal, subjective and objective, permanent and temporary. The proposed system of principles for the formation and use of the resource potential of a region includes rationality and efficiency, complexity, resource saving, legality and legal security, balance and proportionality, systematicity, priority, consistency, specialization and improvement of the environmental situation.

In general, solving the problems of economic transformation on the basis of reorganization of the main blocks of the resource base, formation of a system to ensure its effectiveness on the basis of implementation of an innovative model of economic growth has led to the elaboration of directions for its further development based on substantiation of the conceptual foundations and methodological applied aspects of its functioning. In this regard, the paper develops a competitive paradigm of the systemic spatial organization of formation and use of the aggregate resource potential of the region as a conceptual scheme for building a mutually coordinated and grouped activity of all components of the resource potential in the direction of their effective involvement in economic activity. The prerequisites and factors of formation, principles of formation, attributes and basic provisions of the paradigm, methods and measures for its implementation are determined.

Based on the formulated paradigm, the main conceptual direction for solving important socio-economic problems of regional development should be the compatibility of the macroeconomic approach and its spatial reflection - regionalization.

The development and implementation of the paradigm of regional development and the use of the aggregate resource potential will ensure the optimization of interregional proportions and spatial balance in the development of the country's regions. Such a vector allows to cover the most vital problems of overcoming disproportions in regional development, improve economic proportions at both regional and sectoral levels, ensure effective structural changes in the economy in accordance with the available resource potential and socio-economic prerequisites for regional development, form an appropriate rational specialization of the regional economy; increase the technical and technological level of production and technical equipment of infrastructure sectors, and optimize the implementation of

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