

## PROVISION OF STATE SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

*An approach has been developed to substantiate the choice of instrumental support and the use of organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation. The rationale of decisions on determining the ways of state support for such projects is proposed to be carried out through generalization in space of a three-dimensional matrix of characteristics of effective (expected total social effect from cooperation), structural (variety of areas of cooperation collaboration), competitive (competitive positions of the national producer in the domestic and foreign markets) development parameters international production and cooperation relations of enterprises. The rationale of the choice of tools and organizational forms of state support for international industrial cooperation projects is further carried out using the developed set of recommendations in accordance with the positioning of project indicators in the space of the specified three-dimensional matrix. It has been established that the proper organizational design of measures to create favorable conditions for the development of international industrial cooperation makes it possible to ensure the harmonization and coordination of divergent interests and aspirations of potential participants in this kind of integration cooperation. It has been determined that the development of effective instrumental support and organizational rationalization of the system of state support for the implementation of international industrial cooperation projects is a significant factor in achieving comparative quasi-competitive efficiency of national regimes for regulating the participation of enterprises in global value creation chains. It is noted that the interest of the state in the development of international production and cooperation collaboration between enterprises, even in the absence of direct support for cooperation projects. It has been established that such interest can be realized through the creation of favorable conditions for national producers to start production and cooperation interaction, which constitutes the proper infrastructural support for supporting cooperation collaboration in the regions of presence.*

**Key words:** State, Support, Project, International Production Cooperation, Instrumental Support, Organizational Forms Of State Support.

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### 1. Introduction

The unrestrained increase in the pace of implementation and the expansion of the boundaries of the globalization of the world economic system is accompanied by a natural increase in the tightness of the dependence of the processes of development of national economic complexes on the depth of integration and the fullness of participation in international production cooperation and international trade operations. The unification of the rules of world trade, the gradual elimination of artificial obstacles to the intensification of operations in international markets, the development of extensive transnational transport and logistics networks determine a significant increase in the economic potential of resident producers to intensify development processes and increase efficiency. The strengthening of the competitive positions of national economic entities with the expansion of operations in foreign markets, the intensification of the participation of domestic enterprises in the implementation of global infrastructure projects, the increase in the volume of attracting foreign investment in the context of the liberalization of the movement of global capital flows constitute a solid financial and economic basis for the growth of revenues to the state budget, the creation of appropriate principles of ensuring productive employment

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of the economically active population, improving the quality of life and welfare of citizens. The steadfast intensification of the severity of global competitive rivalry with the easing of national customs and tariff regimes in domestic markets that are increasingly open to foreign manufacturers, the spread of the use of strict monetary instruments for regulating the economy and the strengthening of the role of supranational institutions in international financial and credit relations naturally determine the growth of risks of a critical restriction of state sovereignty in economic sphere, an unjustified reduction in the effectiveness of antimonopoly measures and state regulation of prices for socially significant goods and services, an unjustified increase in external and internal government municipal, corporate debt obligations (especially for countries on the “periphery” of world-system civilizational development), etc. In addition, the accumulation of disproportions in the global distribution of productive forces and the aggravation of imbalances in the distribution of produced value within the framework of the restoration and functioning of global value chains, increasingly controlled by large transnational corporate structures, increase the threats of irrational depletion of the resource base of social wealth and unjustification, volumes of illegal economic activity, increasing levels of corruption and inefficient public administration in countries with developing economies and identifying the risk of other negative consequences.

A mandatory requirement for ensuring the sustainability of development and stability of the functioning of national economic complexes in the context of globalization is not just attracting domestic enterprises to participate in international trade, but ensuring high rates of economic growth based on mutually beneficial cooperation in the plane of integrating spatially distant stages of development, production, sales of goods and services, as well as overcoming the gap in the amount of income and consumption of the population of developed countries and other countries of the world. Therefore, the presence of a favorable regulatory environment is becoming a basic prerequisite and a weighty basis for enhancing the development of international industrial cooperation, within which the foundations for regulating the implementation of economic activities are formed and the practices of state influence on the business sphere will be focused on stimulating and supporting projects of interstate economic cooperation.

## **2. Analysis of recent research and publications**

The issues of formation and development of public-private partnership are devoted to the works of many domestic and foreign scientists. (F. Uzunov, 2013; O.Solodovnik, 2014; O. Nahorna, 2014; D. Popovych, 2015; ZH. Yermakova, N. Tryshnina, 2011; N.Khachatryan, 2013; O. Popov ta P. Karkaliyova, 2013; T.Kolyada, 2015 and others).

A number of scientific papers are devoted to the issues of instrumental support of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation (O. Havrylyuk, 2006; T. Kelder, V. Hrubas, 2009; S. Maystro, 2007; I. Matyushenko, S. Berenda, V. Ryzhnikov, 2015; L.Pismachenko, 2008; A. Podlevskiy, 2016; A.Slyvotskiy, 2001; I.Chychkalo-Kondratska, 2011; J. Dunning, 1993; F. Entry Root, 1998), identification of organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation (ZH. Yermakova, N. Trishkina, 2011; O.Ivanova, 2002; T. Kolyada, 2015; O. Nagornaya, 2014; O. Popov, P. Karkaleva, 2013; D. Popovich, 2015; O. Solodovnik, 2 ; F. Uzunov, 2013; N. Khachatryan, 2013; I. Chichkalo-Kondratskaya, 2011).

At the same time, insufficient attention is paid to the development of approaches to justifying the choice of instrumental support and the use of organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation.

**3. The purpose of the article** is to develop an approach to substantiating the choice of instrumental support and the use of organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation.

## **4. Presentation of the main material of the article**

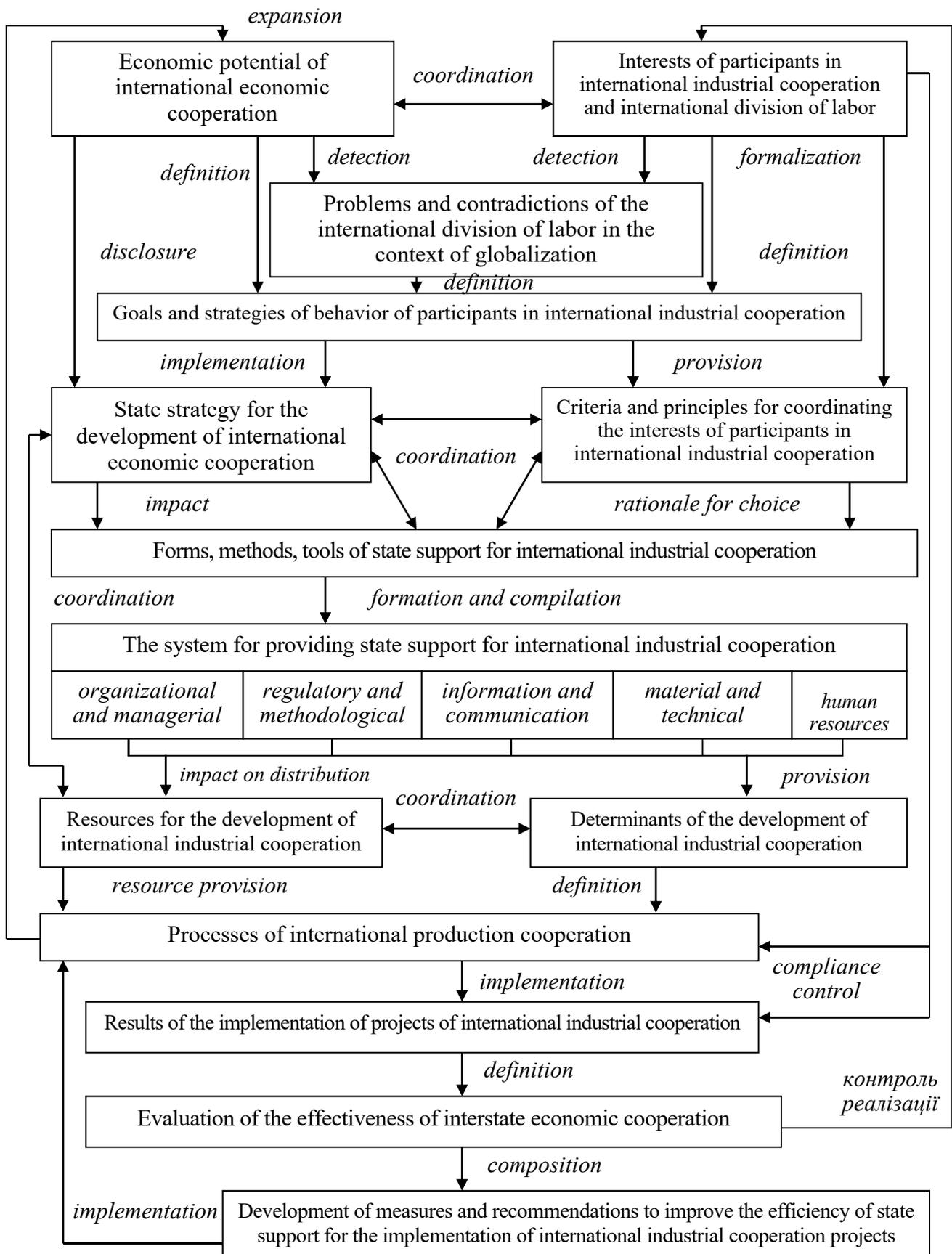
State regulation of relations of international economic integration and industrial cooperation has undergone substantial changes over a long period of unfolding the processes of civilizational and formational development of society. The nature and orientation of such changes in general corresponds to the manifestation of the patterns of global contradictions in the development of the world economic system. The primary forms of export orientation of foreign trade operations in pre-industrial and initially industrial formation conditions were characterized by the concentration of state influence on stimulating export supplies in combination with aggressive protectionist measures to protect the national market and products of domestic entrepreneurs from expanding similar competitive production.

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State support for the development of international industrial cooperation in the context of strengthening the volume of international trade and intermediary cooperation in the marketing and procurement areas was determined by the traditional focus on the implementation of the priorities of the export orientation of production and marketing operations (as in the supply of fixed assets and the further scale of the international economic activity of residents), as well as the newest focus on diversification and expansion of the participation of national enterprises in world trade (primarily for countries in whose jurisdictions new industries arose). Further improvement of the practices of ever closer interaction and interpenetration of commodity and financial markets and a significant simplification of foreign exchange and settlement services for international production and trade operations also influenced the instruments of state regulation of the international integration of countries. That is why, in the plane of state regulation of world economic cooperation and state support for international industrial cooperation, at that time they found quite a natural reflection of the trend of spreading the practices of unification and standardization to a wide variety of components of the institutional regulation of economic relations. The objective nature of the prerequisites for expanding this kind of institutional homogenization of regulatory regimes was determined by a number of circumstances. First, the need to avoid and reduce artificial barriers to deepen the international division of labor in the direction of developing economic cooperation between business entities in different regions and countries has become extremely urgent. Secondly, the gradual disappearance of differences in transactions in international and domestic markets has determined the urgent need for adequate convergence and harmonization of national regulatory regimes. Thirdly, the uneven distribution of market power in the world between enterprises located in the jurisdictions of countries with different levels of economic development, in some cases logically determines the fundamental expediency of the implementation by individual states of measures to ensure proper economic competition in domestic commodity markets and maintain stable employment in national markets. works. On the other hand, the introduction of such measures, of course, must be fully consistent with the international obligations assumed by the state on unified and standardized provisions of the institutional basis for the implementation of economic relations.

The expansion of spatial boundaries and sectoral frameworks of the processes of global economic integration and international industrial cooperation led to the emergence of new, but extremely significant problematic issues (such as the establishment of rules for the avoidance of double taxation, the regulation of customs and tax requirements for transfer pricing when moving resources and semi-finished products, etc.), the solution of which required urgent adoption at the interstate level of decisions regarding the harmonization of the provisions of national legislation regarding the streamlining of the activities of transnational business structures with the regulatory rules for conducting business transactions in the global interaction space. The international dimension of economic integration determines at the same time an increase in the opportunities for enterprises and the able-bodied population of countries with different levels of development to use the significant advantages of economic activity and human life in the process of global consolidation and unification of planetary productive forces. However, an important and necessary prerequisite for the intensification of this kind of integration and cooperation interaction is the need for the most complete and comprehensive harmonization of the national regulatory framework and regulatory regimes, not so much with respect to the practices that have developed at the international level and the foundations for streamlining interstate economic cooperation, but to meet the needs of participants in global chains of creating a new value. Specific manifestations of this kind of regulatory adaptation should be considered the introduction of special investment regimes, preferential rules for taxation and customs clearance, additional preferences for the conditions for using territorial transport and logistics opportunities and other measures streamlined as part of the development and establishment of effective functioning of the cooperation mechanism (Figure 1).

In the context indicated in Figure 1 of the scheme, it should be noted the features of determining the purpose of the functioning of the mechanism of state support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation. The definition of such a goal should take into account the interests of all participants in international production and cooperation cooperation, focusing on the “onion diagram of stakeholders”. Taking into account the divergence of interests of stakeholders, it is proposed to ensure the coordination of these interests within the framework of such a global strategic priority as ensuring the growth of the level of competitiveness of the product obtained as a result of cooperation and directly of the participants in international production and cooperation interaction. The choice of



**Figure 1. The Structure Of The Mechanism Of State Support For The Implementation Of International Industrial Cooperation Projects**

Source: developed by the author

such a global strategic priority makes it possible to ensure its translation between the levels of the hierarchy of international industrial cooperation. The orientation indicated in Element on Figure 1 “Goals and strategies of behavior of participants in international industrial cooperation” on the growth of the level of competitiveness of representatives of different levels of the hierarchy of international industrial cooperation requires the definition of a typical structure of international industrial cooperation projects, the presence of which will allow initiating project support, as well as choosing forms of organizational, institutional and instrumental support for projects.

An example of the implementation of this provision is the agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the European Commission on the implementation of the program “EU Support for the Development of Agriculture and Small Farms in Ukraine” (Agreement, 2020), which provides for funding at the level of 26 million euros for projects to increase the level of competitiveness of the national agricultural sector. An increase in the level of competitiveness is expected to be achieved through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (farmers).

It is quite clear that the growth of the level of international competitiveness of such enterprises is possible, first of all, on a cooperative basis. The implementation of such or similar projects presupposes the primary structuring of the plane of priorities for achieving the international competitiveness of international industrial cooperation (ICPiic). Appropriate state support for projects of international industrial cooperation will be determined within the content of the elements of this plane, given by the tuple (1):

$$ICP_{iic} = \langle A, AG, CCP, SCI, EPI \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where: *A* – a set of actors (agents), whose actions form the space of international production cooperation relations of enterprises (with their mandatory differentiation according to the levels of the hierarchy of international production cooperation); *AG* – a set of actors’ goals in production and cooperation relations; *CCP* – characteristics of the competitive positioning of participants in international industrial cooperation and the network that they form as a result of establishing interaction; *SCI* – structural characteristics of the implementation of international industrial cooperation as a reflection of the likely areas of cooperation between companies; *EPI* – effective parameters for the implementation of international production and cooperation between enterprises and other stakeholders.

It can be seen that three key content blocks are distinguished within the framework of the ICPiic plane, each of which can be specified by the corresponding tuple. The SCI block determines the characteristics of the competitive positioning of the network of international production and cooperation between enterprises in the target markets. When accepting the requirements of ISO 15288 regarding the structuring of the network of cooperation, this block is more consistent with the target system. Here we note that from the point of view of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation, the target system of the network of cooperation is not the main interest of state regulation. The state has other economic interests, which are determined on the basis of one form or another of state regulation (export orientation of producers, internationalization of production, interstate and interregional cooperation, international economic integration, globalization of the world economy).

From the point of view of public administration, the target system is precisely the network of cooperation. Although from the point of view of describing the competitive positioning characteristics of national producers, such a representation is not included in the tuple (2):

$$CCP = \langle CA, SSA, CPA, PP, MP, APA, ACP \rangle, \quad (2)$$

where: *CA* is a set of competitive advantages, the formation of which is an indispensable prerequisite for ensuring the achievement of a set of goals (*AG*) according to the architectonics of relations (*AR*); *SSA* – a set of strategic alternatives to competitive behavior focused on achieving goals (*AG*) through the formation of appropriate advantages (*AA*); *CPA* – a set of strategic alternatives for building an assortment and commodity policy of actors (*A*) that meet the requirements for the implementation of the *SSA*; *PP* – a set of strategic alternatives to the pricing policy of actors (*A*) that meet the requirements for the implementation of the *SSA*; *MP* – a set of strategic alternatives to the marketing policy of actors (*A*) that meet the requirements for the implementation of the *SSA*; *APA* – a set of strategic alternatives to the policy of actors (*A*) in the field of after-sales and warranty services that meet the requirements for the implementation of the *SSA*; *ACP* – a set of strategic alternatives to the advertising and communication policy of actors (*A*) that meet the requirements for the implementation of the *SSA*.

The EPI block of the tuple indicated by formula (1) reflects the effective parameters of the implementation of international production and cooperation interaction between enterprises and other interested parties.

Such parameters, as can be seen from the components of the tuple (3), describe both the expected total social effect from cooperative cooperation and the economic effect that each of the participants in the international production and cooperation interaction of enterprises receives. This parameter determines the possible manifestations of synergy and emergence from attracting enterprises to cooperative interaction:

$$EPI = \langle MS, SN, EM, CF \rangle, \quad (3)$$

where: *MS* is the economic structure of the market space for production and cooperation interaction, taking into account its competitive structure (*CS*), segmentation (*MSA*), institutional regulation system (*IRS*), state of the market infrastructure (*ISRP*); *SN* – possible synergistic effects arising from the interaction of individual participants in international industrial cooperation within the level of their presence in the holarchy of such cooperation; *EM* – a set of emergent effects, the manifestation of which occurs during the transition between the levels of the holarchy of international industrial cooperation and to support the emergence of which the actions of the state are oriented in the field of supporting projects of international industrial cooperation; *CF* – cash flows arising from international production and cooperation cooperation (directed both directly to the participants in international production cooperation and in support of government programs for the development of international production cooperation in the form of tax and other payments).

The SCI block of the tuple indicated by formula (1) characterizes the structural characteristics of the implementation of international industrial cooperation. Such parameters reflect the possible areas of cooperation between enterprises. When defining such forms, it is appropriate to focus on the characteristics of the main forms of international industrial cooperation. From the point of view of state regulation of the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation, the strength of manifestation of cooperation interaction (the degree of dependence of participants in international industrial cooperation on each other) is of greater importance. Depending on the strength of manifestation of cooperative restrictions, the forms and instruments of state support for enterprises involved in international production cooperation will be determined.

$$SCI = \langle SO, OB, SC, SA, MB, LB \rangle, \quad (4)$$

where: *SO* – a set of objects of interaction between actors of production and cooperation relations, the architectonics and hierarchical construction of which are determined by the technological conditionality of production processes and the economic logic of economic interaction; *OB* – the organizational basis for the implementation of the components of the complex of marketing support for the implementation of the  $ICP_{ic}$ ; *SC* is a socio-cultural component that characterizes the differences in the worldview and cultural basis for the implementation of economic activity by the participants in the population (*A*); *SA* – a set of strategic alternatives to the innovation policy of the actors (*A*) that meet the requirements of the implementation of the  $ICP_{ic}$ ; *MB* – methodological basis for the implementation of the components of the complex of marketing support for the implementation of the  $ICP_{ic}$ ; *LB* is the logistical basis for the implementation of the components of the complex of marketing support for the implementation of the  $ICP_{ic}$ .

The generalized set of elements of tuples (1)–(4) allows us to get such a comprehensive representation of the plane of priorities of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation of enterprises (priorities for achieving international competitiveness of international industrial cooperation), the presence of which is the basis for increasing the level of international competitiveness of Ukraine:

$$ICP_{ic} = \langle A, AR, AG, AA, MS, ICP, SN, EM, CF, CPA, PP, SA, MP, APA, ACP, MB, LB, OB, SC \rangle. \quad (5)$$

Focusing on the tuple given by formula (5), we note that the functioning of the tuple formed in Fig. 1 of the mechanism of state support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation is possible only if there is an appropriate instrumental and organizational support for its work, focused on the implementation of the goal of maintaining the desired level or increasing the competitiveness of international industrial cooperation. It is proposed to base the formation of such support on an approach in the structure of which blocks are allocated by a tuple (2)–(4). The author's proposal here boils down to the fact that the rationale for decisions on determining the ways of state support for international industrial cooperation projects should be carried out through generalization in space of a three-dimensional matrix

of characteristics of the resulting (marked by formula (3) the expected total social effect from cooperation), structural (defined by formula (4) variety of spheres of cooperative collaboration) and competitive (described with the help of formula (2) the competitive positions of the national producer in the domestic and foreign markets) parameters of the development of international production and cooperation relations.

Therefore, to justify the choice of tools and organizational forms of state support for international industrial cooperation projects, a set of recommendations has been developed for positioning project indicators in the space of a three-dimensional matrix (X). Thus, the core component of the construction of this mechanism is the procedure for identifying and coordinating the strategic set of goals and behavioral patterns of participants in international industrial cooperation, in accordance with the identification of the basic interests of which (through the formation of an appropriate state strategy for the development of international economic cooperation), streamlining and selection are carried out for the introduction of various forms of instrumental providing state support for projects of international industrial cooperation (Table 1).

Table 1

**Characteristics Of The Instrumental Support of State Support for Projects of International Industrial Cooperation**

Support	Support toolkit	Characteristics of measures for state support of international industrial cooperation projects	Priority matching 3D matrix X	
Direct	Preferential taxation of investments	Providing an investment tax credit (postponing the deadlines for paying tax liabilities) within the funds of targeted financing for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{H'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{H'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{C'}]$	
	Preferential taxation of the main activity	Establishment of preferential tax regime for projects of international industrial cooperation. Dismissal (full or partial) from paying tax to the budget; deferral or installment of tax payments to the budget	$[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$	
	Concessional lending	Provision of government loans on favorable terms for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$	
	Concessional financing	Provision of direct subsidies (on a non-refundable basis or with a deferred return and payment for the use of funds) from budgetary sources for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{H'} \ CCP_{B'}]$	
	Joint investment	Direct state financing on the basis of the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation (when creating joint ventures and industries, implementing large infrastructure projects, etc.)		$[EPI_{H'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$
		Provision of investments (participation by capital) from extra-budgetary trust funds for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation (targeted financing within the framework of the implementation of state development programs)		$[EPI_{H'} \ SCI_{B'} \ KIIA_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ KIIA_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ KIIA_{C'}]$
	Preferential use of assets	Lease-concession of state-owned objects, rights to use state-owned land plots and infrastructure facilities, transfer of powers to dispose of state corporate rights on preferential terms for the implementation of international cooperation projects	$[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$	
	Preferential access to infrastructure services	Establishment of special conditions for the use (preferential access) and payment for the use of services provided by transport, industrial, energy and other infrastructure facilities that are state-owned (owned by territorial communities)	$[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{C'}]$	
Providing credit guarantees	Issuance of state guarantees on the reliability of providing private lending within the funds raised for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{B'} \ CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} \ SCI_{C'} \ CCP_{B'}]$		

1	2	3	4	
Direct	Special customs regime	Establishment of special exceptional rules for cross-border movement and customs clearance of consumed resources and products and services produced as part of the implementation of international industrial cooperation projects	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$	
Indirect	Government Procurement	Financing public procurement (establishment of special conditions for transactions) of products and services produced as part of the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$	
	Quota	Establishment of quotas and restrictions on the volumes and conditions of market circulation of goods and services produced within the framework of the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{IP} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{IP} SCI_{IP} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{IP} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$	
	Permission of special technological conditions	State funding of the activities of industry research institutions involved in the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$	
	Special tax regimes for projects	Establishment of permanent preferential conditions for the taxation of certain types of business activities that are the subject of activity in the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{IP} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{IP} SCI_{IP} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{IP} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$	
	Special technical regulation	Special technical regulation	Formation of a system of industry standards and quality norms, technical requirements and conditions for the consumption of products and services produced within the framework of the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$
			State organizational and methodological support for the functioning of national and sectoral systems of technical expertise of industrial cooperation projects	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$
	Special conditions for institutional support	Special conditions for institutional support	State organizational and advisory support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$
			State organizational and methodical support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$
			Development and monitoring of compliance with the provisions of industry codes and business ethics	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$
			Organizational and methodological support for the activities of industry self-regulatory organizations	$[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{C'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{H}]$
	Special conditions for personnel support	Special conditions for personnel support	Development and implementation of sectoral programs for retraining personnel, the introduction of social programs to stimulate productive employment in sectors and sectors of the economy in which projects of international industrial cooperation are being implemented	$[EPI_{B'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{B'} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{C'} CCP_{B'}]$ $[EPI_{C'} SCI_{B'} CCP_{B'}]$

The compilation of the components of the mechanism and the choice of methods for instrumental support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation are proposed to be carried out on the basis of the justification for the choice of adequate organizational forms of state support, a list of which is presented in Table 2.

The characteristics of the instrumental support of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation are summarized by the author based on scientific works (O. Havrylyuk, 2006; T. Kelder, V. Hrubas, 2009; S. Maystro, 2007; I. Matyushenko, S. Berenda, V. Ryzhnikov, 2015; L. Pismachenko, 2008; A. Podlevskyy, 2016; A. Slyvotskyy, 2001; I. Chychkalo-Kondratska, 2011; J. Dunning, 1993; F. Entry Root, 1998).

**Characteristics of Organizational Forms of State Support for Projects of International Industrial Cooperation**

<b>Organizational forms of support</b>	<b>Characteristics of the organizational form of support</b>	<b>Characteristics of the main activity in the field of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation</b>
National Development Agencies	Central public authorities with special status	Strategic planning, interdepartmental coordination, information and fundraising support for the implementation of projects of interstate economic cooperation and cooperation
National Councils	Sectoral (intersectoral) consultative and advisory body established under the authority	Scientific and technical, advisory and expert support for the formation of the regulatory framework and state regulation of international industrial cooperation
National and branch scientific and innovation centers	Non-profit organization or enterprise established with the participation of the state	Implementation of research, scientific and technical, innovation and search activities, preparation of business plans and other services for the examination and support of international cooperation projects
Regional Development Agency	Public association of representatives of the territorial community	Strategic planning of projects for the development of international economic cooperation, organization of interaction between participants in industrial cooperation projects and local governments at the regional level
Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Non-profit association of legal entities (residents and non-residents of the country)	Implementation of public communications, provision of advisory services, lobbying in state authorities for decisions and measures to create favorable conditions for the development of international economic cooperation
Self-regulatory professional organization	Non-governmental public association of professional participants in economic relations	Advisory support, design and presentation, lobbying in state authorities for decisions and measures to ensure the common interests of professional participants in international economic cooperation
Territory of priority development	Special regional administrative and legal regime for regulating investment activities	Establishment of special preferential conditions for investment and implementation of industrial cooperation projects within an administratively isolated part of the state territory, which is in a particularly critical state and requires special measures to stimulate socio-economic development
Free economic zone	Special regional administrative and legal regime of regulation of economic relations	Establishment within a certain part of the territory of the state of special preferential conditions for investment, economic interaction, customs and tax regimes, other additional preferences for the implementation of production, marketing, foreign economic and other types of economic activity, as well as the implementation of international cooperation projects for enterprises (residents and non-residents)
Regional technological (industrial) park	Municipal (or created with the participation of local governments) enterprise, the basis of which is a certain territorial infrastructure or industrial complex	Consulting service, organizational and administrative support for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation. Fulfillment of design orders. Expert service. Provision of production facilities for experimental, exemplary or small-scale production. Implementation of communication and information exchange. Selection, training and retraining of personnel
Regional business center	Enterprise (public organization or non-profit association in which the bodies of the territorial community may be represented)	Organizational, methodological and administrative-legal support for the regional development of certain types of economic activity, the implementation of entrepreneurial projects, etc. Consulting and expert support of projects. Training, selection, retraining and promotion of personnel. Implementation of communication and information exchange
Venture fund	Corporate (mutual) institution of mutual investment	Participation in joint non-diversified investment of international cooperative cooperation projects. Expertise of business plans and investment projects

1	2	3
Regional business incubator	Enterprise (public organization or non-profit association in which the bodies of the territorial community may be represented)	Organizational, methodological and administrative-legal support for the implementation of innovative entrepreneurial projects for regional development, assistance in the start-up and sustainable development of new enterprises. Consulting and expert support of projects. Implementation of communication and information exchange
Guarantee fund	Joint Investment Institute	Providing financial guarantees for the reliability of providing private lending within the funds raised for the implementation of projects of international industrial cooperation. Financial monitoring and control of project implementation
Leasing fund	Utility or private enterprise	Lending to leasing operations with partial attraction of funds provided on a repayable basis from budgetary or non-budgetary sources. Consulting service and expert support for industrial cooperation projects. Monitoring and control of project implementation
Joint venture	Business entity based on share ownership	Organizational and legal registration of economic and managerial separation of contributions (in property and non-property form) of participants in international industrial cooperation projects in joint activities
Group communication	Events (conferences, seminars, symposiums) channels and networks of group and interpersonal interaction	Development of communication support to support access to information, as well as providing the opportunity to use intelligent planning tools, situational analysis, etc.

The characteristics of the organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation are summarized by the author in scientific papers (ZH. Yermakova, N. Trishkina, 2011; O.Ivanova, 2002; T. Kolyada, 2015; O. Nagornaya, 2014; O.Popov, P.Karkaleva, 2013; D. Popovich, 2015; O. Solodovnik, 2 ;F. Uzunov, 2013; N. Khachatryan, 2013;I. Chichkalo-Kondratskaya, 2011).

The described approach involves the selection of projects of international industrial cooperation and the formation of appropriate support from the state. Here we note that not all projects of international industrial cooperation need state support. As can be seen from Table 1, state intervention is considered inappropriate given the low social effect from the implementation of international industrial cooperation projects (such an effect is determined not so much through the cash flows indicated by the CF element of the tuple (3), but through the social and institutional context of the cooperative interaction of enterprises). At the same time, it should be noted that the state is interested in developing international production and cooperation cooperation between enterprises, even in the absence of direct support for cooperation projects. Such interest can be realized through the creation of favorable conditions for national producers to start production and cooperation interaction, a component of which will be the proper infrastructural support to support cooperation in the regions of presence.

### 5. Conclusions

An approach has been developed to substantiate the choice of instrumental support and the use of organizational forms of state support for projects of international industrial cooperation. The approach is based on a three-dimensional matrix that combines performance (expected total social effect from cooperation), structural (a variety of areas of cooperation cooperation) and competitive (competitive positions of the national manufacturer in the domestic and foreign markets) parameters of the development of international production and cooperation relations of enterprises. For each of the segments of this matrix, a set of recommendations has been developed in accordance with the positioning of the indicators of the project of international production and cooperation between enterprises.

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## **ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПІДТРИМКИ ПРОЄКТІВ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ ВИРОБНИЧОЇ КООПЕРАЦІЇ**

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*Розвинуто підхід до обґрунтування вибору інструментального забезпечення та використання організаційних форм державної підтримки проєктів міжнародної виробничої кооперації. Обґрунтування рішень щодо визначення способів державної підтримки таких проєктів запропоновано здійснювати через узагальнення в просторі тривимірної матриці характеристик результативних (очікуваний сукупний суспільний ефект від співробітництва), структурних (різноманіття сфер коопераційної співпраці), конкурентних (конкурентні позиції національного виробника на внутрішньому та зовнішньому ринках) параметрів розвитку міжнародних виробничо-коопераційних відносин підприємств. Обґрунтування вибору інструментарію та організаційних форм державної підтримки проєктів міжнародної виробничої кооперації здійснюється надалі з використанням розробленого комплексу рекомендацій відповідно до позиціонування показників проєкту в просторі зазначеної тривимірної матриці. Встановлено, що належне організаційне оформлення заходів щодо створення державою сприятливих умов для розвитку міжнародної виробничої кооперації дає можливість забезпечити гармонізацію та узгодження різноспрямованих інтересів та прагнень потенційних учасників такого роду інтеграційного співробітництва. Визначено, що розбудова ефективно діючого інструментального забезпечення та організаційного упорядкування системи державної підтримки реалізації проєктів міжнародної виробничої кооперації являє собою вагомий фактор досягнення компаративної квазіконкурентної ефективності національних режимів регулювання участі підприємств у глобальних ланцюгах створення нової цінності. Зазначено, що зацікавленість держави в розвитку міжнародного виробничо-коопераційного співробітництва підприємств є навіть за відсутності прямої підтримки проєктів налагодження співробітництва. Встановлено, що реалізовуватися така зацікавленість може через створення сприятливих умов для національних товаровиробників для старту виробничо-коопераційної взаємодії, складовою яких буде належне інфраструктурне забезпечення підтримки коопераційної взаємодії в регіонах присутності.*

**Ключові слова:** держава, підтримка, проєкт, міжнародна виробнича кооперація, інструментальне забезпечення, організаційні форми державної підтримки.