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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20535/2307-5651.30.2024.313044>**Kravchenko Maryna**

Doctor of Economics, Professor

(corresponding author)

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5405-0159

Kaminska Tamara

Ph.D. Student

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2788-5393

National Technical University of Ukraine

"Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"

Кравченко М. О., Камінська Т. В.

Національний технічний університет України

«Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського»

**DEFINITION OF THE CATEGORY OF ORGANIZATIONAL
AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS DESIGN THEORY****ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ КАТЕГОРІЇ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО МЕХАНІЗМУ
В КОНТЕКСТІ ТЕОРІЇ ПРОЕКТУВАННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ МЕХАНІЗМІВ**

The article defines the essence of the category of organizational-economic mechanism in the context of the theory of designing economic mechanisms, developed by the Nobel Prize laureate L. Hurvitz and later supplemented by E. Maskin and R. Meyerson. A comparative analysis of the category of economic mechanism, organizational mechanism, organizational and economic mechanism is carried out in terms of systemic, process, and resultant approaches. The author's definition of the concept of organizational and economic mechanism is provided. Mechanisms are defined as a system of interconnected economic tools, processes, rules, and structures that are formalized and ensure the organization and coordination of economic activity to achieve desired goals that take into account the interests of the participants in the environment in which this mechanism is applied. A mathematical model describing this category in the context of the economic mechanisms design theory is presented. The prospects of using the approach proposed by L. Hurvitz for the study of the organizational and economic mechanism of interaction of the health care enterprises are determined.

Keywords: mechanism, economic mechanism, organizational mechanism, organizational and economic mechanism, economic mechanisms design theory.

У статті досліджується сутність економічної категорії організаційно-економічного механізму в контексті теорії проектування економічних механізмів, розробленої лауреатом Нобелівської премії Л. Гурвічем та згодом доповненої Е. Маскіним і Р. Мейерсоном. Проведено порівняльний аналіз категорій господарського механізму, організаційного механізму та організаційно-економічного механізму. Розглянуто сутність останнього механізму з точки зору різних методологічних підходів, зокрема системного, процесного та результатного. Надано авторське визначення поняття організаційно-економічного механізму. Механізм визначається як формалізована система взаємопов'язаних економічних інструментів, процесів, правил та структур, які забезпечують організацію та координацію економічної діяльності для досягнення поставлених цілей з урахуванням інтересів учасників середовища, в якому цей механізм застосовується. Представлено математичну модель, що описує оптимальний організаційно-економічний механізм взаємодії економічних суб'єктів в контексті теорії конструювання механізмів. Згідно цієї теорії, розробка оптимальних механізмів ґрунтується на теорії ігор. Механізм визначається як взаємодія економічних агентів, форма стратегічної гри. Економічним механізмом Л. Гурвіч називає систему, у якій учасники обмінюються повідомленнями, що визначають результат їх взаємодії. Найменш ефективними є проекти з високою чисельністю учасників і слабким обміном інформацією. Важливою складовою теорії є пояснення того, які інституції чи механізми розподілу ресурсів найкраще мінімізують економічні втрати, пов'язані з приватністю інформації та схильністю людей до обману. Також теорія надає необхідний аналітичний інструментарій для вирішення цих проблем. В роботі визначено перспективи використання запропонованого Л. Гурвічем підходу до дослідження організаційно-економічного механізму взаємодії підприємств та установ сфери охорони здоров'я м. Києва.

Ключові слова: механізм, економічний механізм, організаційний механізм, організаційно-економічний механізм, теорія проектування економічних механізмів.

Introduction. There are a lot of scientific papers that describe the organizational and economic mechanism as an effective tool for managing, reforming, improving, and innovating certain economic processes and systems. For example, Dubina M., Serdyuk D. consider the organizational and economic mechanism of health care development [1]; Khomenko I., Volynets L., and Gorobinska I. consider the organizational and economic mechanism in the context of the functioning and development of the enterprise [2]; Mokhnenko A., and Antonov R. studied the organizational and economic mechanism for managing the competitiveness of an enterprise [3]; Pavlov K., Pavlova O., and Romaniuk R. consider the organizational and economic mechanism as a tool for reforming the electricity market [4]; Kripak A. use the tool of organizational and economic mechanism to describe the development of capable territorial communities [5]. There are a lot of similar papers, but it is noteworthy that a significant part of the mentioned scholars begin their research with clarifications or consideration of the theoretical basis of the organizational and economic mechanism as a conceptual category. There are approaches where authors formulate the theoretical foundations of the organizational and economic mechanism in the context of its application to certain economic processes and systems. Such an approach somewhat blurs the fundamental theoretical foundations and focuses on the descriptive component of its scope. There are also papers of scholars who have tried to understand and systematize the theoretical foundations of the organizational and economic mechanism as a conceptual category without reference to the scope of application. In particular, this issue was addressed by: Khryniuk O., and Dergaliuk M., who identified systemic and process approaches in most interpretations of this concept by different scientists [6]. Litvinov O. and Kaptalan S. argued that the organizational and economic mechanism is a combination of organizational and economic mechanisms, with an emphasis on combining organizational and economic instruments [7]. Antonenko V. and Katranzhy L. appeal to the basic concept of building mechanisms proposed by Gurvich L., Maskin E., and Meyerson R. [8]. This concept involves taking into account the interests of economic entities. According to Antonenko V. and Katranzha L., it is the consideration of the interests of economic entities that is the basis for the practical application of such a tool as an organizational and economic mechanism. Gurvich L., Maskin E., and Meyerson R. are the scholars who in their works substantiate the practical application of the economic mechanism as an effective tool for resolving various controversial issues in economic activity. They can be considered to have laid the fundamental foundations for the theory of economic mechanisms.

Formulating the purposes of the article. The main tasks of this article are to formalize the essence of the organizational and economic mechanism and to present a mathematical model that describes this conceptual category in the context of the theory of designing economic mechanisms, to give practical importance to this mechanism as an effective tool for development, management, and reform of various economic systems.

Presentation of the main research material. The economic category of organizational and economic mechanism consists of such separate concepts as “mechanism”, “economy” and “organization”. From the historical excursion

into the etymology of the word “mechanism”, it is known that it came into our language from the Greek word *μηχανή* *mechané*, which means “machine” and was closely related to mechanics, and later was reflected in the theory of machines and mechanisms. Subsequently, the principle of operation of machines and mechanisms began to be actively applied in other sciences and fields, being slightly modified and supplemented.

Given the historical heritage of the concept of mechanism, we should pay attention to how this term is interpreted by the theory of machines and mechanisms. For example, Moroz V., Bratchenko O., and Pavshenko A. give the following definitions: “a machine is a device that performs mechanical movement to convert energy, materials, information in order to increase productivity, as well as to replace or facilitate physical or mental labor of a person”, and “a mechanism is a system of physical bodies designed to convert the movement of one or more bodies into the necessary movements of other bodies” [9, pp. 14-15]. If these definitions are considered not only from the point of view of mechanics, but in general, the following can be distinguished: a mechanism is a system that performs a certain action aimed at achieving a goal or obtaining a result. That is, the main components of the mechanism are system, process, and result.

The word “economy” also came from the ancient Greeks in the form of the ancient Greek *oikonomia*, which is interpreted as the rules of housekeeping. Later, this term began to be actively integrated into the modern economic system, expanding the range of its modern understanding.

In the classical perception, the term economy is identified with activities accompanied by production, consumption, and exchange. However, Hurwicz L. and Reiter S. consider the economy and economic activity in a broader sense. They believe that economic activity, which is classified as production, consumption and exchange, is “limited in the availability of resources and knowledge of technological capabilities” and emphasize that “economic activity takes place in the context of institutions and mechanisms, laws, customs, formal organizations and less formal structures that range from relatively simple, informal, often invisible arrangements to very complex and formalized structures” and it is these formalized structures that they call mechanisms in the economy [10, pp. 14-15].

Hurwicz L. and Reiter S.’s understanding of the economic mechanism is close to the understanding of the concepts of machine and mechanism from the theory of machines and mechanisms, as mentioned earlier. They define a machine as an algorithmic process that consists of processing input data on “a set of agents, a set of possible environments, the distribution of information about the environments among the agents, and an objective function that expresses the desired outcomes” [10, p. 18]. By mechanism they mean the result of this algorithmic process that satisfies the objective function and “is intended to represent the system of organization and coordination of economic activity” [10, p. 14]. They present the objective function as “the results or actions that are considered desirable in each possible environment under consideration. The environment is given by the values of a finite number of parameters that together form the parameter space. Their values determine the feasibility of the allocation and the preferences of the agents” [10, p. 63].

This approach is quite logical, thorough and lays down the very fundamentals that should be taken into account in understanding the concept of economic mechanism, as it clearly combines the fundamental understanding of the concepts of mechanism and economy and adapts them to the conditions of modern development of society in the context of globalization, corporatization, state alliances, international organizations and other structures that create various mechanisms of interaction, control, restrictions, incentives and affect economic activity in general.

The theory of economic mechanisms is aimed at creating different types of mechanisms that contribute to the achievement of certain goals. The overall goal of the theory is to create efficient mechanisms that ensure optimal allocation of resources and rational decision-making, and also takes into account other important aspects such as behavioral influences, uncertainty, and other factors.

It should be emphasized that Hurwicz L. emphasizes that the economic mechanism represents a system of organization and coordination of economic activity and with this opinion emphasizes that the economic mechanism, as a conceptual category, already involves organizational and communication activities.

The term organization itself can be interpreted as a process, an activity to create or improve the relationships between parts and elements in order to bring order to processes and increase their efficiency [11]. This definition is quite aptly synchronized with the definition of economic mechanism by Hurwitz and transforms it into such a conceptual category as organizational and economic mechanism.

However, analyzing the work of Litvinov O. and Kaptalan S., who considered the essence and types of mechanisms in the economy, it was found that the authors separate the organizational component from the economic mechanism into a separate organizational mechanism, thus introducing two separate conceptual, and also separately highlight such a definition as an organizational and economic mechanism. They consider all these mechanisms to be components of the economic mechanism. In the interpretation of the economic mechanism, these authors distinguish the influence on economic interests, in the organizational one – the organization of interaction between the elements of the system, and the organizational-economic mechanism is distinguished as a complex structure that combines the characteristics of the economic and organizational mechanism [7].

Hryniuk O. and Dergalyuk M. researched scientific opinions on the concept of organizational and economic mechanism. Scientists discovered systemic and process approaches in the interpretation of this concept and noted

that there is no unequivocal opinion in the scientific field regarding the interpretation of the organizational and economic mechanism [6].

In addition to the system and process approaches, it is also advisable to highlight the effective approach, since the mechanism is always aimed at achieving the final result. In this context, it is appropriate to compare the approaches of other scientists regarding the understanding of the concepts of economic mechanism, organizational mechanism, and organizational-economic mechanism using the above-mentioned approaches.

To characterize the economic mechanism, the definitions of Balanyuk I. and Tyzhbir N., Sayenko M., as well as Litvinov O. and Kaptalan S. were chosen. The context of these definitions is given in Table 1. The definition of Balanyuk I. and Tyzhbir N. in the interpretation of the economic mechanism describes a system that, through the processes of the functioning of the economy, achieves the result of realizing the economic interests of business entities [12]. Definition of Sayenko M. is quite general and describes a complex mechanism by which the elements of the economic system interact to improve performance [13]. Litvinov O. and Kaptalan S. focus more on the components of the influence system without clarifying the mechanism of action and its ultimate goal. Although intuitively, process actions and expected performance are tracked [7].

As can be seen from the above definitions, the economic mechanism also includes an organizational component. This component is observed in the organization and structuring of elements in the system and subsystems, as well as in the organization of the process of realizing the desired goal.

To characterize the organizational mechanism, the definitions of Havrylyak O. and Mironov Yu., Gabor V., as well as Shlapak A. and Belyak A. were chosen. Definitions of these authors are given in Table 2. Havrylyak O., Myronova Yu. use a systemic approach, operational and economic processes that provide the ultimate goal, thus creating a complete picture of organizational activity [14]. Gabor V. also distinguishes all three approaches: the system of interconnection and interaction of forms and methods of management, the process of organization and management of activities, and the result of increasing the economic efficiency of the enterprise [15].

Shlapak A. and Belyak A. similarly construct their definition. The system approach is “systems, processes and structures”, the process approach is “development and implementation” and the effective approach is “achievement of goals and objectives, streamlining of communication, effectiveness of decisions, optimization of resources” [16].

Table 1

Definition of the concept of the economic mechanism by various authors

Author	Definition
Balanyuk I. and Tyzhbir N. [12, p. 73]	An economic mechanism is a system of economic relations that ensures the functioning of the economy and ensures the realization of the economic interests of economic entities
Sayenko M. [13, p. 5]	An economic mechanism is the use of certain elements of the economic system to change and strengthen the movement of other elements of the same system. That is, we are talking about the means or levers of increasing the efficiency of management
Litvinov O. and Kaptalan S. [7, p. 148]	An economic mechanism is a set, a system of elements influencing the economic interests of economic entities, which takes into account the peculiarities of its external and internal environment

Table 2

Definition of the concept of the organizational mechanism by various authors

Author	Definition
Havrylyak O. and Myronov Yu. [14]	The organizational mechanism is a set of all rules and norms that circulate within the organization, as well as all economic processes that the organization carries out to achieve the main goal of its activity
Gabor V. [15, p. 102]	The organizational mechanism is a system of interconnection and interaction of forms and methods of management, with the help of which the organization and management of the enterprise's activities are carried out and the economic efficiency of its activities is increased
Shlapak A. and Belyak A. [16, pp. 132-133]	Organizational mechanism is the purposeful development and implementation of systems, processes and structures in the organization that contribute to the achievement of its goals and objectives and vary from formal policies and procedures to technological systems and supporting processes and serve to streamline communication, facilitate effective decision-making and optimize the allocation of resources

Table 3

Definition of the concept of the organizational and economic mechanism by various authors

Author	Definition
Grishnova O. and Vasylyk A. [17, p. 160]	An organizational and economic mechanism is a system of elements of organizational and economic influence on the management process, in which there is a purposeful transformation of the influence of management elements on the object of management and which has input parcels and a resulting reaction
Hryniuk O. and Dergalyuk M. [6, p. 272]	An organizational and economic mechanism is a set of elements of an organizational and economic nature (objects, subjects, goals, tasks, methods of interaction, methods, levers, tools, etc.), interconnected and interacting with each other with moving internal and external connections at the macro-, meso-, micro-levels of the economy, its inter-industry complexes, industries, primary links, etc., the effectiveness of which implementation depends on the ability to create connections, elements, incentives, etc. that are missing at a particular moment
Kripak A. [5, p. 118]	The organizational and economic mechanism is a set of tools of organizational and economic direction, with the help of which state authorities and local self-government bodies ensure the regulation of processes and carry out financing of direct measures to ensure the process of forming capable communities, in particular, the use of organizational and economic levers and incentives provided for by legislation on the formation of capable territorial communities
Antonenko V. and Katranzhi L. [8, p. 131]	The organizational and economic mechanism is a certain system set of management elements (goals, tasks, functions, rules, principles, methods, etc.), which is based on the economic interests and economic interest of the object and subject (controlled and controlling subsystems) of management in achieving set goals in the process of the subject's influence on the object of management

As a comparative analysis of the definitions within the organizational mechanism shows, the economic component is also present in the form of business processes, management methods, economic efficiency, optimization of resources, etc. Therefore, most scientists are inclined to a more combined name in the form of an organizational and economic mechanism. Table 3 shows some definitions of the organizational and economic mechanism.

In the approaches to determining the mechanisms by the outlined authors, several approaches can be distinguished, including systemic, process, and result approaches. Within the framework of the system approach, the authors consider the mechanism: as isolated elements of organizational and economic influence (Grishnova O. and Vasylyk A.); as a set of elements of an organizational and economic nature (Hryniuk O. and Dergalyuk M.); as a set of means of organizational and economic direction (A. Kripak); as a set of control elements (Antonenko V. and Katranzhi L.).

It is also possible to define a process-oriented approach as a purposeful transformation of the influence of control elements on the object (Grishnova O. and Vasylyk A.), as a dynamic process of system functioning at different levels

of the economy in the form of interconnection and interaction of system elements (Hryniuk O. and Dergalyuk M.), as regulation of processes and financing of measures (Kripak A.), the process of influence on the subject of management (Antonenko V. and Katranzhi L.).

As part of an effective approach, authors indicate the resulting reaction of the management process (Grishnova O. and Vasylyk A.); and emphasize that the result is effective implementation, which depends on the ability to create new connections, elements and stimuli (Hryniuk O. and Dergalyuk M.); define the result as ensuring the process of forming viable economic systems (Kripak A.); consider the result to be the achievement of the set goals (Antonenko V. and Katranzhi L.).

From the conclusions of the studied material, we propose to understand the organizational and economic mechanism as a system of interconnected economic tools, processes, rules, and structures that are formalized and ensure the organization and coordination of economic activity to achieve the desired goals, which take into account the interests of the participants of the environment to which it is applied this mechanism. Returning to the issue of formalization of the essence of the organizational

and economic mechanism, we should mention the work of Hurwicz L. and Reiter S., which offer a formalized approach to understanding this category. They propose a mathematical model of the mechanism, which has the following form [10, p. 84]:

$$\Pi = (\Theta, G, H),$$

where Π is an economic mechanism; Θ is an environment with parameter space (system); G is a set of various functions that describe the mechanism (process); H is the result function that satisfies the goal (result).

In this mathematical model, scientists identified the main components of the organizational and economic mechanism, such as system, process and result. However, Hurwicz L. also notes that such a model does not satisfy the information efficiency of the mechanism, because it has a rough coverage of parameters [10, p. 84]. That is, the parametric environment is grossly generalized and does not allow to effectively assess the beneficial effects of the mechanism on its individual elements. Therefore, it is important to introduce constraints that will make the space of system parameters Euclidean and allow to develop an efficient mechanism.

Hurwicz L. suggests making a selection of certain elements (ϑ, g, h) from the parametric spaces Θ, G та H , which will allow to take into account the features of deeper processes in the rough parameter space and make the mechanism more information-efficient. These elements may be different depending on the tasks that the mechanism must perform.

In order to make a correct selection of parameters, it is important to form the criteria that must satisfy the result and set these criteria through the criteria space (objective function F), which will make it possible to make a selection of the necessary elements from the parameter space Θ and transfer them to the result space Z , which is the space of real results. Mathematically, this process can be described as

$$F : \Theta \rightarrow Z.$$

Sometimes the result space does not match the desired result space. In this case, the mechanism is considered ineffective, and vice versa, if the mechanism is effective, then the space of real parameters is balanced to the space of desired results. To evaluate the efficiency, you can specify a mathematical model through the equilibrium function:

$$G(Z, H) = 0,$$

where Z is the space of real results in the space; H is the space of desired results in the space.

Such a model demonstrates that the mechanism is effective when the space of real outcomes is balanced with the space of desired outcomes. These are only basic models that describe the organizational and economic mechanism. It should be noted that the development of the model of the organizational and economic mechanism should also take into account the features of the system to which it is applied. The modification of various functions that will describe this model depends on this. These functions can describe both computational models and behavioral models.

So, when we have determined the main components of the economic mechanism, we can form a road map for the

development of a mechanism of interaction between enterprises and institutions in the sphere of health care, which is the main object of our research.

1. *Generalization of the environment.* Since the environment can contain an infinite number of parameters, it is necessary to first analyze and generalize the problems in the environment of the economic system, to determine the key parameters and limitations affecting the development of the system.

2. *Determination of mechanisms of interaction between agents.* Investigate the system of information exchange between agents, taking into account both official and unofficial means of communication.

3. *Formulation of the targeted result.* Having identified the weak links in the studied environment and interactions between agents, that is, in the economic and organizational structure, we formulate the goals that we want to achieve.

4. *Definition of the objective function.* We define the objective function, which determines the way to achieve the desired result through the space of parameters and the interaction of the participants of the environment.

5. *Mechanism development.* When developing an economic mechanism, the developer should focus on achieving the desired result by finding a balance in the interaction between agents and optimizing the parameters of the environment.

6. *Validation and testing.* Conducting validation and testing of the developed economic mechanism to ensure that it works effectively and achieves the set goals, which include the achievement of the desired result.

In addition to the road map, an important stage in the construction of an economic mechanism is the principles that guide the developer in the construction of an economic mechanism, namely: efficiency, transparency, fairness, adaptability, innovation. These are general principles that are important in the development of any mechanism and determine the basis of the functioning of economic mechanisms for the effective and sustainable development of economic systems. The list of these principles is not exhaustive and depends on the researched environment and the results that the researcher wants to obtain.

Conclusions. The organizational and economic mechanism is a fairly universal tool in building the effective operation of various systems, therefore its understanding, theoretical and methodological bases are quite broad and not systematized. The design of an organizational and economic mechanism is closely related to the scope of its application, therefore, in the scientific space, the theoretical basis of an organizational and economic mechanism very often takes into account the features of the system for which it is developed. This approach expands the theoretical base of this concept on a large scale and erodes its fundamental foundations. This work highlights the fundamental foundations of this concept using systemic, process and effective approaches to its understanding. The model presented in the work is based on the mechanism design theory and clearly reflects aspects of the system, process and result. Such a model can be slightly modified depending on the features of the system for which the mechanism is being developed. Further development of the methodological base involves the classification and clustering of various systems for the development of generalized methods adapted to a particular class of system.

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