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CENTRES OF INTERSECTORAL INTERACTION IN THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE AND THE POTENTIAL FOR THE PROPAGATION OF MULTIPLIER EFFECTS

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In the context of globalisation, intensifying external economic challenges and growing instability in world markets, the capacity of a national economy not only to generate but also to effectively disseminate multiplier effects through the system of internal intersectoral linkages becomes particularly important. This determines the need for an in-depth analysis of the structure of Ukraine's economy from the perspective of identifying key nodes of interaction and assessing their role in the formation of value added and economic growth. The purpose of the article is to identify the centres of intersectoral interaction in the economy of Ukraine and to provide a comprehensive assessment of the potential for the dissemination of multiplier effects based on the analysis of output and gross value-added multipliers using the input-output analytical framework. The methodological basis of the study is formed by the approaches of input-output analysis, which make it possible to quantify the direct and indirect effects of interaction between sectors and to determine their contribution to the formation of the final economic outcome. The article groups economic sectors according to their functional role in the dissemination of economic effects, which made it possible to distinguish industrial-production, infrastructure-service and resource-raw-material sectors as key elements of the structural core of the economy. It is established that industrial sectors are characterised by the highest multiplier values, which indicates their leading role in generating chain effects. At the same time, it is demonstrated that a significant share of the generated multiplier effects is lost as a result of their externalisation through import-dependent production linkages. This leads to a decrease in the efficiency with which output growth is transformed into an increase in domestic gross value added. Additional constraining factors include a high level of import dependence in intermediate consumption, structural fragmentation of domestic value chains, and the dominance of raw-material specialisation in certain sectors of the economy, which limits the depth of processing and reduces multiplier potential. Based on the results of the study, directions of economic policy aimed at activating internal intersectoral linkages are substantiated, in particular by stimulating the development of medium- and high-technology processing sectors, supporting production localisation, reducing import dependence and forming integrated production chains.

Keywords: intersectoral interaction, economy, output, gross value added, multiplier effects, import dependence, transformation, development.

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Introduction and statement of the problem

The deepening of intersectoral interaction is one of the key factors in increasing the efficiency of the functioning of an economic system, since it is through interindustry production chains that the multiplier effects of economic growth are disseminated. Under modern conditions of globalisation, national economies function as complex network systems of interconnected sectors, within which changes in one type of economic activity can generate significant indirect and induced effects in related industries. Accordingly, the intensity and structural balance of intersectoral linkages determine the economy's capacity to accumulate and disseminate value added within the national system.

The theoretical and methodological foundations for studying intersectoral relationships were formed within the framework of interindustry balance analysis, whose basis is the input-output balance model. The application of the relevant analytical tools makes it possible to identify the key sectors of the economy that act as centres of intersectoral interaction and generate the greatest potential for the dissemination of multiplier effects. At the same time, economies with a high level of integration into global production chains are characterised by the partial externalisation of multiplier effects through import-based production linkages, which reduces the efficiency of their realisation within the national economy.

For the economy of Ukraine, this problem is of particular relevance due to the substantial import dependence of intermediate consumption, the structural fragmentation of domestic production chains and the dominance of raw-material specialisation in certain sectors. Under such conditions, identifying centres of intersectoral interaction and assessing the potential for the dissemination of multiplier effects is an important task from both a scientific and a practical perspective, since it makes it possible to substantiate directions of structural and economic policy aimed at strengthening domestic production linkages.

Analysis of research and publications

The problem of assessing intersectoral interactions and the dissemination of multiplier effects in the national economy is a classical issue in economic science and is actively studied within input-output analysis. The foundations of the methodology for determining output and gross value-added multipliers were laid in the works of W. Leontief, who developed the input-output model as a tool for assessing the direct and indirect effects of economic sectors [1]. The methodological principles of constructing and interpreting these multipliers, as well as their extension to more complex models, are most fully summarised in fundamental studies [2; 3]. The further development of this field has demonstrated a transition from purely aggregate estimates of multiplier effects to the study of their structural origin. Recent studies combine the classical multiplier approach with the analysis of global value chains, structural decomposition and network characteristics of interindustry linkages, which makes it possible to interpret more deeply the systemic role of particular types of activity [4; 5; 6]. Thus, the concept of global value chains emphasises that a significant share of indirect economic effects may be externalised through import linkages, reducing the impact of domestic sectors on national value added [7; 8]. Similarly, studies in applied input-output analysis [9] show that, in countries with a high import dependence of intermediate production, the core of intersectoral effects is substantially constrained by domestic production chains, which creates structural risks for economic development.

The analytical possibilities of input-output tables in the study of Ukraine's economy have been confirmed by works devoted to intertemporal and cross-country comparisons of sectoral productivity and costs, assessments of the consequences of war shocks, and the substantiation of strategically important industrial activities for post-war recovery [10; 11; 12; 13]. These studies convincingly demonstrate that input-output tools are suitable not only for recording the current state of interindustry linkages, but also for identifying structural vulnerabilities, assessing external impacts and determining sectoral priorities of economic policy.

Despite the developed methodological basis and the existence of important applied studies, the available literature lacks a comprehensive assessment of all sectors of Ukraine's economy by output and GVA multipliers with a clear separation of their domestic component and of the gap between the domestic and total effects caused by import dependence. It also remains insufficiently investigated how this gap changes the real multiplier potential of particular types of activity and which sectors may become carriers of the greatest domestic effect under conditions of reconstructive economic recovery. Accordingly, the research gap lies not only in the insufficiency of recent comparative assessments but, above all, in the absence of a coherent analytical picture that simultaneously combines the assessment of output and GVA multipliers, the distinction between their domestic and total components, and the interpretation of the results obtained for the needs of Ukraine's post-war structural policy. This determines the need for further research in this area.

The purpose of the article and the presentation of the main material

The purpose of the article is to identify centres of intersectoral interaction in the economy of Ukraine and to assess the potential for the dissemination of multiplier effects based on the analysis of output and gross value-added multipliers.

The analysis of indicators calculated on the basis of the input-output tables of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for 2022 [14] shows that the economy of Ukraine is characterised by relatively long chains of intersectoral interaction. At the same time, a significant share of these chains is formed through external supplies of intermediate products. The average values of the multipliers are as follows:

– 1.902 – domestic output multiplier;

– 3.004 – total output multiplier;

– 0.606 – domestic GVA multiplier;

– 0.906 – total gross value added (GVA) multiplier.

This means that domestic intersectoral linkages provide only about 63% of the potential multiplier effect, whereas approximately 34-35% of the economic effect is lost as a result of import leakages in the process of forming production chains. Such a structure of multiplier effects indicates a substantial dependence of the national economy on external suppliers of intermediate products.

At the same time, the analysis of the structure of multipliers shows that the main part of the economic effect is formed precisely through indirect intersectoral relationships. The share of indirect effects accounts for:

– 76.9% of the domestic output multiplier;

– 80.2% of the total output multiplier;

– 54.6% of the domestic GVA multiplier;

– 63.3% of the total GVA multiplier.

Thus, the main part of the economic effect is generated not in the process of direct production of output, but within multilevel intersectoral production chains. At the same time, a significant share of these chains is integrated into global production networks, which limits the scale of value-added dissemination inside the national economy and reduces the potential of domestic multiplier effects.

The highest values of domestic output multipliers, exceeding 2.4, are characteristic of medium-processing industrial sectors that act as key suppliers of intermediate products in production chains. This group includes, in particular, the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (2.73), metallurgy (2.63), the manufacture of fabricated metal products (2.64), the wood-processing industry (2.59) and the food industry (2.54). High multiplier values are also characteristic of certain mining sectors, in particular other mining and quarrying activities (2.58) and support service activities for mining (2.45). The concentration of high multiplier effects in these sectors indicates their key role in the formation of domestic production chains and in the dissemination of intersectoral effects in the economy of Ukraine.

Medium-processing sectors perform the function of key suppliers of intermediate products, ensuring the formation of extensive domestic production chains and contributing to the dissemination of multiplier effects within the national economy. The analysis of gross value-added multipliers confirms their system-forming role: these industries are characterised by a high share of indirect effects, which indicates their deep integration into the network of intersectoral relationships and their capacity to generate significant secondary effects in related sectors of the economy.

At the same time, the presence of high multiplier effects in primary-processing sectors, in particular B08 "Other mining and quarrying" and B09 "Mining support service activities", indicates that they perform not only a resource function but also an important structure-forming function in the system of intersectoral interaction. By providing basic material resources for production, these industries form the initial basis for the development of production chains in medium-processing sectors and indirectly influence the scale of value-added creation in related sectors. Thus, the combination of the resource role of primary-processing sectors and the production-integration function of medium-processing sectors forms the basic architecture of domestic production chains in the economy of Ukraine.

The highest values of total output multipliers are observed in the following types of economic activity:

– chemical industry – 4.154;

– manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products – 4.127;

– manufacture of fabricated metal products – 4.038;

– manufacture of rubber and plastic products – 4.020;

– other mining and quarrying activities – 4.064.

High values of total output multipliers indicate that the production chains of these sectors substantially exceed the scale of the domestic economic structure, since a significant part of the multiplier effect is formed through external intersectoral linkages and integration into international production networks. In fact, this means that the expansion of production in these sectors generates significant secondary effects not only in the national economy but also in global value chains.

At the same time, the analysis of gross value-added multipliers shows that in these sectors the share of indirect effects exceeds 60-70%, which indicates

their deep integration into the system of intersectoral relationships. Such a structure of multiplier effects points to their role as structural generators of intersectoral interaction through which production impulses are disseminated across a wide range of related industries.

However, the high dependence of the multiplier effects of these sectors on external production chains indicates the presence of significant import leakages in the process of value-added formation, which limits the potential of the domestic multiplier effect of the national economy. In particular, the chemical industry and the manufacture of rubber and plastic products belong to the sectors with the highest levels of multiplier leakages – 50.7% and 52.0%, respectively. High values of the import component of the multiplier effect are also characteristic of the manufacture of computer and electronic products (50.1%), water transport (49.9%) and air transport (47.7%). In these sectors, a significant share of resources, components and technological inputs is imported, which causes the structural leakage of the multiplier effect beyond the national economy.

The results of the analysis of gross value-added multipliers confirm the identified pattern: these sectors are characterised by high values of total GVA multipliers alongside substantially lower domestic values, which indicates the significant dependence of their production chains on imported intermediate resources. Such a structure of multiplier effects reflects the deep integration of these industries into global value chains but, at the same time, limits the potential for the dissemination of value added within the national economy.

The highest share of indirect effects in the structure of domestic gross value-added multipliers is characteristic of sectors that form the most extensive domestic production chains. These include, in particular: mining of metal ores – 93.9%; electricity supply – 87.4%; water supply – 87.8%; public administration – 87.7%; and education – 87.3%.

High values of the share of indirect effects indicate that the economic impact of these sectors is realised mainly through the system of intersectoral relationships. The expansion of their activity generates a significant volume of secondary effects in a wide range of related industries, which determines the dissemination of the multiplier effect across a substantial part of the national economy.

Functionally, these types of activity act as the basic infrastructure of the economic system, since they provide the material, energy, institutional and human resources necessary for the functioning of most production sectors. It is through these sectors that a significant part of the network architecture of intersectoral linkages is formed, determining the scale and depth of the dissemination of domestic multiplier effects.

Based on the results of the aggregate analysis of output and gross value-added multipliers, three types of centres of intersectoral interaction can be distinguished in the economy of Ukraine, differing in the nature of the formation and dissemination of multiplier effects.

First. Industrial-production centres of domestic multiplier effects. This group includes metallurgy, the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, the food industry, wood processing and the manufacture of metal products. These sectors are characterised by high values of domestic output and gross value-added multipliers, which indicates their capacity to form extensive domestic production chains. It is precisely these industries that act as the core of the internal production structure of the economy, ensuring the dissemination of multiplier effects across a wide range of related sectors.

Second. Import-dependent centres of global value chains. This group includes the chemical industry, the manufacture of rubber and plastic products, the electronics industry and transport engineering. These sectors are characterised by high total multipliers; however, a significant part of the multiplier effect is formed through imported intermediate resources and realised through international production networks. As a result, their production chains are largely integrated into global value chains, which limits the scale of value-added dissemination within the national economy.

Third. Infrastructure centres of intersectoral interaction. This group includes energy, water supply, transport, and public and social services. These sectors are characterised by a high share of indirect effects in the structure of multipliers, which reflects their role as the basic infrastructure of the economic system. By providing the material, energy, logistics and institutional conditions for the functioning of production, they form system-forming intersectoral linkages that ensure the stability and integrity of the national economy.

The interaction of these three groups of sectors determines the architecture of the production chains of the national economy and the scale of the dissemination of multiplier effects of economic development. However, the functioning of the three-level system of intersectoral linkages in the economy of Ukraine is characterised by a substantial structural asymmetry of multiplier effects. The highest multiplier values are formed in industrial sectors, yet a significant share of the indirect effects generated by them is realised through import-based production linkages.

This indicates that the economy of Ukraine has a potentially powerful mechanism of intersectoral interaction; however, a significant share of national value chains is effectively externalised into external production networks.

The externalisation of multiplier effects is largely caused by the following structural risks in the functioning of the intersectoral system of Ukraine’s economy:

– high import dependence of intermediate production, which limits the formation of domestic production chains;

– insufficient development of medium-processing sectors, which play a system-forming role in the formation of domestic value chains;

– fragmentation of domestic production networks and the presence of structural gaps in national value chains;

– limited integration of high-technology sectors into domestic production linkages, which restrains the dissemination of technological and innovation effects within the national economy.

Minimising these structural risks requires the implementation of systemic economic policy measures aimed at deepening domestic intersectoral linkages and reducing the leakage of multiplier effects into external production chains. In this context, it is considered appropriate to:

– strengthen the development of sectors that serve as centres of intersectoral linkages by directing industrial policy instruments towards support for medium-processing sectors, including metallurgy, metalworking, building materials, wood processing and the food industry, which generate the largest domestic multiplier effects;

– stimulate the formation of domestic production chains by supporting the creation of new production facilities in related sectors and the expansion of domestic production cooperation in order to increase the share of domestic resources in the structure of production costs;

– reduce the critical import dependence of industrial sectors through the implementation of targeted programmes for the development of production of key intermediate resources and components that are imported in significant volumes;

– deepen the integration of high-technology sectors into domestic production networks, in particular through the development of domestic mechanical engineering, the stimulation of localisation of technological component production and the formation of innovative production ecosystems;

– accelerate the modernisation of infrastructure sectors, primarily energy, transport and logistics infrastructure, and communal infrastructure, which ensure the functioning of intersectoral production systems;

– introduce the systematic use of input-output models in the formation of economic, industrial and investment policy, in particular when forecasting structural changes in the economy, determining priorities of industrial development and defining public investment priorities with regard to the multiplier potential of sectors.

Conclusions

The analysis of output and gross value-added multipliers made it possible to identify key centres of intersectoral interaction in the economy of Ukraine and to assess the potential for the dissemination of multiplier effects in the national production system. The results indicate the presence of a pronounced structural asymmetry in multiplier formation, whereby the greatest potential for generating indirect effects is concentrated in industrial sectors, while a significant part of these effects is realised through import-based production linkages.

The aggregate analysis of intersectoral interactions made it possible to distinguish three types of centres for the dissemination of multiplier effects in the economy of Ukraine: industrial-production centres, which form the largest domestic multipliers; infrastructure-service centres, which ensure the circulation of resources and services between sectors; and resource-raw-material centres, which act as basic suppliers for production chains. Together, these sectors form the structural core of intersectoral interaction, and the intensity of multiplier-effect dissemination in the national economy depends on the efficiency of this core’s functioning.

At the same time, the results of the analysis indicate the presence of substantial structural constraints on the realisation of the economy’s multiplier potential. Above all, this is manifested in the significant import dependence of intermediate consumption, which causes the externalisation of part of the multiplier effects beyond the national economy. As a result, domestic production linkages do not fully transform the effects generated in key sectors into increases in gross value added and employment within the country.

Additional factors limiting multiplier potential include the structural fragmentation of production chains, the insufficient integration of medium- and high-technology processing sectors into domestic production networks, and the dominance of raw-material export specialisation in certain sectors. This weakens the role of the domestic market as an environment for the dissemination of multiplier effects and intensifies the dependence of economic dynamics

on external production linkages.

Overall, the results of the study confirm that the economy of Ukraine has a potentially powerful system of intersectoral interaction; however, the efficiency of its functioning is significantly constrained by leakages of multiplier effects through import channels. In this context, the key task of economic policy should be to strengthen domestic production linkages, develop medium- and high-processing sectors, and deepen the integration of high-technology and service sectors into national production chains.

Further authorial research in this area will be devoted to constructing models for optimising intersectoral interaction according to the criteria of Ukraine's economic and technological self-sufficiency.

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ЦЕНТРИ МІЖСЕКТОРАЛЬНОЇ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ В ЕКОНОМІЦІ УКРАЇНИ ТА ПОТЕНЦІАЛ ПОШИРЕННЯ МУЛЬТИПЛІКАТИВНИХ ЕФЕКТІВ

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В умовах глобалізації, посилення зовнішніх економічних викликів та зростання нестабільності світових ринків особливого значення набуває здатність національної економіки не лише генерувати, але й ефективно поширювати мультиплікативні ефекти через систему внутрішніх міжсекторальних зв'язків. Це визначає потребу у поглибленому аналізі структури економіки України з позицій виявлення ключових вузлів взаємодії та оцінювання їх ролі у формуванні доданої вартості й економічного зростання. Метою статті є ідентифікація центрів міжсекторальної взаємодії економіки України та комплексне оцінювання потенціалу поширення мультиплікативних ефектів на основі аналізу мультиплікa-

торів випуску та валової доданої вартості з використанням інструментарію міжгалузевого балансу. Методологічною основою дослідження є підходи міжгалузевого аналізу, що дозволяють кількісно оцінити прямі та опосередковані ефекти взаємодії між секторами, а також визначити їх внесок у формування кінцевого результату. У статті здійснено групування секторів економіки за їх функціональною роллю у поширенні економічних ефектів, що дало змогу виокремити промислово-виробничі, інфраструктурно-сервісні та ресурсно-сировинні сектори як ключові елементи структурного ядра економіки. Встановлено, що саме промислові сектори характеризуються найвищими значеннями мультиплікаторів, що свідчить про їх провідну роль у генерації ланцюгових ефектів. Разом з тим доведено, що значна частина сформованих мультиплікативних ефектів втрачається внаслідок їх екстерналізації через імпортозалежні виробничі зв'язки. Це зумовлює зниження ефективності трансформації зростання випуску у приріст внутрішньої валової доданої вартості. Додатковими стримуючими чинниками визначено високий рівень імпортозалежності проміжного споживання, структурну фрагментацію внутрішніх ланцюгів створення вартості, а також домінування сировинної спеціалізації в окремих секторах економіки, що обмежує глибину переробки та знижує мультиплікативний потенціал. У результаті дослідження обґрунтовано напрями економічної політики, спрямовані на активізацію внутрішніх міжсекторальних зв'язків, зокрема через стимулювання розвитку секторів середнього та високотехнологічного переділу, підтримку локалізації виробництва, зниження імпортозалежності та формування інтегрованих виробничих ланцюгів.

Ключові слова: міжсекторальна взаємодія, економіка, випуск, валова додана вартість, мультиплікативні ефекти, імпортозалежність, трансформація, розвиток.

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