



OPENING REMARKS

With each next issue, the *Journal of European Economy* develops its image and specialization. Within the European reach, the editorial of the Journal limits its subject to the field of economics. The Journal's pages welcome the authors engaged in research which may be interesting to scientists from different countries and practitioners in different economic spheres.

The Journal conveys information about new ideas in the European economic thought and their practical implementation to the domestic reader. At the same time, the Journal informs the specialists working outside Ukraine about the newest elaborations of the Ukrainian scientists.

As regards the development of economic science in Ukraine, worthy of note is the fact that it gradually crosses the verge of provinciality generated in the time of the Soviet Union. Today, the scientific research is realized, as a rule, by bringing the world achievements into play, developing them in terms of general science and adapting the received results to the needs of Ukraine. These tendencies can be traced in the Journal's publications, including this issue.

However, we cannot be completely satisfied with the current state of economic science in Ukraine. The world of domestic scientists has not yet managed to bring up the leaders of universal significance, those who would have achieved the attributes of formal (the Nobel Prize) and informal (leadership in citations and references) recognition. The reasons to it are the insufficient integration of the national economic science and education into the world science and education area, on the one hand, and the low demand of business and government for economic research, on the other.

In science, as in the army or business, it is hardly possible to do without generals and generalissimos. Prepared in lecture-halls, the real generals become such on the «battle field». Unfortunately, Ukraine has not yet launched its real, hard-edged battle for the modern economy. This is why we can hardly name its undisputed leaders. The domestic oligarchs turned out to be the generals in «grabbitization» (as opposed to «privatization»). They did not manage to become the leaders on the world market, the pioneers of scientific and technological progress, or the revolutionaries in the social sphere. We could have excused them had they at least posed such problems and involved the science in

working out solutions. However, such a high level of cognition has not yet been observed, and it still is not. There is a multitude of explanations for this situation, which nevertheless can be reduced to a well-known legend about a mountain which gave birth to a mouse.

As for the generals in economic science, they were inherited by Ukraine from the «old» regime. It is most likely that the generation in youth during the late XXth century will not manage to compete with the leaders of modern economic science, much because it was brought up by the «soviet school»-generation of teachers. Moreover, their «voices» are not yet formed. At the moment, we can only verify the fact that the majority of the generals from economic science turn into the «court-circle» and «wedding» generals, whereas the real scientific process does not foster the leading generators of first-class ideas.

In view of the above-mentioned reasons, the new generation of economic scientists has not yet managed to show itself. The Ukraine's joining the Bologna process, proliferation of student and teacher mobility, obtaining education abroad, and the growing need for economic science – these are the factors that will inevitably advance the new generals that will head the battle for the Ukrainian economic miracle. Today, we can see only the formation of the new political elite. How can we know, who will be the first to realize the need for a new economic science – business or politics? We really should like it to occur both quickly and simultaneously.

Today, Ukraine is on the eve of the «golden era» in the national economic science. The incitement to it will be the growth of demand for science, while the condition for it will be the integration into the world education and science area.



(Yevhen Savelyev)