Modern development of the unitary states is the result of making use of considerable resources available to each economy. This implies a number of questions in the economic policy regarding how to utilize these resources rationally while maintaining them for future generations. This is a challenge for all those responsible for economic development, which enforces systematic reforms, equipping administration in management competence, rationalization of the legislation at central and local levels, and facilitating business.

The present monograph being problem structured involves important issues of transformation of the Ukrainian economy in various aspects of its functioning. Substantive development by Oleksandr Amosha, Gennadiy Pivnyak, Vasyl Shvets, and Danilo Cherevatskyi in this regard is presented in the material related to autarchy vs. globalization in energy resources supply (pp. 6-11). Mykola Yakubovskiy, Viacheslav Liashenko, Bożena Kamińska, Oleksii Kvilinskyi introduce the economy modernization of the industrial regions (based on the example of Ukraine) (pp. 12-29), while Nadiia Shmygol presents complex assessment of plant growing development in the regions of Ukraine to work out recommendations for institutional changes in agriculture (pp. 30-40). Of interest is also the chapter by Olga Popova, Olena Tomashevska, and Svitlana Popova concerning decision-making based on the principles of sustainability for providing the profitable business activity (pp. 41-49). It is complemented by an article by Sergey Kravchenko “Scientific and educational complex of the economy as a basis for sustainable development” (pp. 50-60).

In subsequent chapters, Mariya Khmelyarchuk discusses energy efficiency in the context of countercyclical regulation at the global and national levels (pp. 61-78), and Sergii Ivanov, Vasyl Perebnyynis, Valerii Havrysh, and Yuliya Perebyynis present low-carbon economy: modern view on energy concept of Serhiy Podolynsky (pp. 79-90). In turn, Dmitry Lazarenko discusses the economic approach to global energy trends (pp. 91-99). Subsequently, Nataliya Dalevska gives characteristics of the institutional determinants of global economic development (pp. 100-111), and Oleksandr Melnychenko in his chapter “E-money payments in sustainable tourism development” presents the legal and financial regulations in tourism (pp. 112-125).

The role of the Shared Service Centres is analyzed by Grzegorz Kinelski (pp. 126-136). Energy security instruments are discussed by Wojciech Drozdż, Piotr Głowski, Marcin Pawlicki, and Andrzej Midera (pp. 137-146). Interesting analyses are presented by Viktor Kovalov, Sergii Burlutskiy, and Svetlana Burlutska in “The ‘resources curse’ phenomenon in context of socio-economic transformation of Ukrainian economy” (pp. 147-155).

Usually, when we analyze the state of relations between Poland - Ukraine first come the issues of international policy, security, history of our mutual relations in the twentieth century. Today the most important in Polish and Ukrainian cooperation as emphasized by writers is not happening in politics. It happens at the level of the Small and medium business and at the level of the whole society. More than a million Ukrainians in Poland increase to the extreme rate of intellectual exchange, and to create a climate for bilateral relations. This
exchange is much more important than five or ten political declarations. Overall it is a very interesting monograph requesting to do a lot in economic discourse between Polish - Ukrainian people. It deeply refers to the Economic Forum Poland - Ukraine of 26 November 2015 held in Kiev and comprehensive free trade area member EU - Ukraine from January 2016.

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