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EPISTEMOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' ECONOMIC DECISIONS MAKING: EVALUATION PROBLEMS AND HEURISTIC PERSPECTIVES

ABSTRACT

The article considers the possibilities of epistemic assessment for forecasting and operative analysis of the situation of economic decisions within the framework of economic policy implementation. The epistemic provision of public economic decisions as a set of approaches to obtaining reliable scientific and expert knowledge about economic policy and its consequences is studied. In this context, rethinking the epistemic foundations of managerial thinking makes it possible to identify new horizons and competitive advantages for international economic integration and global economic development. The peculiarities of epistemic examination of economic alternatives as a basis for individual and collective actions of economic entities are established. The specifics of the epistemic examination of economic decisions of public authorities, which is carried out on the basis of economic efficiency, are revealed. The significance of the analysis of economic risks on the basis of the synergetic paradigm as a factor of going beyond the «trap of linearity» and consideration of alternatives arising from the hypothetical continuation of the existing situation is revealed. The cognitive abilities of economic decision-makers provide a high level of realism in the perception of the existing situation. It is substantiated that there is a need to turn to broader generalizations, in particular the postmodern direction for a more accurate interpretation of biological considerations. The possibilities of avoiding the dictates of one-syllable and trivial interpretations should be identified and should be based on the selection of alternatives within the framework of the complex application of epistemic expertise. It is revealed that the main motive for the search for alternatives to epistemic justification by the subjects of economic decisions is to avoid losses during the wrong economic decision. The conditions of the absence of epistemic legitimacy of economic policy and the situation of loss of political stability are revealed. It has been suggested that the demands of political freedom are nevertheless determined by the consequences of the dissemination of specialized economic knowledge. It is established that the revision of the epistemic principles of public economic decisions increases their innovative and prognostic potential and forms adaptability and critical perception of reality.

Keywords: economic decision making, economic policy, economic epistemism, knowledge economy, information society, economic alternatives

JEL Classification: B15, H11, P47, Y8

INTRODUCTION

The knowledge economy foundations formation around the world is a powerful reference point for the innovative restructuring of all business processes and models of economic development. In this situation, the applied approaches to economic management used by contemporary public institutions need to be corrected. The ability to implement powerful innovation projects requires economic decision-making centers to have a significant capacity for forecasting, operational analysis of the situation and finding adequate responses to crisis challenges.

In transformational economic conditions, public management decisions require dual competence: the ability to evaluate and the ability to present these decisions to the public, qualified experts, and domestic and foreign investors.

In such a situation, the epistemic provision of public economic decisions becomes relevant. It concerns approaches to gaining credible scientific and expert knowledge of economic policy and its implications. Classical gnosiology uses linear ways of economic reality comprehension, which does not allow us to fully see the future economic processes' trajectories. The search for alternative approaches to the epistemic justification of the knowledge economy allows finding new methods of forecasting the results of venture economic and political projects, to find ways for quality economic alternatives selection and innovative economic policy development. Rethinking the epistemic foundations of managerial thinking makes it possible to identify new horizons and competitive advantages for international economic integration and global economic development.

Choosing the right epistemic strategy provides an opportunity to avoid spending resources on unpromising activities and projects. Expanding the epistemic potential of economic decisions of public authorities makes it more flexible and adapted to multitasking in a rapidly changing economic environment. The epistemic potential of public power makes it possible to link management procedures with the potential of the information-cyber revolution and artificial intelligence.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Interdisciplinary approaches to predicting the consequences of economic decisions are an important aspect of research, expert consulting and academic research components of economic management. Discussions on the application of the potential of epistemology in the subject field of economic relations have been going on since the 1970s. However, modern scientists focus not only on the tried and tested but also on the promising properties of epistemology as a factor in the adaptation of decision-making centers to the specifics of the knowledge economy. In particular, the problem was studied by Ukrainian researchers V. Kutsenko, who paid attention to Economics as living knowledge [1], also N.Rak revealed the essence and factors of knowledge management in knowledge economy [2], H.Us, M.Us, A.Karpenko considered peculiarities of declarative knowledge's management in the educational process [3]. Among foreign scholars, P. Sagal substantiated the disciplinary meaning of the concept of «epistemology of economics [4], D. Kahneman and A. Tversky closely analyzed decision under risk and its Prospect Theory [5], R. O'Donnell reflects on the interdisciplinary interaction of epistemology and economics [6], economic researcher R. Kant presents a realistic critique of unification. Economics and Epistemology [7], W. Hands, considers the relationship between basic socio-economic principles and the foundations of philosophical research thinking. In particular, he explored the relationship between social epistemology and the invisible hand of the market, based on an analysis of Kitcher's work on the development of science. The researcher also establishes the philosophical significance of the principle of «buyer warning» («caveat emptor») as one of the semantic elements of the modern economics and philosophy of science research areas intersection [8], R. Byrne revealed mental models and counterfactual thoughts about what might have been [10]. In addition, T. Duppe and H. Maas invite to a discussion on the historical epistemology of economics [11], B. Galli proposes the comparison of methods of how economic decisions are made in public vs. private sectors [12]. At the same time, the peculiarities of economic decision-making by public authorities require the identification of epistemological guidelines and require the assessment and identification of heuristic elements.

The economic actors' ability to choose the proper alternatives is based on considerations of profit, which are formed on the basis of a vision of a prospective economic future. The epistemic examination of the economic alternatives requires the establishment of individual and collective action grounds. In contemporary conditions, it is important to reconcile the interests of economic players and their ability to reach a consensus. As Italian scholars, F. Mengarelli, L. Moretti, V. Faralla, P. Vindras, A. Sirigu argued «a loss of efficiency arises when the agent, whose action is not observable, deviates from principal's interests generating the so-called agency costs. This efficiency loss may be reduced by using suitable mechanisms aimed at lining up the interests of the two parties and reaching an equilibrium between the principal and the agent, thus limiting the opportunistic behavior of the agent. In moral hazard models, where typically the principal and agent are respectively risk neutral and risk averse, reducing the agent's risk aversion may be possible by means of an incentive scheme enabling to achieve an equilibrium and assuring that the behavior of the agent conforms to the principal's preference, i.e. risk neutral» [13]. This indicates the need to reconsider the epistemic guidelines of thinking of economic decision-makers.

Public authorities' economic decisions are based on significant requirements of the situation. They concern not only market conditions and changes in the market situation, but also security, preservation and stability and institutional capacity

considerations. Hence the epistemic significance of the economic decisions is based on multiparadigmatic principles. According to F. Mengarelli, L. Moretti, V. Faralla, P. Vindras, A. Sirigu «the cost of the incentive will be higher the more the agent is risk averse. However, our paradigm presents some substantial differences from the situations addressed in a typical principal-agent problem. Indeed, our participants were completely blind relative to the other's risk preferences and did not receive any feedback or incentive, so that the choices of the decision-maker could not be influenced by the principal-agent contract» [13]. Thus, interest conflicts can be avoided by considering the epistemic benchmark of impartiality and impartiality.

Epistemic examination of public authorities' economic decisions is often carried out on the basis of economic efficiency. At the same time, the main epistemological paradigms offer different understandings and value preconditions for achieving effectiveness. From the point of view of the evolutionary paradigm, economic efficiency is the result of critical discussion and falsification of hypothetical statements. According to S. Lynn, J. Wormwood, L. Barrett «the types of decisions posed within the economic framework can be quite similar to problems faced by decision-makers outside the laboratory, e.g., maximizing returns on investments, tradeoffs made when buying different car models. Nonetheless, experimental tests of how these decisions are made typically do not implement perceptual uncertainty, which is the major focus of the signal's framework. For example, investment decisions posed in written vignettes delineate explicit and distinctive options, which may have more or less variable payoffs (e.g., in terms of money earned, lives saved)» [13]. Therefore, the epistemic evaluation of the solution should take into account the prospect of experimental testing and verification of empirical data.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to identify epistemological guidelines and evaluate the heuristic elements of public authorities' decision-making processes of economic decisions.

METHODS

The article uses general scientific and professional methods of economic research. In particular, system analysis is used to identify stable trends in the application of epistemic paradigms for economic decision-making. The structural-functional approach is used to find out the results of the epistemic evaluation of economic decisions. The institutional approach is aimed at establishing the importance of epistemic paradigms for the activity of specific institutions of public power in the processes of economic decision-making. Procedures of logical analysis and synthesis are aimed at generalizing theoretical positions and empirical manifestations of epistemic justification of economic decisions.

RESULTS

The economic decisions' epistemic justification at the present stage comes by identifying the most effective behavior in conditions of uncertainty. If we analyze economic risks on the basis of a synergetic paradigm, we can go beyond the «trap of linearity» and not consider alternatives that arise from the hypothetical continuation of the existing situation. As S. Lynn, J. Wormwood, L. Barrett state, «variability in the decision environment can be characterized at different levels of the organization, e.g., the perceptual uncertainty (signal-borne risk) and outcome variability (economic risk) emphasized here, in addition to the variability in cue validity across channels described above. The functional consequences of simultaneous variability at different levels of description (e.g., for behavior, neural implementation, and cognitive impairments) are unknown. Our integration of the signals and economic frameworks can be viewed as an attempt to integrate variability of outcome values and variability of perceptual signals within a cue/channel» [14]. This means that the synergetic guideline of the economic decision is the suddenness of changes and the need to plan compensatory measures.

The choice of the appropriate paradigm for the epistemic evaluation of economic decisions may depend on the collective or individual method of decision-making. This mechanism can be represented in the following Table 1.

Cognitive abilities of economic decision-makers provide a high level of existing situation's perception realism. In this case, the standard options for economic behavior can be chosen outside the consciousness on the basis of reasoning skills and behavioral habits. Instead, abstract conceptual models involve the full range of epistemological paradigms. As X. Cai, C. Padoa-Schioppa, point out «the spatio-temporal dissociation between the offers and the presentation of action targets was crucial because it ensured that the neural activity encoding the choice outcome did not reflect a computation taking place in actions space. In the present experiments, we sought to undertake a similar approach while manipulating the

action costs» [17]. Thus, the cognitive abilities of public actors "overlap" with the epistemic priorities of assessing the economic situation.

Table 1. Institutions of public power and promising epistemic paradigms in economic decision-making processes. (Source: developed by the authors, see [15], [16])

| Epistemic paradigm | Institute of Public Power | Type of decision making | Implications for economic policy |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Evolutionary-critical | parliament | Open, collegial | High degree of approbation and validity |
| Postmodern | Government Coalition | Closed, Corporate | Adaptability to risks |
| Liberal | Ministry of Economy, Finance | Closed, corporate | Resistance to political criticism |
| Synergetic | Parliament | Open, collegial | Strategic nature |
| Communicative and pragmatic | City Mayor, local (regional) assembly | Open, collegial | High dynamism, consensus character |

The economic decision-making processes' «vulgar biologization» leads to significant simplifications in the consideration of causal links between the perception of reality and nervous activity. Modern ideas about the cognitive process of state institutions' economic decision-making tend to the stimulus-reactive scheme. At the same time, there is a need to turn to broader generalizations, in particular the postmodern trend, for a more accurate interpretation of biological considerations. According to X. Cai, C. Padoa-Schioppa, «hence, the observation that offers value cells integrate juice type, juice quantity, and action costs is in line with established concepts. As for chosen value cells, we found evidence for full integration in late but not in early time windows. In general, the role played by these neurons in the decision process remains unclear» [17]. Therefore, it is likely that the economic decision must be made "at the highest point" of cognitive ability.

Conditions for the effectiveness of epistemic evaluation of economic decisions at the level of public authority are formed depending on the type of economic decision, the needs of public authorities, the challenges of the knowledge economy, and the probability of obtaining new economic knowledge.

Table 2. The application of economic decisions results epistemic evaluation. (Source: developed by the authors, see [16], [18])

| Type of decision | Needs of public authorities | Challenges of the knowledge economy | The probability of new economic knowledge obtaining |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Government's economic strategy | Scientific justification | Market volatility | High |
| Implementation of an innovative project | Risk evaluation | Technological incompetence, resource failure | Low |
| Increase/decrease in taxation | Outlook Forecasting | Change in socio-economic development priorities | Low |
| Joining international economic cooperation organizations | Risk evaluation | Low competitiveness | High |

The possibility of avoiding the dictates of one-syllable and trivial interpretations should be based on the selection of alternatives within the complex application of epistemic expertise. Its stages are the approbation of existing epistemological paradigms in each subject field of economic decision-making. At the same time management culture plays a decisive role in this process. Ł. Sułkowski indicated that «values, norms and models in organizational culture are inherently intersubjective or subjective and arise in processes of communication and negotiation of meanings, which resemble temporary consensuses» [19]. Hence, the communicative epistemic paradigm focuses on the processes of multilateral reasoned discussion of economic decisions.

Epistemic guidelines for economic decisions become especially important in a situation of economic risk. The main motive for the search for alternatives to epistemic justification by the subjects of economic decisions is to avoid losses as a result of the wrong economic decision. According to polish authors M. Adamkovič and M. Martončík, «behavioral economics offers several alternative forms of economic decision-making assessments, extending to the perspective of psychological research. For the purpose of this review, we focus on three pertinent aspects: (1) time-discounting; (2) risk-taking for potential reward; and (3) risk-taking with potential loss. In order to best assess the economic dimension of these aspects, it appears necessary to take individuals' financial literacy into consideration. Controlling for financial literacy allows us to determine if economic preferences are either (1) a consequence of a cognitive mechanism of the effect of poverty, or (2) a consequence of financial literacy and the ability to utilize mathematical abilities during fundamental economic events» [20]. In this situation, the postmodern epistemic guidelines of "elimination of authority" and "equality of narratives" avoid standard and trivial decisions that could lead to financial losses.

The way to optimize the selecting practices of the original and optimal economic alternatives in decision-making lies through the search for epistemic legitimacy options. In the absence of epistemic legitimacy of economic policy, there is a situation of loss of political stability. Thus, the issue of epistemic justification of economic decisions of public authorities goes far beyond narrow disciplinary restrictions. As C. Thomas pointed «the deficiencies in panels' reasoning have been exacerbated by their refusal to seek information and advice from independent economic experts. This approach is neither necessary nor productive. It undermines the epistemic legitimacy of individual panel reports and the political legitimacy of the dispute settlement system more generally» [21]. Epistemic legitimacy means the consistency of public authorities' judgments about economic policy with the dominant ways of economic knowledge acquiring.

The interdisciplinary nature of the economic decisions' epistemological examination calls for approbation programs of economic capacity and competitiveness active search based on the elucidation of the multifactorial economic development impact. As finish, researcher Uskali Mäki rightly argued «a spectator raises an innocent question: is economics itself strong and beautiful enough to offer such alleviating services? In order to examine the emerging issue of disciplinary credibility, we need to look at economics itself more closely, and we need to address traditional issues in the philosophy of science as well as less traditional issues of reflexivity» [22]. This confirms the need to focus on the communicative significance of ideas embedded in economic decisions.

The freedom of economic decision-making foundations requires the articulation of different players' interests and priorities, regardless of their formal status. Economic policy for the public sphere is the subject of unlimited and reasoned discussions. Therefore, epistemological liberalism is one of the leading conditions for the effectiveness of the economic policy. According to I. Cerovac «since the relevant knowledge needed for political decision-making is not integrated and cannot be held by a small group of people, but is instead widely dispersed among the population in small, often inconsistent parts, we need to find proper terms of political association (but also a decision-making procedure) that will allow us to harness this knowledge and use it to make good political decisions and to achieve good political, economic and epistemic results. There are two key reasons why a small group of people (e.g. central planners) cannot make use of this dispersed knowledge: (i) economic knowledge is subjective in nature, making it impossible for any individual to have all the relevant knowledge, and (ii) we live in complex societies, where our future actions (but also our beliefs on what is an appropriate future action) depend on actions of unseen and unknown others, who are also members of our society» [23, p.85]. The liberal epistemic guideline of "public reason" makes decision-making encouraging both open and internal dialogue with potential stakeholders of economic decision-making.

The requirements of political freedom in the public authorities' economic decisions at the present stage create the conditions for offering many new alternatives that are unconventional in nature. However, they are still determined by the consequences of the spread of specialized economic knowledge. In this regard, different epistemic traditions can be tested within one economic decision-making procedure. As I. Cerovac states «the subjective nature of economic knowledge leads Hayek to conclude that we need terms of political association that can accommodate the wide dispersal of economic knowledge, its temporary nature as well as its nontransferability among individuals. All forms of economic epistocracy, the rule of those who are considered experts in economics (e.g. central planners), will Similar ideas are held by Fabienne Peter, who takes a more egalitarian and procedure-oriented approach by using the recent discussions on peer disagreement to account for the wide dispersion of knowledge within a community not be able to accommodate the three above-mentioned circumstances of economic knowledge. We should therefore look for other models of a political association, those that promote extensive economic and political liberties, together with democratic decision-making procedures» [23, p. 87]. Liberal epistemicity focuses on the maximum consideration of not only economic but also political interests in decision-making processes by public authorities.

Transforming economic decisions epistemic evaluation into an effective technology for economic policy development requires compliance with the main stages shown in the following Figure 1.

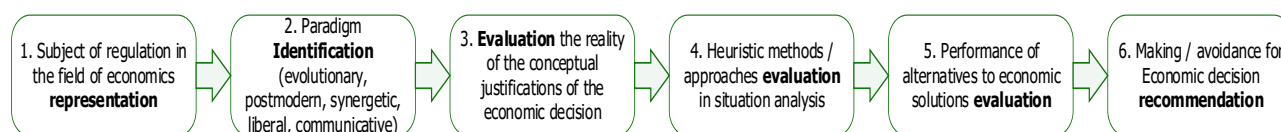


Figure 1. Stages of economic decision-making epistemic evaluation.

Gender, racial and ethnic features of economic decision-making at the present stage form a set of epistemic guidelines that determine the decision-making subject's or institution's worldview. These features can be both a limiting and a stimulating factor to justify the effectiveness of the chosen economic strategy. An example is a feminist epistemology. Z.

Lapniewska defends the right opinion that feminist economics broadly refers to the application of a feminist lens to both the discipline and subject of economics. It is explicitly interdisciplinary, and encompasses debates about the narrow range of mainstream economic methods and researched areas, to questioning how economics values the reproductive sector, to examinations of economic epistemology and methodology [24]. Gender epistemology poses a number of challenges for the expanded consideration of economic alternatives based on considerations of gender equality.

A valuable thought experiment, grounded on epistemicity and tradition focused on gender cognitive characteristics may have wider implications, than simply making economic decisions in favor of specific gender groups. Gender, ethnic, religious, socio-demographic and age epistemological limitations become the foundation for the specific economic interests aggregation, which should be reflected in state economic policy. As Z. Lapniewska plausibly argues, «in order to advocate for social change and challenge the assumptions of mainstream economics, feminist economists must effectively communicate with a wider audience, including politicians, using language and arguments tailored to convince those who wield influence over social change» [24, p. 117].

Thus, the economic decisions' epistemological examination includes not only a «reckoning» of paradigmatic justifications' list but also the perception of the existing public opinion components on a particular aspect of economic activity and its prospects for socio-economic transformation. Its epistemic openness makes it possible to form the preconditions for an impartial and comprehensive discussion of the complex economic problems of crisis resolution and risk avoidance or prevention.

DISCUSSION

Thus, the results of the study make it possible to assert that the epistemic assessment of public authority decisions goes beyond the usual ideas about the behavior of economic actors and judgments about the effectiveness of economic strategies. Unlike the position of S. Lynn, J. Wormwood, L. Barrett, we believe that the types of decisions in the economic sphere can be supplemented on the basis of the types of epistemic paradigms. In particular, we are talking about an evolutionary-critical type of decisions, which involves a gradual discussion of competent experts. It is also possible to talk about the postmodern type of economic decisions, which appears as a result of the chaotic and unpredictable behavior of governmental and non-governmental economic policy actors.

The study revealed the legitimacy of a synergistic type of economic solutions, which can combine different conceptual views and a new vision of the system of economic relations and its integration with surrounding areas. The identification of a communicative-pragmatic type of economic decision remains under question since discourse and communicative action are a type of social behavior. It is not fully localized in the economic environment. We must also emphasize the need to revise the stimulus-reaction scheme of economic decisions, which was proposed by X. Cai, C. Padoa-Schioppa. As evidenced by the priorities of modern public power, it is necessary to respond not only to external challenges but also to predict the development of economic events within the framework of certain epistemic coordinate systems. It is necessary to express support for Thomas' position regarding the Interdisciplinary approach to ensure the epistemic legitimacy of economic decisions. But it should be taken into account that epistemic legitimacy within one discipline may not be equal to epistemic legitimacy in another. Establishing universal interdisciplinary epistemic legitimacy (or non-contradiction) requires additional research and expert evaluation of the concept of economic truth. The scheme of epistemic assessment of economic decisions proposed in the article provides a certain algorithm for using existing paradigmatic approaches. But at the same time, one should take into account the inertia of individual representatives of public authorities and individual management institutions. It is also necessary to take into account the general conservatism of the expert environment, the non-publicity of certain economic and management processes, and the presence of uncertainty in the initial data. The specified challenges are multiplied due to gender, racial, ethnic and social prejudices, which Z. Lapniewska rightly notes. Within the framework of outlining a number of proposals for the algorithmization of the epistemic evaluation of economic decisions, it is necessary to pay attention to the need for innovative approaches to the processing of economic data.

First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the formation of an epistemic consensus regarding big data technology. The digital economy gives rise to overly optimistic ideas about the reevaluation of the concepts of ownership, economic efficiency, profitability, etc. Hence, it is necessary to form the use of adequate tools for the evaluation of innovations and multiplication of successful cases of digitization of traditional economic solutions.

Thus, the epistemic foundations of economic decision-making are formed on the basis of two groups of factors. In particular, it is about dependence on the economic situation and market needs. In addition, the institutional capacity of subjects or decision-making centers is relevant. The public authorities, forming economic policy, must be aware not only of changes in the nature of modern economic relations but also of important social needs in society. Ignoring them can cause a

socioeconomic crisis. Epistemic analysis of economic decisions provides an understanding of the results of economic policy at the macro level. Therefore, the choice of a specific epistemic paradigm determines a special vector of economic thinking. This means choosing certain means of regulation, for example, populist or, on the contrary, monetarist. It also means waiting for certain parameters of economic development, in particular in certain industries. The perspective of epistemic evaluations of economic decisions for modern economic research consists in defining the subject of research and choosing an adequate methodology. It is appropriate to test specific epistemic approaches on real cases of economic decisions. On the part of the public authorities as a whole, the epistemic analysis of economic decisions aims to avoid unnecessary expenditure of resources, as well as to prevent irrational and unprepared actions. At the same time, the epistemic foundations of economic decisions require a significant institutional capacity of public governance institutions. This concerns, first of all, the ability of personnel management to solve strategic economic problems.

The epistemic foundations of economic decisions have a broader meaning than just the theoretical foundations of public governance. They include the value positions of subjects of governance, the goals and means of specific institutions of governance, the status of the subject of education, etc. The epistemic analysis includes not only establishing the consequences of economic decisions but also articulating the needs and tasks of specific sectors of the economy and industries. Epistemic analysis of investment decisions determines the expediency of implementing large-scale projects. In particular, it is about re-evaluating the expediency of infrastructural objects through forecasting changes in the economic situation. An example is the development of transport routes in accordance with the linear logic of the development of certain territories. Instead, from the point of view of a synergistic epistemic position, the emergence of alternative ways of energy and new transport systems can "remove" the task of developing traditional infrastructure. In the same way, faulty planning can be the result of erroneous forecasting of global development. In this case, the productivity of the national economy will be significantly lower. The awareness and level of awareness of public administration subjects in economic processes require their cooperation with expert institutions and research organizations. The specificity of the knowledge economy requires a flexible approach to the use of values, property and capital. On the basis of epistemic examination of economic policy, modern states can find new opportunities to increase competitiveness. At the same time, the challenges of the knowledge economy are the need to assess the value of new messages and their importance for further development. Broad epistemic erudition allows modern scientists, politicians, and mass media to identify the most significant trends in economic development.

The significance of epistemic paradigms for predicting the results of economic decisions lies in the application of elements of prediction under conditions of uncertainty. In particular, the rational-critical paradigm requires the presentation of all available alternatives to an economic decision, regardless of the status of the subject of economic proposals. This method ensures impartiality and neutrality in decision-making. The postmodern paradigm allows us to see the non-obvious trajectory of economic behavior in conditions of chaotic and unstructured development. It also provides opportunities to analyze risks and hidden challenges. The liberal epistemic paradigm emphasizes the normative freedom of action of economic subjects, which may significantly contradict the priorities of public authorities. At the same time, there is a need for contact and interaction with similar participants in economic relations. The communicative-discursive paradigm takes into account the communication effect of economic decisions, that is, it expects "feedback" on the results of the measures taken. Therefore, the application of epistemic evaluation of economic decisions requires a comprehensive approach and mastery of available tools. Epistemic analysis of economic decisions provides a "correct" selection of alternatives from the standpoint of the economy of knowledge. The expediency of decision-making goes through the procedures of discussion and approval long before the moment of investment of capital and expenditure of resources. At the same time, the potential of epistemic analysis of economic decisions at the local level needs clarification. Also of interest is the problem of competition and epistemic support of economic decisions by various competing groups as carriers of alternative economic knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the optimal epistemological traditions and paradigms that allow increasing the horizon of predictability for economic decision-making centers are evolutionary-critical epistemology, liberal paradigm, postmodern paradigm and communicative-pragmatic paradigm. Going beyond the boundaries of classical cognition, economic decision-making centers work with new arrays of knowledge, affirming the interdisciplinary nature of expert support of economic policy. The ability to provide procedures for rational-critical discussions and provide prospects for solutions that have passed the filters of conceptual falsification allows you to hope with a high probability to achieve the goals of economic policy.

The ability to assess the prospects of the global economy within the perspective of postmodern cognition, i.e. recession from «progressist» models of thinking allows to build economic activity, considering the instability scenario and reviewing various signs of economic development on an equal basis. Synergetic approaches to epistemic features of decision-making

form nonlinear thinking and analysis of the system in its interaction with the changing environment. Communicative-pragmatic гносеологія reveals a dialogic potential of intersubjective interaction between economic actors, which allows coordinating actions on the basis of consensus and guidelines of discourse ethics. Also, communicative epistemicity allows treating with respect and due attention to all available expert opinions, which are rational in nature and duly substantiated.

Thus, the revision of the epistemic principles of public economic decisions increases their innovative and predictive potential, and forms adaptability and critical perception of reality. This reveals the prospects of a new expert-consulting model of economic policy.

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ЕПІСТЕМОЛОГІЧНІ ОРІЄНТИРИ ПРИЙНЯТТЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ РІШЕНЬ ОРГАНАМИ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ВЛАДИ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ОЦІНКИ ТА ЕВРИСТИЧНІ ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

У статті розглядаються можливості епістемічної оцінки для прогнозування, оперативного аналізу ситуації ухвалення економічних рішень у рамках реалізації економічної політики. Досліджено епістемічне забезпечення публічних економічних рішень як сукупність підходів до отримання достовірних науково-експертних знань про економічну політику та її наслідки. У цьому контексті переосмислення епістемічних основ управлінського мислення дає змогу визначити нові горизонти та конкурентні переваги для міжнародної економічної інтеграції та глобального економічного розвитку. Установлено особливості епістемічного дослідження економічних альтернатив як основи індивідуальних і колективних дій суб'єктів господарювання. Розкрито специфіку епістемічної експертизи економічних рішень інститутів публічної влади, яка здійснюється на основі економічної ефективності. Виявлено значення аналізу економічних ризиків на основі синергетичної парадигми як чинника виходу за межі «пастки лінійності» та розгляду альтернатив, що виникають із гіпотетичного продовження існуючої ситуації. Когнітивні здібності осіб, які ухвалюють економічні рішення, забезпечують високий рівень реалізму в сприйнятті існуючої ситуації. Обґрунтовано необхідність звернення до ширших узагальнень, зокрема постмодерністського напрямку, для точнішої інтерпретації біологічних міркувань. Можливості уникнення диктату односкладових і тривіальних інтерпретацій мають бути ідентифіковані та повинні базуватися на виборі альтернатив у рамках комплексного застосування епістемологічної експертизи. Виявлено, що основними мотивами пошуку суб'єктами економічного рішення альтернатив епістемічного обґрунтування є уникнення втрат під час ухвалення неправильного економічного рішення. Виявлено умови відсутності епістемічної легітимності економічної політики, ситуацію втрати політичної стабільності. Висловлювалося припущення, що вимоги політичної свободи все ж визначаються наслідками поширення спеціальних економічних знань. Установлено, що перегляд епістемічних засад суспільних економічних рішень підвищує їхній інноваційно-прогностичний потенціал, формує адаптивність і критичне сприйняття дійсності.

Ключові слова: прийняття економічних рішень, економічна політика, економічний епістемізм, економіка знань, інформаційне суспільство, економічні альтернативи

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