

SUMMARIES

ESHCHENKO P. S. "About innovations and strategic priorities in the way of the union of the "invisible" and "visible" hands" — The results of socio-economic reforms in Ukraine in the post-Soviet period are presented. During the analysis of the model of market, which is introduced in the country, the conclusion is made about its inadequacy to challenges of the present time. This hampers the driving mechanisms of the national economy, paralyzes its development, reproduces the socio-economic inequality, and leads to the unavoidable break-up.

The connection of the modern economic crisis with the crisis of the neoliberal mainstream of the economic science is revealed, and the necessity of new economic approaches with regard for national-specific and world-wide progressive tendencies is substantiated.

A new theory involving the real evaluation of a state of the national economy in our country will allow one to develop a scientifically grounded policy, which will overcome the wrong myths about the exceptional efficiency of private property and market and will join the "invisible" and "visible" hands — market and state — for the construction of a new economic system.

The necessity of a scientific substantiation of the long-term strategic development of Ukraine is proved. In it, two groups of elements must be conserved and developed. The first must include the specific elements, which are characteristic of our past and are progressive for the future steps of the civilizational development. The second group will be composed of elements, which are characteristic of the world civilization and have positively manifested themselves in developed countries.

The most important attribute of a qualitatively different socio-economic system should become the stimulation of the scientific-technical progress of a person him/herself and him/her qualified creative work.

BULKIN I. O. "When a complication is not justified" — The positions of the article by O.G. Melnyk "A two-level model of financing of the development of high technologies in Ukraine" are analyzed. His insufficient knowledge of the rules of application of current account formats and forms of the state statistical reporting, which has led to the mixing of several independent economic classifications, is indicated. The eclectic character of his approach is also revealed in the artificial contraposition of the industrial and innovative models of development, i.e., the industrial development through the introduction of innovations turns out impossible. While considering the innovative and scientific-technical activities, O.G. Melnyk has focused, respectively, on the industry on the whole and on the separate sector of high technologies. But, due to the nonidentity of these objects, their comparison is improper. His thesis as for the identity of the model of the distribution of financing of the innovative activity and R&D works is also questionable: they correspond to quite different systems of records. O.G. Melnyk committed a simplified application of the method of correlative regressive analysis to the determination of key objects of the managerial control. As a result, he made a paradoxical conclusion that it is expedient to exclude the financing of the innovative activity in the industry from the system of financing as an inefficient means for the development of new technologies, i.e., new technologies should be developed in the unknown noninnovative way. The thesis about the functional connection of a level of the innovative activity in the sector of high technologies and the "scientific-technical activity of the sector of education and science" is also disputable. The sector of high technologies is always a part of the system (in the innovative and any other aspects). However, in the article, the volume of financing of the innovative activity in the high-tech sector in 2012–2013 exceeded the total expenditures, i.e., a part turned out to be larger than the whole. O.G. Melnyk made no recalculation of the data into the invariable prices, which made it impossible to reveal the real tendencies in the financing. It is hard to agree also with the categorical assertion that the two-level system is relevant for all systems of financing of the development of new technologies in any innovative systems.

IL'NYTS'KYY D. O. "The scientific educational infrastructure as a determinant of the global competitive leadership" — The modern scientific periodic editions contain few arguments concerning the high role of a scientific-educational infrastructure (SEI) in the global knowledge economy. The main theoretical approaches to scientific, technological, and innovation policies as tools use the development of the infrastructure. According to the position of the World bank, the education, innovation system, and information-communication infrastructure are considered to be the basic components of the knowledge economy. The virtual and physical infrastructures are referred to the key components of the intellectual capital. The research universities and the university-industry collaboration (UIC) affect the economic development, since they implement a wide range of functions, by taking various forms. The role of the government consists mainly in the motivation of their improvement. The complementarity of academic researches and the usage of their results in the industry is the main driving factor in the intensification of UIC. The developed countries recognize the important role of SEI in the support of the efficiency of a critical infrastructure.

The paper addresses the criticality of a scientific-educational infrastructure in the ensuring of a global competitive leadership of countries on the basis of the correlative analysis and the construction of the competitive market maps by qualitative indicators, which are used by the World economic forum in the calculation of the Global competitiveness index. It is found that the infrastructure belongs to those factors,

which are most closely related to the GDP per capita. The construction of the maps of the world scientific-educational market by the example of UIC demonstrated the leading positions of developed countries and the weak position of Ukraine. The solution of the problem of the development of a scientific-educational infrastructure should be based on the axiom of long-term duration and continuity of the very process of development, as well as the action of a high-quality scientific-educational infrastructure. Ukraine should realize the defining role of science and education for the transition to the innovative stage of development.

SHABLYSTA L. M. “The trends of concentration of the equity capital and the mechanisms of its growth in the real sector of Ukraine’s economy” – The dynamics and the structure of an equity capital are studied, and the promising forms of concentration and the mechanisms of increasing of the equity capital of enterprises of the real sector of Ukraine’s economy are determined. It is shown that the volume of the equity capital increased almost twice for 2007–2013, but it sharply decreased in 2014 (as compared with the previous year). It is found that the changes of the volume of the equity capital occurred mainly at the expense of the invested capital (statute and extra).

It is emphasized that the minimum size of an equity capital, which is established by the Law of Ukraine “On the joint stock companies”, is not connected with the size of enterprises, since it is underestimated for large enterprises and is overestimated for small and medium ones.

It is proposed to establish the normative of an extra capital at a level of 15% of the statute capital, which will restrict its use for the coverage of losses and will favor the direction of its part to the replenishment of the statute capital.

It is noted that, in the implementation of the investment activity at the expense of an increase of the invested capital, the investments have mainly the portfolio character. For a modernization of the material-technical production base, the most important financial resource is the accumulated capital (nondistributed income and reserve capital).

It is shown that the real sector economy of Ukraine is characterized by the low (less than the normative one) coefficient of concentration of the equity capital. To assess the degree of influence of the concentration of the equity capital on the financial backing of a structural modernization of the real sector of the economy, the coefficient of coverage (ratio of the equity capital to the fixed and nonmaterial assets) is used. During the analyzed period, the coefficient of coverage for economy’s real sector was more than 1, but had a tendency to decrease. The attention is paid to the fact that, in Ukraine, the possibility to increase the concentration of the equity capital due to the accumulation is limited, and the promising form of its concentration is the change of a distribution of already available functioning capitals by means of the enlargement (consolidation, centralization, integration, or merging).

The expediency to create vertically integrated structures is proved. For those structures, the main purpose of a strategic orientation of their activity is the innovative character of their functioning and development. It is concluded that, on the whole, the concentration of the equity capital in Ukraine is not accompanied by a structural modernization of the economy. To activate the processes of concentration of the equity capital and to increase their influence on the structural modernization of the real sector of Ukraine’s economy, the following mechanisms are proposed: the restructurization of the property of problematic (unprofitable and low-profitable) enterprises; subordinated debt; emission of medium-term corporate bonds for innovative projects; transfer of securities, which belong to enterprises, into the confidential management; application of a paper credit; introduction of new fast financial technologies of mobilization of financial resources.

CHEKHOV S. A., CHEKHOVA I. V. “Key trends on the market of rapeseed in Ukraine” – The analysis of indicators of the production of rapeseed for three last years on the domestic agrarian market in the context of natural climatic zones, regions, and categories of farms in Ukraine is presented. It is established that the dynamics, production rates, and productivity level of rapeseed in Ukraine and in the context of natural climatic zones are positive despite the annual reduction of sowing areas. The main tendencies of changes of the dynamics of production and consumption of rapeseed for 2011–2013 are determined. Three leaders among Ukraine’s regions specialized on the rapeseed growing are the Vinnytsya, Odesa, Khmel’nyts’kyi regions are the same, but the change of their positions has happened. The production of rapeseed is realized by agricultural enterprises by 98%, whereas the farms of the population give only 2%; respectively, the structure of the croppage is formed. The structure of the consumption of rapeseed in main directions and the rates of changes of these directions are presented. It is proved that rapeseed is exclusively an export culture, and the volume of its export has increased by 82% for the period under study. The price positions of rapeseed on the market of oil crops of Ukraine in the context of minimum, maximum, and weighted-mean prices are shown. The analysis indicates the oscillations of prices in the limits 3100–4900 hrv/t. It is established that the market price is the powerful motivating factor for increasing the production of rapeseed. It is concluded that the rapeseed market is promising for a short-term period due to the stable high price positions of marketable rapeseed, growth of the volumes of its processing on the internal market, and increase of the demand for the raw material in the biopower branch.

ULYTS'KYI O. A., SUHINA O. M., KROTYNOVA M. V. "Ecologization of the coal-mining: the development of managerial decisions on the basis of the "seven new tools" method" — The deficit of coal in Ukraine forces one to buy in on noncontrolled territories or to import from the SAR at the price of 68 dollar/ton (i.e., to pay the double price). The coal branch is very important for Ukraine. The load on the environment, which is created by the operation of mines on all stages of their functioning, is one of the most significant factors. It should be considered, while determining the directions of a further development of the national coal sector. Therefore, this scientific article is rather topical for Ukraine's economy. In the course of scientific studies, we have developed some methodological approaches to a modernization of the system of management of processes of ecologization of the coal-mining production on the way of a scientific substantiation of the necessity to apply the "seven new tools" method (firstly for the solution of this problem), which is a novelty.

Directly, the elements of an increment of the scientific knowledge consist in the following: the development of proposals as for the optimization of the management of processes of ecologization of the coal-mining production; development of a method of analysis of the hierarchies of factors affecting the Nature in the coal-mining regions; pairwise comparison of the factors of environmental risk for the Nature with the aid of the use of priority matrices; discovery of connections of side products of the coal-mining production with the environment with the aid of a diagram of connections; analysis of the levels of ecologo-geological threats and risks at the liquidation of coal-mining enterprises; development of an algorithm of evaluation of the environmental risks, which should be based on the comparative analysis of productive and environmental indicators of coal-mining enterprises; determination of local and environmental priorities among the factors of an environmental risk for the Nature and population's health (among them, the highest-risk factor is the contamination of atmospheric air); development of a method to avoid the ecologo-geological threats and risks in the zones, where coal mines affect the environment; determination of the priority of rehabilitation measures; etc.

The complex of innovative methods, positions, and recommendations, which have been developed by the authors and favor the minimization of a negative effect of the mining of coal on the environment, was introduced in the practice of Donbas' coal-mining enterprises. This will favor, in turn, their efficient functioning and the development of the science "economy of the use of mineral resources".

ROMANOVA T. V. "The historical process of formation of the structural policy of Ukraine" — The historical way of evolution of Ukraine's national economy has formed the contemporary structure of its economy. The analysis of the formation of a structural policy can help to reveal the peculiarities of its appearance and transformation for a subsequent improvement under modern conditions. As a structural policy, we mean a component of state's economic policy including the scientifically substantiated methods and measures of the optimum reconstruction of the economic system and the attainment of a balanced efficient proportion of its mutually connected elements with the purpose to ensure a positive dynamics of their development.

The main historical periods, in which the structure of Ukraine's economy was formed, are considered: as a part of the economic systems of foreign countries; during the First World war and revolutionary events; and in the composition of the USSR and at the initial stage of its formation after winning the sovereignty. Thus, the chronology of the construction of historical determinants of a structural policy corresponds to the most essential manifestations of the functioning of Ukraine's politico-economic medium. We have found the main elements of a gradation of the national economy structure on the basis of the comparative analysis of the collection of factors, which are caused such processes. We have determined the main structural changes in the economic system, which were realized under the influence of exogenic and endogenic factors changing the functioning of the system of the national economy.

The study of historical preconditions of the formation of a structural policy and factors determining a change in the national economy structure forms a retrospective idea of peculiarities of the essence of Ukraine's economic system. It is revealed not only as the ratio of elements of a structure of the economy, but also as the process of change on the level of its adaptation to the world economy.

KOVAL'CHUK T. T. "Poverty of the working population is the dramatic reality of Ukraine's present life" — The extremely sharp topical problem such as the chronic poverty of the working population is analyzed. The international community recognizes and respects only those public structures, where the manifestations of a marginalization of the society are absent, the aspiration for the self-affirmation and the civilizational development is demonstrated, and the population is able to protect the basic economic interests and national priorities. The constitutional requirement as for the transformation of Ukraine into a social state has not been realized, despite the available potential possibility. Conversely, the policy of "social nominalism", which generates the cynical exploitation of the able-bodied population and creates the preconditions of hereditary poverty, has been realized already traditionally. According to the objective laws of a market economy, namely the solvent mass demand is a defining "driver" for a real economy. Some measures concerning the introduction of methods and real mechanisms of enhancement of the solvent demand and the purchasing capacity of the working population into the reality are proposed. Only such correction of the economic policy will guarantee a real priority development of the national production, rather than a declarative one.