
S u m m a r i e s

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RUSSIAN POLICY AS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH RUSSIAN SPEAKING SCIENTISTS ABROAD

The article considers new measures by the Russian government to develop the ties with Russian speaking scientists working abroad. For the first time, the author analyzes unique data of the poll of foreign participants of state joint research programs and interviews of representative of the technological diaspora conducted by her in 2010–2011. The article shows that the main factors constraining the development are the organizational and economic conditions of research work in Russia. Based on the generalization of the empirical data, the author reveals That the Russian diaspora's expert potential stands high and can greatly contribute to the development of science and commercialization of Russia's technologies.

Key words: Russian speaking scientific diaspora, mobility of research personnel, international cooperation, prevention of scientific emigration.

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN THE INNOVATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE AND BELARUS

The article presents the main results of a comparative analysis of the institutional provision of the mechanisms of technology transfer in Ukraine and in Belarus as a basis for the revival of innovation processes and technological modernization with the use of the objects of intellectual property right.

The results of the above mentioned analysis conducted on the networks and centers of technology transfer in Ukraine makes it possible to conclude on the absence of a single comprehensive approach to their development. Simultaneous existence of different networks Supervised by different state authorities or institutions leads to the "erosion" of the available technological potential and inefficient use of funds.

Worthy of notice is the Belarus experience where the activities of all scientific and productive bodies is coordinated at the state level. Organization of the system of technology transfer allows the creation of proper conditions for promoting science intensive innovative products both to domestic and foreign markets, and provides necessary methodologies to assess the activities of each type of technology transfer centers.

Comparing the legal bases of Ukraine and Belarus regarding technology transfer reveals the necessity of its expansion, in particular, as to transfer and enforcement of property rights of the objects of intellectual property created at the expense of the state budget.

Key words: technology transfer, technology transfer networks, technology transfer centers, support of innovative activities, legal enforcement of intellectual property, comparison of the legal bases of Ukraine and Belarus.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF GROSS BUDGET EXPENDITURES ON UKRAINE'S RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

The article presents a chronological retrospective of the public sector in connection with the overall economic development on the example of several countries. The author reveals the reason of the aggravation of the institutional structure misbalance, in particular, the decrease of the real sector's share in GDP as a result of the negative impact of the government spending in Ukraine in 2005 – 2011. He analyzes the impact of the total value of government spending on the GDP dynamics in Ukraine (by means of econometric and parametric modeling), and determines the critical margin of the government spending (including net credits) beyond which the economic grows stops.

Key words: economic policy, government spending, institutional structure.

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ANTI-CYCLE POLICY IN THE COUNTRIES WITH A RAW-MATERIAL DEPENDENT ECONOMY

The research proves that for the countries with a raw-material dependent economy,) it is insufficient to use the traditional mechanism of anti-cycle fiscal policy, where the state performs the single function of borrower, But it is necessary to create sovereign reserve funds Whose main function is to accumulate and manage the funds appearing from the surplus during favorable conjuncture and cover the budget deficit during the conjuncture decline.

As Ukraine's economy suffers from the dynamics of raw material prices, the problem may be solved if the state collects all revenues from the natural rent and properly spend them during the crises. To prove the above mentioned statements, the author has used the most popular method to refine revenues from natural rent by comparing the profitability rates of the companies receiving the revenues from natural rent with the normative profitability.

Key words: countries with raw material dependent economy, economic cyclicity, anti-cycle policy, natural rent, budget deficit, sovereign funds

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LIBERALIZATION OF THE GREEK ECONOMY: SOCIO-INSTITUTIONAL CONSEQUENCES

The article presents the mental features of the Greek society affecting the development of the socio-institutional space of the economy. The author characterizes the factors conditioning the functioning of closed professional markets in Greece, and defines the socio-institutional transformations of the Greek society, which are developing due to the general European reforming of the fiscal space and liberalization of the Greek economy.

It is justified that, under the modern conditions, destruction of the patriarch sector as a source of innovative activities of the Greek society is going on, which is a consequence of the destructing of the deeply rooted dynasty business-tradition of the closed professional markets, development of a distorted competition environment and lower confidence. That is why a socio-institutional renewal is needed, which can be attained through efficient interaction with the states with a relative civilization profile. In this context, the author proves the decisive character of the cooperation between Russia, Ukraine and Greece for ensuring a civilization equilibrium and social renewal.

Key words: socio-institutional transformation, liberalization, closed professional markets, dynasty business-tradition

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URGENT PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEWLY INTEGRATED EU MEMBER COUNTRIES: LESSONS FOR UKRAINE

The article analyzes the urgent problems in the sphere of employment of the new EU Member Countries, which require solution in the context of Europe-2020 Strategy, and affect the indicators of their socio-economic development. The author characterizes the main problems in the sphere of employment in the newly integrated EU Member countries related to the weak integration of the labor markets in the "old" and "new" Member Countries, high general unemployment level and very high youth unemployment level, high employment in the informal sector, labor force ageing, Intensive labor migration etc.

Based on the analysis of the corresponding European experience, the article outlines the challenges to be taken into account in the course of the development of Ukraine's national long- and medium-term employment policy and defines the need of institutional expansion of the national labor market, which is the decisive condition of its convergence with the EU single labor market.

Key words: the EU, employment policy, unemployment, Eurointegration, economic convergence.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTION ACTIVITIES AND MARKET OF SELECTION PRODUCTS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE WORLD

The author analyzes the current situation in the sphere of selection activities and on the market of selection products in Ukraine and in the world, She outlines the main problems of Ukrainian selection in crop production and livestock breeding, and defines that the presence of certain achievements by the selection departments of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine has little effect on the general unsatisfactory condition of this country's selection and market of selection products.

The article provides an analysis of the international experience of the organization of selection activities and determines priorities for the strategies and action plans as to the genetic resources for food production and agricultural activities on the global level.

The author proposes various guidelines and measures to encourage the development of selection activities and market of selection products in Ukraine and justifies that Support of the development of selection activities in Ukraine should be made in a systemic way, with due account of the international experience, and include such aspects as scientific and educational activities, implementation of selection programs with the participation of agrarian producers and the development of the market of selection products.

Key words: selection activities, selection products market, selection development programs.

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EFFECT OF THE INTERFERENCE OF THE WAVES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ECONOMIC CONJUNCTURE IN UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

It is argued that acceleration of economic growth in Ukraine should not be closely associated with the formation, in the future, of a favorable economic conjuncture for export of the traditional domestic produce and maintaining its price competitiveness at the expense of the hryvnia devaluation. The above mentioned conclusion is supported by the results of the research on the interference effect, in 2000–2011, of foreign and domestic conjuncture waves on this country's domestic market. The consequences of their interaction appear to be contradictory. In particular, beginning with 2005, improved conjuncture for domestic exports caused increased aggregate demand on the domestic market. However, that encouraged domestic producers to expand imports, not the volumes of their own output, which led to macroeconomic disproportions in Ukraine's economy. The main of them were the increase in the negative trade balance, restriction of gross savings and investment activities in favor of the imports etc. And their tendency to increase speeds up the economy's movement towards another cyclical crisis. It is possible to alter that scenario in Ukraine through the development of a consistent state policy of the development of domestic market. Among its priorities, it is advisable to choose the following: import substitution, deepening the level of procession of the available natural resources, production of new items for the domestic market, and radical change of investment climate.

Key words: conjuncture, conjuncture wave, effect of the interference of conjuncture waves, domestic market, endogenous growth, priority guidelines of the national policy, import substitution, natural resources, new products, investment climate.

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IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONTENT AND RANKING OF THE THREATS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The author reveals the theoretical essence and modern sense of the social threats, and investigates the peculiarities of their reveal and identification for further development of the indicators of the threats to the system of social security. The theoretico-methodological basis of the research comprises the general scientific principles allowing for objective description and analysis based on critical comprehension of various sources, as well as general scientific research methods allowing for ranking and identification of the existing threats to the system of social security. The investigation's result is a demonstration of diversity and viability of the system of social security under the changing environment and existence of a great number of threats.

Key words: social threats, system of social security, systemic risks to the security, indicators of the threats to the system of social security.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF THE FORECASTING OF UKRAINIAN LABOUR MARKET

Forecasting the labor market is a necessary precondition to form a national development strategy and elaborate measures for the employment policy. Based on the priority character of human development, forecasting the labor market is guided by the priority of labor supply, rather than the demand for it. That is, the number and composition of the active persons is projected, which may be considered a task for the economy to create the necessary number of jobs of the correspondent quality.

Due to the reduction of the population number and rapid changes in its age structure, forecasting labor supply in Ukraine should be based on the demographic forecast. Assumptions as to the prospective dynamics of the level of economic activeness and unemployment rate by gender/age groups should be formed using the expert assessment method, and with due regard of the latest macroeconomic trends and planned reforms, in particular, raising the retirement age.

The main medium-term risks are the threat of the second wave of the global recession and political instability, which can lead to canceling the measures of the pension reform and absence of structural reforms in the economy. There are also demographic risks, first of all, a reverse of the recent positive tendency to the reduction of premature mortality, which may speed up the decrease of the working-age population.

Key words: labor market, economically active population, labor supply, employment, unemployment, depopulation, pension reform, forecast.

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RATIONAL STRATEGIES OF AGENTS' BEHAVIOR IN THE MODEL OF NONLINEAR MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS

The authors consider a macroeconomic model described by a system of nonlinear differential equations that demonstrates a variety of behavioral modes, such as: collapse (occurs when level of capital or effective demand reduces to zero), stationary points, limit cycles, and chaotic attractors. The analyzed model has an endogenous source of perturbations, i.e. fluctuations in the level of capital, demand and profitability rate are not caused by external disturbances but arise due to economic mechanisms that underlie the model.

The article identifies the equilibrium states that exist in the analyzed system under different exogenous parameters' values. Each identified stationary point is characterized by a certain level of the national income. The control procedure allowing the transfer of the economy from one equilibrium state to another with a simultaneous growth of national income is presented.

It was found that, for the successful implementation of such a transition, it is necessary not only to change the level of demand and investments, but also influence the variables (tax rate) under which the parties (entrepreneurs and government) support or do not support each other.

Control costs calculated for the capital structure estimates based on the financial statements of the Ukrainian enterprises have increased comparing to the theoretical values. Reduction of the total management costs can be achieved by an increase of the share of variable capital in the productive capital. In this case, less investment is needed to transfer the economy to a state with higher national income, although the government expenditures would slightly increase in the process.

Key words: macroeconomic model, non-linearity, management, equilibrium state