UDC 338.22:330.341.1(477)

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DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UKRAINE

In countries with a market economy, the sector of small and medium-sized businesses is paying a lot of attention — governments, with the help of various measures of direct and indirect support, promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and, if possible, compensate for its inherent disadvantages. SMEs are the focal point of a market economy, and, focusing on the needs of the market, develops precisely in those areas where demand arises, and comes from those areas that cease to meet market demands. Thus, optimum economic proportions in the structure of the market are formed and maintained.

The ability to quickly perceive and disseminate technical innovations and the development of innovation makes this sector a full participant in the innovation process. By providing the bulk of jobs and paying a large portion of taxes, the SME serves as the mainstay of the socio-economic policy of the state. In the periods

of economic crises, it is the SMB that affects production, absorbing rising unemployment and ensuring the productivity of individual activities, its presence on the market contributes to lowering prices, supports structural flexibility of the economy and constant attention of producers to consumer demand and product quality.

However, in Ukraine, the study of the structure of the entrepreneurial sector (ES) showed that the share of small enterprises is about 95% throughout the period of development of entrepreneurship in Ukraine, and the share of the volume of sales of their products in total does not exceed 19% (Tables 1, 2) [1].

This suggests that small business structures that turn into medium and large economies in developed economies in Ukraine, either remain small, or cease activities in general, that is, they have no expanded reproduction. That is, there is a structural asymmetry of the entrepreneurial sector.

The structure of the Ukrainian entrepreneurial sector in 2016

Table 1

Activities	Total, units / % to the total	Large enterprises		Medium enterprises		Small businesses	
	7 70 to the total			enterprises			
		units	in% to the to-	units	in% to the to-	units	in% to the to-
			tal number of		tal number of		tal number of
			enterprises of		enterprises of		enterprises of
			the corre-		the corre-		the corre-
			sponding type		sponding type		sponding type
			of activity		of activity		of activity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	306369 / 100	383	0,1	14832	4,9	291154	95,0
including:							
agriculture, forestry							
and fisheries	44998 / 14,68	20	0,0	2501	5,6	42477	94,4
industry	38555 / 12,58	208	0,5	4652	12,1	33695	87,4
construction	24333 / 7,94	2	0,0	766	3,2	23565	96,8
wholesale and retail							
trade; repair of mo-							
tor vehicles and mo-							
torcycles	82192 / 26,83	116	0,1	2644	3,2	79432	96,7
transport, warehous-							
ing, postal and cou-							
rier activities	13716 / 4,48	21	0,2	1101	8,0	12594	91,8
temporary place-							
ment and organiza-							
tion of food	6544 / 2,14	1	0,0	243	3,7	6300	96,3
information and tele-							
communications	11932/3,89	6	0,0	331	2,8	11595	97,2

Ending of Table 1 2 5 7 3 4 6 8 financial and insurance activities 3786/1,24 0,0 255 3530 93,3 1 6,7 real estate transac-30913 / 10,09 2 0,0 425 1,4 30486 98,6 tions professional, scientific and technical activities 24853 / 8,11 2 0,0 547 2,2 24304 97,8 administrative and auxiliary services activities 13801/4,5 2 0,0 12926 93,7 873 6,3 1855/0,61 1803 97,2 education 52 2,8 health care and social assistance 3936/1,28 284 7,2 3652 92,8 art, sports, entertainment and recreation 1705/0,56 2 0,1 112 6,6 1591 93,3 provision of other types of services 3250/1,06 46 1,4 3204 98,6

Table 2 Volume of sold products (goods, services) of enterprises by types of economic activity in 2016

volume of sold products (goods, services) of enterprises by types of economic activity in 2010							
Activities	Total, UAH	Large enterprises Medium			Small businesses		
	million			enterprises			
		UAH mil-	in% to the	UAH mil-	in% to the	UAH mil-	in% to the
		lion	total num-	lion	total num-	lion	total num-
			ber of enter-		ber of enter-		ber of enter-
			prises of the		prises of the		prises of the
			correspond-		correspond-		correspond-
			ing type of		ing type of		ing type of
			activity		activity		activity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	6237535,2	2391454,3	38,3	2668695,7	42,8	1177385,2	18,9
including:							
agriculture, for-							
estry and fisher-							
ies	403645,8	53033,7	13,1	206593,8	51,2	144018,3	35,7
industry	2305695,9	1232221,0	53,4	921066,3	40,0	152408,6	6,6
construction	169705,3	2	2	2	2	82759,2	48,8
wholesale and re-							
tail trade; repair							
of motor vehicles							
and motorcycles	2385691,5	689681,7	28,9	1123927,8	47,1	572082,0	24,0
transport, ware-							
housing, postal							
and courier activ-							
ities	365332,7	188888,3	51,7	127402,5	34,9	49041,9	13,4
temporary place-							
ment and organi-							
zation of food	23083,8	2	2	2	2	7272,0	31,5
information and							
telecommunica-							
tions	117407,2	39808,6	33,9	44258,3	37,7	33340,3	28,4

¹ Data are given without considering the results of activity of banks, budgetary institutions, temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and parts of the zone of anti-terrorist operation.

_	_		_	
Ending	of	Tab	le	2

							ing of racie 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
financial and in-							
surance activities	61162,3	2	2	2	2	15916,1	26,0
real estate trans-							
actions	85497,3	2	2	2	2	47794,7	55,9
professional, sci-							
entific and tech-							
nical activities	241869,5	2	2	2	2	39923,6	16,5
administrative							
and auxiliary ser-							
vices activities	53787,0	2	2	2	2	23446,7	43,6
education	2253,0	_	ı	898,9	39,9	1354,1	60,1
health care and							
social assistance	13805,0	_	-	9936,6	72,0	3868,4	28,0
art, sports, enter-							
tainment and rec-							
reation	4921,4	2	2	2	2	1906,2	38,7
provision of other							
types of services	3677,5	_	_	1424,4	38,7	2253,1	61,3

¹ Data are given without considering the results of activity of banks, budgetary institutions, temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and parts of the zone of anti-terrorist operation.

The research of the sectoral structure of the substation shows that the share of entrepreneurial structures of productive types of economic activity (industry and construction) is about 20% of their total, and the share of trade and financial intermediary – more than 40%; the share of entrepreneurial structures engaged in professional, scientific and technical activities is only about 8% (see Table 1). In other words, in previous years hypertrophied development was speculative (financial and intermediary) sector of the economy, which provides a

level of income incommensurate with real production and practically does not create added value.

After all, financial and intermediary activities bring relatively high profitability (trade: 15.8%), while relatively low risk, and the activity of the real sector of the economy – the productive – has an inverse relationship, that is, it is relatively low income, with a profitability not exceeding 5% (for example, in industry: 4.2%, construction: -0.4%), but relatively risky (Table 3).

Table 3 Cost-effectiveness of operating activities of enterprises by types of economic activity in 2016, UAH million¹

cost effectiveness of operating activities of effect prise	chectiveness of operating activities of enterprises by types of economic activity in 2010, Ordif infinite					
	The result of op-	Operating	Profitability level			
	erating activities	expenses	(loss-making), %			
Total	315184,7	4258442,3	7,4			
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	109638,7	338045,6	32,4			
industry	96856,9	2331111,2	4,2			
construction	-714,9	181765,2	-0,4			
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59328,0	376671,0	15,8			
transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities	18864,4	370177,1	5,1			
temporary placement and organization of food	-219,4	26903,4	-0,8			
information and telecommunications	10047,9	118558,9	8,5			
financial and insurance activities	-3765,1	78583,8	-4,8			
real estate transactions	-9824,4	120935,8	-8,1			
professional, scientific and technical activities	38489,0	218523,1	17,6			
administrative and auxiliary services activities	-2516,0	65033,1	-3,9			
education	134,9	2428,2	5,6			
health care and social assistance	621,5	13885,5	4,5			
art, sports, entertainment and recreation	-1958,6	11856,8	-16,5			
provision of other types of services	201,8	3963,6	5,1			

¹ Data are given without considering the results of activity of banks, budgetary institutions, temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and parts of the zone of anti-terrorist operation.

² The data are not disclosed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On State Statistics" regarding the confidentiality of statistical information.

In addition, the low level of innovative activity of business structures remains. Thus, according to the survey conducted by the State Statistics Service [1], in 2014-2016, the share of enterprises engaged in innova-

tion activity amounted to 18.4%, including technological innovations - 11.8% (5.7% - food and 10,3% - process), non-technological - 13,4% (8,7% - organizational and 10,2% - marketing) (Table 4).

Table 4
Innovative activity of enterprises in 2014-2016 by types of economic activity,
% to the total number of surveyed enterprises

	Including introduced			d
	Innovative enterprises	technological innovations	technological and non-technological ones innovations	non-technologi- cal ones innovations
Total	18,4	5,0	6,8	6,6
Mining and quarrying	14,2	5,1	3,8	5,3
Manufacturing industry	22,0	6,6	9,0	6,4
Supply of electricity, gas, steam				
and air conditioning	15,4	8,7	3, 9	2,8
Water supply; sewage, waste				
management	9,8	5,3	2,5	2,0
Wholesale trade, except trade in				
motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,3	3,2	5,7	8,4
Transport, warehousing, postal				
and courier activities	9,7	2,7	3,3	3,7
Information and telecommuni-				
cations	22,1	4,8	8,3	9,0
Financial and insurance activi-				
ties	21,7	3,7	8,6	9,4
Activity in the spheres of archi-				
tecture and engineering; tech-				
nical testing and research, re-				
search and development, adver-				
tising activities and market re-				
search	20,1	5,7	7,5	6,9

Moreover, a critically high degree of disproportionality exists regarding the unevenness and imbalance in the structure of sources of funding for innovative activities of industrial enterprises (Table 5).

Data table 5 indicate an increase in the share of own funds of enterprises for the financing of innovation activities and a significant drop in the share of foreign investors' funds (from almost 30% in 2010 to 0.1% in 2016), indicating a crisis situation and a high degree of risk and instability the country's economy as a whole and innovation business activity, in particular.

In our opinion, to overcome the technological backwardness as a result of the imbalances in innovation entrepreneurship, we need to build a system of technological entrepreneurship (STE) in Ukraine, under which we mean a single integrated social institution "Education, Science, Technology and Innovation" [2]. At the same time, we define technology entrepreneurship as an entrepreneurial activity in transforming scientific knowledge into innovative ideas for the creation of new products and technologies adapted to modern value added chains.

For the construction of STE, as proved by the research, it is advisable to apply an iterative approach.

Step 1. Determination of the priorities of technological development of the country for the long-term period.

Step 2. Development of the concept of state policy for the development of markets for innovative goods based on the use of technological entrepreneurship potential.

Step 3. Creating an effective communication system for organizations that carry out research and development, among themselves and with other socio-social, entrepreneurial and state institutions, a link between society, the state, science, education and entrepreneurship.

Step 4. Development of the system of cooperation of science and entrepreneurship. A promising form of cooperation is design research and technology consortia – forms of implementation of joint technological projects on a temporary contractual basis, the scale and complexity of which exceeds the resource and technological capabilities of each of the participants in the project.

Table 5

Sources of financing of innovation activity of enterprises

	Total cost, mln.	Including at the expense of funds					
Years	UAH	their own	the state budget	foreign investors	other sources		
			%				
2000	1757,1	79,65	4,42	17,58	12,35		
2001	1971,4	83,90	2,83	2,97	10,3		
2002	3013,8	71,07	45,5	1,51	18,66		
2003	3059,8	70,21	3,04	4,25	22,5		
2004	4534,6	77,22	1,40	2,48	18,91		
2005	5751,6	87,72	0,49	2,75	9,04		
2006	6160,0	84,60	1,89	2,86	10,68		
2007	10821,0	73,65	1,34	2,97	22,04		
2008	11994,2	60,56	2,81	0,96	35,67		
2009	7949,9	65,03	1,60	19,02	14,35		
2010	8045,5	59,35	1,08	29,97	9,59		
2011	14333,9	52,92	1,04	0,40	45,64		
2012	11480,6	63,90	1,95	8,67	25,48		
2013	9562,6	72,92	0,26	13,11	13,71		
2014 1	7695,9	84,98	4,47	1,8	8,74		
2015 1	13813,7	97,20	0,40	0,42	1,98		
2016 1,2	23229,5	94,86	0,77	0,10	4,27		

¹ Data are given without considering the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and parts of the zone of the anti-terrorist operation.

Step 5. Creation of technological platforms as an effective mechanism combining the efforts of representatives of technological entrepreneurship, science and the state interested in conducting long-term research and development works and organizing joint activities for the development of strategic plans for research and development, as well as for their implementation [3, 4].

Step 6. Implementation of the concept of network interaction, which is an important mechanism for implementing the state policy of developing innovative goods markets based on the use of technological entrepreneurial potential.

Step 7. Improvement of development institutes as one of the most important tools of state policy that stimulate innovation processes and infrastructure development using public-private partnership mechanisms.

Step 8. Selection of priority markets for innovative products for the construction of an effective system of technological entrepreneurship. For this purpose, we formulate hypotheses for choosing new markets for innovative products:

- the priority for development are markets that will meet the needs of the population (i.e., the priority is to stimulate demand for innovative products);
- new markets should be based on a network-based approach.

Step 9. The linking of STE elements (educational-scientific and technological business structures and sci-

entific and technical infrastructure), as well as the institutional basis with priority markets for innovative products

Thus, the formation of a technology entrepreneurship system based on the proposed approaches can ensure the development of innovative entrepreneurship and the internal market of goods with high added value.

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Бондаренко О. В. Розвиток інноваційного підприємництва в Україні

У статті розглянуто питання розвитку інноваційного підприємництва в Україні. Проаналізовано сучасні тенденції розвитку, як підприємницького сектора в цілому, так і його інноваційно активної частини.

Виявлено, що за попередні роки гіпертрофований розвиток отримав спекулятивний (фінансово-

² Data are calculated based on the results of the state statistical observation in the form of the number of INN "Survey of innovation activity of enterprises for the period 2014-2016" (according to the international methodology) [1].

посередницький) сектор економіки, що забезпечує непорівнянний з реальним виробництвом рівень доходів та практично не створює доданої вартості. Адже фінансово-посередницькі види діяльності приносять відносно високу прибутковість (торгівля: 15,8%), при цьому відносно низько ризиковані, а діяльність реального сектору економіки - виробничого – має зворотне співвідношення, тобто вона відносно низькодохідна, з рентабельністю не вище 5%, але відносно ризикована. Зберігається низький рівень інноваційності діяльності підприємницьких структур. Зберігається критично високий ступінь диспропорційності щодо нерівномірності та дисбалансу структури джерел фінансування інноваційної діяльності промислових підприємств: зростає частка власних коштів підприємств для фінансування інноваційної діяльності та значно впала частка коштів іноземних інвесторів, що свідчить про кризовий стан і високий ступень ризику та нестабільності економіки країни в цілому та інноваційної підприємницької діяльності зокрема.

Для того, щоб здолати технологічну відсталість внаслідок диспропорцій, що склалися в інноваційному підприємництві, необхідно побудувати систему технологічного підприємництва. Її доцільно будувати, використовуючи ітераційний підхід. Запропоновано 9 кроків, які включають: визначення пріоритетів технологічного розвитку країни на довгостроковий період; розробку концепції державної політики розвитку ринків інноваційних товарів на базі використання потенціалу технологічного підприємництва; створення ефективної системи комунікації організацій, що здійснюють дослідження і розробки, між собою і з іншими суспільно-соціальними, підприємницькими та державними інститутами, сполучною ланкою між суспільством, державою, наукою, освітою і підприємництвом; розвиток системи кооперації науки і підприємництва; створення технологічних платформ; впровадження концепції мережевої взаємодії, яка є важливим механізмом реалізації державної політики розвитку ринків інноваційних товарів на базі використання потенціалу технологічного підприємництва; вдосконалення інститутів розвитку як одного з найважливіших інструментів державної політики, що стимулюють інноваційні процеси та розвиток інфраструктури з використанням механізмів державно-приватного партнерства; вибір пріоритетних ринків інноваційної продукції для побудови ефективної системи технологічного підприємництва; ув'язка елементів СТП, а також інституційного базису з пріоритетними ринками інноваційної продукції.

Ключові слова: інноваційне підприємництво, система технологічного підприємництва, ітераційний підхід.

Бондаренко А. В. Развитие инновационного предпринимательства в Украине

В статье рассмотрена проблема развития инновационного предпринимательства в Украине. Проанализированы современные тенденции развития, как предпринимательского сектора в целом, так и его инновационно активной части. Выявлено, что за предыдущие годы гипертрофированное развитие получил финансово-посреднический сектор экономики, который обеспечивает несравнимый с реальным производством уровень доходов и практически не создает добавленной стоимости. Ведь финансово-посреднические виды деятельности приносят относительно высокую доходность, при этом они относительно низко рискованные, а деятельность реального сектора экономики - производственного – имеет обратное соотношение, то есть она относительно низкодоходна, с рентабельностью не выше 5%, но относительно рискованная. Сохраняется критически высокая степень диспропорций по неравномерности и дисбалансу структуры источников финансирования инновационной деятельности промышленных предприятий: растет доля собственных средств предприятий для финансирования инновационной деятельности и значительно упала доля средств иностранных инвесторов, что свидетельствует о кризисном состоянии и высокой степени риска и нестабильности экономики страны в целом и инновационной предпринимательской деятельности в частности. Для того, чтобы преодолеть технологическую отсталость вследствие диспропорций, сложившихся в инновационном предпринимательстве, необходимо построить систему технологического предпринимательства. Ее целесообразно строить, используя итерационный подход. Предложено 9 шагов, которые включают: определение приоритетов технологического развития страны на долгосрочный период; разработку концепции государственной политики развития рынков инновационных товаров на базе использования потенциала технологического предпринимательства; создание эффективной системы коммуникации организаций, осуществляющих исследования и разработки, между собой и с другими общественно-социальными, предпринимательскими и государственными институтами, связующим звеном между обществом. государством, наукой, образованием и предпринимательством; развитие системы кооперации науки и предпринимательства; создание технологических платформ; внедрение концепции сетевого взаимодействия, которая является важным механизмом реализации государственной политики развития рынков инновационных товаров на базе использования потенциала технологического предпринимательства; совершенствование институтов развития как одного из важнейших инструментов государственной политики, стимулирующих инновационные процессы и развитие инфраструктуры с использованием механизмов государственно-частного партнерства; выбор приоритетных рынков инновационной продукции для построения эффективной системы технологического предпринимательства; увязка элементов СТП, а также институционального базиса с приоритетными рынками инновационной продукции.

Ключевые слова: инновационное предпринимательство, система технологического предпринимательства, итерационный подход.

Bondarenko O. Development of innovative entrepreneurship in Ukraine

The article considers the problem of development of innovative entrepreneurship in Ukraine. The modern tendencies of development, both business sector, and its innovatively active part have been analyzed. It was revealed that for the previous years the financial and intermediary sector of the economy, which provides an incomparable level of income incomparable with real production, has received hypertrophied development and practically does not create added value. After all, financial intermediary activities bring relatively high returns, while they are relatively low risk, and the activity of the real sector of the economy - the production sector - has the opposite ratio, that is, it is relatively low-yielding, with a profitability of no more than 5%, but relatively risky. Critically high degree of imbalance in unevenness and imbalance in the structure of sources of financing innovative activities of industrial enterprises is maintained: the share of enterprises 'own funds for financing innovative activities is growing and the share of foreign investors' funds has dropped significantly, which indicates a crisis and high degree of risk and instability of the country's economy and innovative business activities. To overcome technological backwardness due to the disproportions that have developed in innovative entrepreneurship, it is necessary to build a system of technological entrepreneurship. It is expedient to build it using an iterative approach. Proposed 9 steps, which include: determining the priorities for technological development of the country for a long-term period; development of the concept of state policy for the development of innovative goods markets based on the use of the potential of technological entrepreneurship; creation of an effective system of communication between organizations engaged in research and development, among themselves and with other socio-social, entrepreneurial and state institutions, the link between society, the state, science, education and entrepreneurship; the development of a system of cooperation between science and entrepreneurship; creation of technological platforms; introduction of the concept of network interaction, which is an important mechanism for implementing the state policy for the development of innovative goods markets based on the use of the potential of technological entrepreneurship; improvement of development institutions as one of the most important instruments of state policy, stimulating innovation processes and infrastructure development using public-private partnership mechanisms; selection of priority markets for innovative products for building an effective system of technological entrepreneurship; linking STP elements, as well as an institutional basis with priority markets for innovative products.

Keywords: innovative entrepreneurship, system of technological entrepreneurship, iterative approach.

Received by the editors: 08.11.2017 and final form 22.12.2017