

ABSTRACTS

Amosha O.I., Drachuk Yu.Z., Kabanov A.I.
On problems of institutional support of innovation development of coal industry. – P. 44.

For large-scale structural and innovative transformation the development of economy of Ukraine in modern conditions requires substantial strengthening of the relationship between elements of the innovation process through the establishment of institutional frameworks. This is especially true for the coal industry as it feels the significant impact of the institutional environment.

The foundations for the formation of the institutional environment of innovative development of coal enterprises are considered. They are based on: identifying and disclosing the components of institutional support of innovative development of the coal industry; clarify the content of the institutional environment of innovative development of coal industry; determining the directions of formation of institutional support of innovative development of coal industry; trend changes in the institutional environment of innovative development of industry in Ukraine taking into account industry-specific; conceptual positions of institutional support of innovative development of coal industry; proposals for improving the organizational-economic mechanism of innovative development of coal production; systematization of factors of state regulation of innovative development of the coal industry based on market transformation processes in the economy Ukraine.

To the base of the formation of institutional support of innovative development of coal industry the generalized approaches of scientific schools «economic security of industrial enterprise» due to classification features are in great importance as well as external and internal factors that reduce the level of economic security of enterprises, constituent elements of the institutional

mechanism of economic security of industrial enterprise, consideration of the factors influencing the risks associated with the implementation of investment and innovation projects in the coal industry and measures to minimize their impact through the creation of innovative structures – technology parks. Research recommendations as to improve the regulatory and legal support of innovative development of the coal industry are given in general, and the Donbass coal area is currently in an emergency.

The institutionalization of their activity the coal industry enterprises should carry on through the process of «investment» in different areas (human and productive capital, implementation of various social priorities, formation of the state policy of energy independence, etc.). To ensure the most positive outcomes of its social and industrial activity coal enterprises need to accumulate and efficiently manage not only significant material, financial, intellectual, human, and other resources, but also to focus on maintaining a high level of capitalization based on the optimization of different sources of capital.

The problem of technical and technological modernization of coal mines is extremely urgent for overcoming the unprofitability and improving the efficiency of the domestic coal industry. This issue is of a particular relevance now, when the recovery of the coal industry in Ukraine is significantly complicated by the need to overcome the consequences of the fighting in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

Keywords: problems of institutional support, innovative development, coal industry, mechanism, principles, methods, components, factors, investment support, industry risks, economic security, technology parks, risk management, investment and innovative activity, coal enterprise, Donbass, emergencies.



Bukhun Yu.V. *Forming budget policy of space industry enterprises in crisis conditions.* – P. 77.

The urgency of article is caused by the fact of financial crisis conditions and lack of liquidity in the domestic financial market, reduction of budgetary financing and volatility of foreign markets. A question of changing budget policy becomes a factor ensuring of space industry enterprises existence. The crisis phenomena coincided with the time and process partial or complete divestiture of enterprises attracting private investment, the creation of common projects that requires bringing budget policy to market standards. That's why modern changes dictate the need for this kind of research.

Scientific development of problems of forming optimal budgetary policy of enterprises in crisis conditions was discovered by different national and foreign scientists. Nevertheless, the analysis of scientific papers showed that there is no unique method or technology of management decisions based on the budget execution of the enterprise in the conditions of economic crisis in present time. So, the question of role and place of budgetary policy in anti-crisis strategy of space industry enterprises is not well established.

The purpose of the article is to analyze budgetary and financial policies of space industry enterprise in order to create recommendations concerning budgeting criteria in the conditions of economic crisis and its components - the lack of investment resources, demand reduction and transformation, reduction of government funding and reformatting strategic objectives of enterprises.

It was found that the budgetary policy of space industry enterprises in the crisis conditions is crucially important for enterprise survival and ensuring its economic and financial sustainability. Budgetary policy is considered as a part of economic sustaina-

bility of space industry enterprises that we analyzed in previous papers.

The influence factors of the formation of budget policy considering an instrumental nature of budgetary policy were analyzed, and the algorithm of formation of budgetary policy in crisis conditions as a part of complex anti-crisis strategy was proposed.

Keywords: budgetary policy, space industry enterprises, economic crisis.

Cherevatskyi D.Yu., Chekina V.D. *On correlations between energy consumption and economic growth: analytical review.* – P. 21.

The modern civilization represents a compromise of three "E" - economy, environment and energy. Given that, the economical and environmental components are a direct function of the consumption of primary energy resources (PER), this factor is crucial. The emergence of a new scientific discipline - an economic energetics, the publication of a number of specialized magazines, several thousands related publications – gives evidence of the importance of energetic ensuring of economic growth of national economies and sustainable human development.

In this context a relatively small number of themed publications in the former Soviet Union and the countries of the former communist block seem paradoxical. Besides that, the scientific researches of Ukrainian and Russian experts are different: they are mostly devoted to the energetic component and much less affect its relationship with economic growth. These disproportions have induced the researchers to perform a general review of articles of national and foreign authors.

In the process of literary sources studying it was found that the main subject of research abroad is the test of four hypotheses about connection between two variables: EC (Energy Consumption) and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – the vari-

ables don't correlate; the growth of energy consumption causes the economic growth; the economic growth stimulates the energy consumption; mutual development exists.

For test of these hypotheses foreign analysts use the complex mathematical tool. In domestic practice such statistical methods in the evaluation of the economic and energetic connections are rarely used.

Despite the long-term and significant efforts to identify the links between economic growth and primary energy resources consumption, research results are very contradictory. In general, since the 1990s, the debate on the issue has degenerated into a debate about the legality of the metamathematical statistics methods. Recently many scientists tend to the shift problem solving strategy to the expanse of attention to the institutional factors influence, particularly to the accounting on the informal sector activity.

Discussion points are present among Russian scientists as well. Some of them are of the opinion based on the dependence of energetic consumption in Russia on the geographic rather than economic factors, others defend the economic motivation of energy consumption, and the uncertainty of results obtained is explained by insufficient development of the country's market-based mechanisms. In Ukrainian analytics the approach to the practical requirements generation of PER is prevalent on the assumption of existing reality.

Neither Russian nor Ukrainian studies do not connect consumption of PER with the influence on the informal sector.

The conclusion concerning the reasonability of consideration of economic and energetic problem was made by sectoral decomposition of economic processes and accounting of distinctions in terms of informal activities.

Keywords: consumption of primary energy resources, economic growth, review,

analysis of scientific researches, informal economy.

Lepa R.M., Dorofieieva G.A. *Management of external motivation of industrial enterprises workers.* – P. 65.

In modern conditions the issue of creation an effective system of staff motivation on industrial enterprises based on the principles of identifying personal interest of the employee in qualitative investment of their work is actual. The idea of forming such a system of staff motivation management lies on the principles of a reflective approach for managing personnel's organizational behaviour. The purpose of the article is to examine the management mechanism of external motivation at industrial enterprises. In the first part of the article the main categories of the research are identified: the specification of the concept of "external motivation" is given as motivation that gives reasons for performing a good job due to the factors unrelated to the subject of labour; the factors that may contribute to the initiation of new requirements are selected; the mechanism of management of external motivation is presented. In order to implement this idea in the second part of the article scientific and methodical approach to the management of external motivation is proposed. Three areas of external incentives for employees are identified: immediate satisfaction of motives, replacing current motivation of staff on the substitute motives, and development of new higher-level needs of the imprinting of new motifs. The practical tools in the form of criteria, principles and optimization models of interaction of employees with agents of influence are developed.

Keywords: external motivation, mechanism of management of external motivation, staff, requirements, industrial enterprise, organizational behaviour, scientific-methodical approach, practical tools,

optimization models, criteria, agents of influence.

Mazur Ju. O. *R&D tax incentives in the world and stimulation of innovations in Ukraine.* – P. 5.

It is considered in the article that innovation development of Ukrainian economy depends on the effective tax policy. The article proposes to improve tax incentives for business activities in the field of research and development (R&D). The approach to substantiate the targets of tax policy in the sphere of innovation development of Ukrainian economy taking into account the world experience of using R&D tax incentives is proposed.

The analysis of the transformations of the tax legislation in Ukraine showed that the institutional support of innovative development of industry has been slow and not conducive to stimulating investment activity. The experience of countries that are actively developing their industries on the basis of innovation suggests that the tax exemption is not an effective tool to stimulate business entities in strategically important sectors of the economy, and the economy as a whole. Tax incentives such as tax credits, tax allowances, accelerated depreciation, and reduced income tax rate are widely used in the world practice. The R&D tax incentive government program provides financial benefits to companies investing in development of new or improved products, processes, services, materials or devices. The range of eligible activities is extremely diverse and may include any work undertaken to achieve improvements in performance, functionality, usability, efficiency or environmental impact. The vast majority of tax incentives are based on corporate income taxes. In the past years countries have shifted from tax incentives that only apply to increments in a firm's R&D expenditure (incremental schemes) towards incentives that apply to total R&D expenditure (vo-

lume-based schemes). Their use is determined by the strategic directions and priorities of social and economic development of the government.

The role of R&D tax incentives in innovative development is significant. Recommendations for improvement of profit taxation of investment activity, namely the implementation of the tax legislation of Ukraine R&D tax incentives in the form of investment tax credit for R&D are justified. This will be deducted from the amount of corporate income tax of the costs of innovation, thereby reducing the amount of the tax or reduce the amount of tax liability generated. This will help to promote their investment activity and socio-economic development on the basis of innovation.

Keywords: R&D tax incentives, innovation development, investment activity, investment tax credit, socio-economic development.

Vasileva N.F., Kavura V.L. *Information society in Ukraine in the world rankings: status and challenges.* – P. 31.

Ukraine like other EU Member States is taking part in surveys and studies of various organizations and institutions that are engaged in the evaluation of the Information Society (IS) in the world. The relevance of the study based on the fact that this allows us to obtain an estimate of the EUT in Ukraine and EU Member States via the world rankings in accordance with the calculated indices.

The purpose of the article is to identify problems and to draw the appropriate conclusions concerning the acceleration of the process of development of AI in Ukraine based on the analysis of global ratings of Ukraine and the EU Member States in accordance with the indices that characterize the state of AI.

The results of the study of ratings of AI in Ukraine and EU Member States allows submitting proposals that will help to

accelerate development of AI in Ukraine, for example:

to develop the concept of an updated national information policy;

to determine the new national program of AI in Ukraine for 2016-2020 concluding the priorities for development in conditions of information globalization and European integration of Ukraine;

to harmonize the implementation of national system of indicators of IS development with those of the EU;

to create an infrastructure of broadband Internet access and the conditions for access, for example, by creating a network of communities throughout the territory of Ukraine;

to carry out further development of national, regional and branch information systems, networks and electronic resources, electronic information and analytical systems of government bodies and local authorities to achieve the performance the use

of network technology in Ukraine at the level of European countries;

to ensure the implementation of E-government agencies interact with each other, citizens, and organizations;

to ensure all types of social assistance within a single state portal;

to strengthen the implementation of electronic payments for purchased goods, services provided, and work performed;

to develop and implement national standards and technical regulations the use of ICT harmonized with the relevant standards of EU member states;

to expand the implementation of intelligent information and analytical technologies, integrated systems of data and knowledge bases, the national electronic information resources.

Keywords: information society, knowledge economy index, innovation, information and communication technology, Internet, online communities, e-government, network.