

## SUMMARIES

**SHCHERBAK ANATOLII “Competition as a factor of economic growth: the world experience and Ukrainian realities”** – The views of M. Porter on the importance of competition as a factor of economic development are analyzed. The policy of deregulation carried out by developed countries in recent decades was studied; its successes and limitations are noted. It is shown that implementation of the reform in Australia, aimed at development of competition, led to a significant improvement in economic indicators and increase in the living standard of the population. The OECD Toolkit for assessing the impact on competition has been analyzed. The Toolkit contains the methodology for identifying unnecessary restrictions on competition and developing the alternative measures to achieve the objectives.

The state of competitive environment in Ukraine is researched. It is shown that restriction of competition and inequalities of its conditions significantly inhibit economic development. The reasons for rapid growth of Ukraine’s economy in 2000-2008 are analyzed. It is substantiated that one of the most important factors was the strengthening of internal competition as a result of reforms carried out in the 1990s. At the same time, the weakening of competition from the second half of the 2000s led to a decrease in competitiveness. The need for systematic work aimed at eliminating the anticompetitive norms from domestic legislation is substantiated. This work should be based on the OECD Toolkit to assess the impact on competition. It is emphasized that it is necessary to use only those tools that promote competition when implementing the policy. The necessity of active cluster support is substantiated.

**YANKOVYI OLEKSANDR, YANKOVYI VOLODYMYR “Capital-labor ratio in Ukraine’s machine building: reality and optimality”** – The article examines the situation of appearance of a non-optimal capital-labor ratio on the basis of a comparison of the relative speed of the dynamics of indicators of labor productivity, capital productivity and capital-labor ratio in machine building industry of Ukraine in recent years.

Mathematical determination of the optimal capital-labor ratio is substantiated on the basis of production functions taking into account dynamics of the most important indicators of economic activity, presented in value terms. Methodological and applied aspects of the use of the equimarginal principle from microeconomics are discussed to determine the optimal capital-labor ratio within the limits of substitutional production functions. It is proved that at the point of optimal capital-labor ratio, the marginal rate of replacement of production factors’ substitution is equal to one. The resulting conclusion is used as a basis for development of a procedure for finding optimum capital-labor ratio using econometric models, which adequately describe the relationship of time series of product sales, basic productive assets and labor costs based on substitutional production functions.

The use of the proposed procedure for determining the optimal capital-labor ratio is carried out on the example of the Cobb-Douglas-Tinbergen production function, the dynamised CES-function and the linear function. The methodological recommendations on calculation of unknown parameters are presented for these functions, as well as the formulas of optimal capital-labor ratio with indicated extreme values of products sold and the total costs for basic production assets and labor payment.

The obtained theoretical results are tested according to the data of Ukraine’s machine building. The hypothesis about non-optimal capital-labor ratio in 2007-2015 is confirmed in terms of volumes of sales of the industry production. It turns out that for the analyzed period of time, the basic production assets of machine building were relatively abundant compared with the payment of labor. In 2016-2017, a positive trend begins in dynamics of the capital-labor ratio in the industry to a certain reduction and a gradual approach to the optimal value.

**ANUFRIIEVA KATERYNA “Institutional and financial components of Ukraine’s export growth”** – Today, the state policy on export development is being improved and the export

support tools are being implemented at the legislative level. Exporting economic entities form the demand for financial services, which would meet current conditions in the international market, as well as allow for unrestricted settlements with foreign counterparties, available financing of working capital and insurance provision of export operations in order to increase the competitiveness of such entities.

The author substantiates importance of the centralized focus of export support efforts, determines the concept of “trade financing and insurance” as a source of resource and institutional support for export operations and highlights the positive aspects and problems arising from financing of export transactions and settlements with counterparties. The state of international cooperation on export issues and trends of the world trade are briefly mentioned.

As is known, the Export and Credit agency (ECA), an institution for insurance and export support, has recently been established; however, its place, management, tasks and resource base are still being determined. Therefore, the article proposes a basic schematic model of the activities of this institution. The author emphasizes that increasing the competitiveness of Ukrainian exporters and strengthening their confidence in them in the international market are especially important given the world trend of “de-risking”. De-risking is the limitation of cooperation with certain categories of clients or states (which Ukraine is sometimes included in) to avoid the risk of financing illicit activities, a person under sanctions, terrorism, and the like.

The focus of further research the author suggests addressing such issues: (i) interaction of the state and private sectors with support of exports; (ii) determination of the product range of financial institutions servicing the subjects of foreign trade, as well as the ECA; (iii) impact of sanctions and restrictions on Ukraine’s foreign trade relations. Accelerating the development of exports and overcoming obstacles when concluding the external trade agreements and settlements will ultimately help Ukraine to take a niche among the world’s exporters and strengthen its own financial security.

**SLAVA SVITLANA “Development of innovative concepts in Ukraine”** – Innovative development is a defining characteristic of developed societies. At the moment, innovations remain an issue demanded not only by the economy, but also by the entire society. In recent decades in Ukraine, several conceptual models of innovative development were determined in the normative documents; however, they have not succeeded in achieving their implementation.

The purpose of the article is to study the evolution of conceptual models of innovative development in Ukraine, to form their classification according to the criteria of linearity and integration and to develop directions for their improvement. To achieve the goal of the research, the basic principles of the proposed models of innovation development in the relevant normative documents (concepts and strategies) are summarized and a conceptual configuration of innovation development is proposed in order to activate it and introduce new organizational approaches. The author used content, descriptive analytical and graphic research methods.

The article describes the features of linear / nonlinear and integrated / non-integrated models and identifies the four main stages of the development of innovation models in Ukraine: (i) till 1999 – the formation of a linear model, (ii) 1999-2009 – interactive, (iii) 2009-2012 – functionally integrated, (iv) 2012-present – system-integrated, networking model.

The conceptual scheme of interaction in the innovation process is proposed. It is substantiated that the effectiveness of innovative models can only be realized through appropriate motivation – the awakening of business (or social - in the case of social innovations) interest in innovations, since they are the demanders and recipients of innovations. Such motivation can be formed / raised through the wider and deeper interactions of the participants in the innovation process in the case of non-linear and well-integrated models of innovation development. Implementation of the models should take place through appropriate organizational formats, favourable to and generating regular interactions, as well as viable relationships.

Important tools for implementation of advanced innovative models are smart specialization, funding multilateral engagement of NIS's participants in the joint research projects and development of innovative culture and improvement of managerial approaches.

**LAZEBNYK LARYSA “Renewal of fixed assets in Ukraine: problems of their depreciation and use”** – The generalization of statistics for our state and its comparison with similar indicators of other countries gave grounds for the conclusion about underinvestment of Ukrainian economy. Strengthening investment activity depends on such a tool of the state economic policy as depreciation charges, which through imperative mechanisms of renovation is capable of providing renewal of fixed assets.

The research is based on a structural and morphological analysis of analytical and statistical information on depreciation of fixed assets.

Two fundamentally different theoretical concepts of the fixed assets depreciation are considered: economic and financial ones. It is indicated that in Ukraine in the accounting and tax normative documents the legal concept of economic depreciation is fixed, which is not based on the needs of reproduction.

It is proved that in scientific literature the issues of amortization appointment are considered mainly from the point of focus on the revitalization of investment processes, that is, from the standpoint of the financial concept of depreciation. Historical reason for such a contradiction is revealed: formation of depreciation fund and a special account in a bank during the years of the USSR in the accounting. This gave grounds for considering the resources of the depreciation fund and, accordingly, depreciation deductions as funds that could be used for the technical re-equipment of enterprises.

The thesis is based that the restoration of a depreciation fund, similar to the Soviet one, means the withdrawal of a part of the monetary resources from enterprises' cash and short money instruments. This cannot positively affect the economy of enterprises in a corrupt country. The possibility of introducing a financial concept of depreciation to maximize the use of the depreciation resource for the needs of renewal of fixed assets is considered.

A conclusion is made about the need for prior normative-legal support. It is suggested to: (i) find an opportunity to reflect information on unused amounts of depreciation charges in accounting records; (ii) increase the income tax base by including the depreciation amounts that were not used as investments.

**SNIHOVA OLENA “Smart specialization potential revealing for the overcoming of regional structural inertness in Ukraine”** – Prerequisites for the formation and development of the smart specialization concept in the EU are researched. The author identified the main characteristics of the smart specialization and its focus on mitigating the regional problems that impeded the realization of regional potential and discouraged the technological changes in the basic sectors of regional economy. It is found that entrepreneurial insight is the main principle of smart specialization, differentiating this innovative approach to priorities of the regional development setting from the previous ones.

European practice of the smart specialization implementation is analyzed as based on the precise establishment of its correlation with the principal elements of the European policy of economic growth: regional, industrial and innovational components. The process of introducing the smart specialization in Ukraine is also being considered. Its specific features are revealed, touching upon the usage of the smart specialization approaches taking into account the regional specifics of the industrial development of the country. Inexpediency and unjustifiedness of the predominance of industrial component over other aspects of the smart specialization concept is justified. Proposals are made to improve the use of the smart specialization approaches, aimed at its becoming an instrument of a new regional policy, in Ukraine's state policy.