

ABSTRACTS

Illyashov M.O., Levit V.V., Cherevatsky D.Yu.
Three-dimensional industrial parks: definition, characteristics, and development trends. – P. 74.

The article is devoted to the description of three-dimensional industrial parks that are mining metacorporations, economic agents of which operate above-ground and underground facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: three-dimensional industrial park, metacorporation, operation, above-ground and underground facilities and infrastructure.

Miklovda V.P., Kubiniy N.Yu., Moshak S.M.
Possibilities and obstructions of Transcarpathian innovative potential development as factor of regional competitiveness. –P. 31.

Transcarpathian region has great possibility of forming the strong innovation potential because of its geographical location and the resulting cultural heritage. Transcarpathia is located on the border with the European countries; the region's population communicates with neighbours in Europe and it provides additional ideas and possible experience at the level of individual citizens, enterprises, and regions. Moreover, high migration activity of workers from Transcarpathian region to European countries allows migrants to master modern technologies and allows workers to form a working elite segment on regional labour market when returning home. Further, due to many historical events that did not pass Transcarpathia, local culture of the regional inhabitants is characterized by the following features as adaptability, mobility, creativity, and tolerance. These regional factors build the basis for the formation of creative, innovative capacity, which will provide a strengthening competitive position both among regions of Ukraine and in Europe. The results of the study allowed arguing that the innovation potential of Transcarpathian region does not allow the region to take its rightful place in the competitive field of Ukraine. The reasons for this situation are the factors of national, regional and micro-level obstructions. First, there is no effective functioning national innovation system, which will be a mega system of the regional systems. Second, there is no ade-

quate funding, which is a necessary condition of innovation activity. Third, there are no levers of motivation for enterprises with innovative technologies or products in practice. The next reason is defined as the absence of risk management at the level of the state, the region, and within most companies.

Keywords: region, innovation, potential, competitiveness, factor, possibilities, obstructions.

Polovyan O.V. *Evaluation of shadow economy size in region. – P. 53.*

The paper proposes and approves the scientific and methodical approach that allows evaluating and predicting the volume of the shadow economy in the regions of Ukraine in the medium term. Complex economic and mathematical models of the shadow economy at the regional level, depending on the major factors of Doing Business, which determine its size, put in its basis. This allows justifying policies to reduce the volume of the shadow economy and improve the institutional environment.

The following assumptions are the basis of the proposed methodology for assessing the size of the shadow economy in the region. The size of the formal economy of the country is the sum of the formal economy of its regions, and the shadow economy of the country is the amount of shadow economies of the regions (quantitative proof of this hypothesis is given in the paper). It is assumed that each branch has technical and technological, and institutional features that significantly influence potential and actual amount of the shadow economy. Psychological behavior of the population in different regions of the country has less impact on the "shadow" economy than on industry-specific. Thus, the size of the shadow economy in Ukraine's regions is defined by their economic structure, as well as system-wide factors that affect the behavior of economic agents (the reliability of institutions that protect property rights, investors rights, enforcement of contracts, the level of the tax burden, and others).

The feature of the proposed approach is that it has developed scientific and methodological basis for the formation of primary informa-

tion technology transformation from open sources on the functioning of the economy of Ukraine in the field and knowledge of the appropriate volume of the shadow economy. The main stages of this transformation are as follows: collection, processing, analysis and storage of raw data, formation of complex econometric models and their parameterization, performance of computational experiments, and interpretation of the results. The practical implementation of the proposed approach has been carried out on the empirical data of the Donetsk region. Software implementation of scientific and methodological approach has been carried out using Anylogic.

Keywords: shadow economy, region, economic-mathematical modeling, evaluation.

Razinkova M.Yu. *Structure and sequence of formation of motivational mechanism for enhancing the innovation activity of engineering enterprises.* – P. 65.

The article actualizes the need to stimulate the activity of human resources in order to provide innovative development of companies in the current economic conditions. The methodological apparatus is systematized, the structure and sequence of the motivational mechanism to activate innovation activity of engineering enterprise is grounded, which is a combination of motives of employees' conscious attitude to their own actions, behavior, internal grounds of behavior, the state of readiness for certain actions which are formed under the influence of motive forming influences, i.e. factors of different nature which result in motive forming influence. Important components of the mechanism should be: incentives; values; ideals; value orientations. The priority for constructing the mechanism under consideration is the need to ensure: creativity (generation of new solutions); performance (efficiency and utility); handling (in relation to resources and reserves, planning, evaluation of actions, stimulation of motivation). The list of subjective and organizational factors in the formation of the mechanism is identified, its components are characterized and the direction of their interaction is shown; the importance of considering the needs and capabilities, values and ideals of the staff are highlighted, which should be a factor of increasing the effectiveness

of the objectives implementation of innovative activity motivation of the enterprise as a whole.

Keywords: innovation, engineering enterprise, motivation, incentives, human resources, mechanism, subjective factors, organizational factors.

Vyshnevsky V.P., Matyushin O.V., Vyshnevskaya O.M. *Features of monetary mechanism of China economy development.* – P. 5.

The article deals with the modern features of monetary mechanism of China and expected effects of its operation taking into account new economic, institutional and geopolitical circumstances of its development caused, in particular, by the global financial crisis of 2007-2008 and the economic recovery of the global South. The possibility of adapting the Chinese experience to meet the new challenges facing the economy of Ukraine in general and its industry, in particular, at the present stage of development is determined. It is concluded that now, when the Chinese economy has become the first in the world (taking into account PPP) and it is moving to a new stage of its development, the monetary mechanism of economic growth is changing to the "market" direction, but gradually and consistently. Monetary authorities neither recklessly perform the insistent recommendations of international financial institutions to accelerate the creation of a more liberal financial system nor exclude them, but they adapt well-known Western monetary instruments to the specific problems of national development after they are tested in practice. China's success of really planetary scale and consequences have been achieved with the direct participation of the central bank, which provides oversight and control over the financial sector under the leadership of the State Council of China with the dominance of large state-owned banks in the structure the financial system, "non-market" consistently low rate of CNY in relation to the US dollar and "non-market" interest rates on deposits and loans, and an undeveloped stock market. Within the next years China's economy will gradually slow down in line with the strategy of the government to ensure a balanced economic growth. It will be maintained by low oil prices and the prospects for global economic growth that are slightly better than it was expected before, and the possi-

bility of a sharp correction in the property market and increasing indebtedness of local authorities remain among the major risks. Monetary policy is crucial in transition to such a model, and in conjunction with other regulatory tools of mixed economy it is aimed at achieving macroeconomic and financial stability, efficient allocation of scarce resources, and mitigation of shocks of internal and external origin.

Keywords: monetary stimulus, People's Bank of China, monetary policy, interest rate, loan processes, economic growth.

Zemliankin A.I., Pidorycheva I.Yu. *Directions of improvement of existing mechanisms of innovation management in conditions of modernization of Ukraine's economy. – P. 40.*

The article is devoted to proposals on improvement of the existing mechanisms of innovation management in the conditions of modernization of the national economy. Today, innovations are firmly recognized as one of the main sources of sustainable economic growth for advanced and emerging economies. That is why the stimulation of innovative potential of the countries shocked by the crisis is considered as a possible catalyst for revitalizing their economies. More active government intervention to support innovation comes to the fore.

For many years in Ukraine there has been a business model that has been based solely on the use of raw materials and cheap labor to produce more income. As a result, Ukraine continues to stay on the resource development stage of the economy. It is clear that further advance along this way directly threatens the national safety of Ukraine. In such circumstances, it is

necessary to change approaches to the management of innovation processes, increase efficiency and productivity of the mechanisms of innovation management.

In the article the mechanisms of innovation management are considered in the context of modernization of national economy as a set of the control system components influencing innovation processes and reflecting certain aspects of management – goals, principles, functions, tasks, controls, personnel, methods, resources, and tools.

Such mechanisms of innovation management are allocated as the main: mechanisms for planning and forecasting, coordinating and monitoring the innovation; financial and economic mechanism and legal mechanism of innovation management. Proposals are grouped singly for each of the selected control mechanisms. In particular, within the mechanism of planning and forecasting the innovative activity at the government level it is proposed to establish a special commission for the development of National Innovation Strategy of Ukraine as a single comprehensive document accumulating political initiatives, offers of scientific community, businesses and all other interested parties.

It is worth noticing that all of these mechanisms should be used comprehensively, using the methods and tools of public policy in a certain sequence and interrelation with the involvement in management decisions of all stakeholders and participants in innovation processes.

Keywords: innovation, system of management, mechanisms of innovation management, economic modernization, strategy.