

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

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A. O. Pinchuk, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor**А. О. Пінчук**, к. е. н., доцент**GENESIS OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN ECONOMICS****ГЕНЕЗА ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ В ЕКОНОМІЦІ**

Urgency of the research. Most countries in the world are trying to make a transition to a "new economy" in which the main factors of the country economic growth and competitiveness are information, knowledge and innovation. All over the world, thousands of scientific articles, monographs and conferences are dedicated to the study of the "new economy", which suggests the relevance and significance of this study.

Target setting. New knowledge definitely becomes the basis for the development of a "new economy". For all countries of the world, the construction of a "new economy" (knowledge economy) becomes a pressing problem of the twenty-first century, therefore, it becomes increasingly important to identify the strengths and weaknesses of Ukraine on its way to building a knowledge economy.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. The theoretical and applied aspects of the "new economy" formation were made by such well-known foreign and domestic scientists as P. Drucker, A. Toffler, F. Machlup, Y. Masuda, M. Porat, D. Bell, Z. Brzezinski, Y. Bazhal, A. Chukhno and many others.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Despite the large number of publications, we can affirm that there are still differences in understanding and building a new format economy.

The research objective. The article is devoted to structuring scientific approaches and statements about the development of a new model of socio-economic development in Ukraine.

The statement of basic materials. The article substantiates the expediency of transition of Ukraine from the industrial economy to the knowledge economy. In the course of the study, it was determined that education, science and innovation became the source of knowledge economy development. In Ukraine intellectual potential holds high positions in the international rankings of the world, which is the most important factor in building up the knowledge economy and the competitiveness of the state.

Conclusions. As the world experience shows, the key factor to the development of the knowledge economy is the use of information, innovations and diverse knowledge that can be applied in technical, economic and social aspects. The emergence of innovative goods and services is possible with decent investment in education and science only.

Keywords: knowledge; information; innovation; "New economy"; information economy; knowledge economy; innovative economy.

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Urgency of the research. The demand for human resources is increasing in modern life. Today, the intellectual potential of any economically developed country is used as an instrument of economic growth.

Актуальність теми дослідження. Більшість країн світу намагаються здійснити перехід до «нової економіки» в якій головними чинниками економічного зростання та конкурентоспроможності країни виступають інформація, знання та інновації. По всьому світу, дослідженню «нової економіки» присвячені тисячі наукових статей, монографій та конференцій, що говорить про актуальність і надзвичайну значимість даного дослідження.

Постановка проблеми. Нові знання, безперечно стають фундаментом розвитку «нової економіки». Для всіх країн світу побудова «нової економіки» (економіки знань) стає назрілою проблемою ХХІ ст., тому актуальним стає виявити сильні та слабкі сторони України на шляху розбудови економіки знань.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Теоретичні та прикладні аспекти формування «нової економіки» внесли такі відомі зарубіжні та вітчизняні вчені як: P. Drucker, A. Toffler, F. Machlup, Y. Masuda, M. Porat, D. Bell, Z. Brzezinski, Ю.Бажал, А. Чухно та багато інших.

Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми. Не дивлячись на велику кількість публікацій, можна стверджувати, що ще і досі існують розбіжності в розумінні та побудові економіки нового формату.

Постановка завдання. Стаття присвячена структурувати наукові підходи та твердження про розбудову нової моделі соціально-економічного розвитку в Україні.

Виклад основного матеріалу. У статті обґрунтовується доцільність переходу України від індустріальної економіки до економіки знань. В ході дослідження, було визначено, що освіта, наука та інновації стають джерелом розвитку економіки знань. В Україні інтелектуальний потенціал займає високі позиції в міжнародних рейтингах світу, що являється найважливішим чинником в розбудові економіки знань та конкурентоспроможності держави.

Висновки. Як свідчить світовий досвід, вирішального значення в розвитку економіки знань, є використання інформації, інновацій та різноманітних знань, які можуть застосовуватися в технічних, економічних та соціальних аспектах. Поява інноваційних товарів та послуг, можливе лише при адекватних інвестиціях в освіту і науку.

Ключові слова: знання; інформація; інновації; «нова економіка»; інформаційна економіка; економіка знань; інноваційна економіка.

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Target setting. The emergence of the "new economy" is associated with the information revolution, which falls in the second half of the twentieth century and which has a number of trends such as: globalization, informatization, softization and innovation, and the main productive resources are information and knowledge. Today, the competitiveness of any state that is building up a "new economy" depends on the way effective information, knowledge and information will be created, disseminated and used. The first one who began to describe a new society that substituted industrial one was American economist Daniel Bell. Subsequently, many scholars began to give their own names and features to the new society. Such a diversity of views on a new society requires the systematization of such concepts as "new economy", knowledge economy, information economy and innovative economy.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. Ukrainian and foreign scholars are paying a lot of attention to the formation and development of a "new economy". The theoretical basis for the development of the doctrine of the "new economy" was the concept of "post-industrial society" (D. Bell), "Information society" (M. Porat, T. Stonier, Y. Masuda), "technotronic society" (Z. Brzeziński) "The third wave of civilization" (A. Toffler), "network society" (M. Castells), "post-capitalist society" (P. Drucker) etc. Great contribution was made by domestic scientists, namely: M. Zgurovsky, A. Chukhno, S. Scarlet, V. Belotserkivets, as well as Russian scientists A. Chernov, R. Nizhegorodtsev, A. Aristonbekova and many others. The common feature for all of the above concepts is that information and knowledge become the main factors for the further progressive development of society.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Despite the great attention of many scholars and theoreticians to the establishment and formation of a new society and a new model of the economy - the knowledge economy, there are still a lot of issues that are not fully explored and which are renewed all the time.

The research objective. Information, knowledge and innovation are one of the main factors of economic growth in connection with the transformational processes taking place around the world. In such circumstances, it is necessary to consider Ukraine according to the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), the Global Innovation Index GII, which will determine the strengths and weaknesses of our state on the way to building a knowledge economy.

The statement of basic materials. There are fast and dynamic changes in the modern economy of Ukraine and in society that change the nature of economic, socio-economic, managerial and social relations. The main factors that influenced the transformation processes were globalization, neoteric technologies, growth of knowledge scope, information and development of scientific and technological progress, which rapidly develops in knowledgeable, high-tech industries.

Many centuries ago, the famous scientist Jean-Baptiste Say (1767-1832) distilled three main factors of economic growth such as land, labor and capital, later J. B. Clark (1842-1924) added to them another factor - entrepreneurial skills. These factors have had a great influence on economic growth in agrarian and industrial economies, but from the middle of the twentieth century, with the transition to a "new economy", when the competitiveness of countries is not determined by a static model of growth, there is an objective need to add such factors as knowledge, information and innovations, which are a characteristic feature of the progressive development among the traditional development factors of a number of countries.

Today, most scholars lean toward thought that the global economy is moving rapidly into the knowledge economy, in which knowledge, information and intellectual resources are of prime importance. This means that in the world leading countries material resources go to the background, and intangible resources (information and knowledge) go to the foreground.

The "new economy" most scholars interpret as the knowledge economy, which involves the production, processing, and management of knowledge, and the emergence of this category is associated primarily with the development of information and communication technologies, which are deeply embedded in all spheres of human activity.

The close terms used by scientists in their work are innovation economy, informational economy, knowledge society, informational society, etc. Despite the fact that there is still no unity in determining

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the current state of the economy in the scientific community, it becomes clear that the development of a modern economy is based on knowledge, information, innovations, knowledgeable and high-tech industries.

These concepts emerge in the second half of the XX century as a result of significant innovational changes in all spheres of life of the population and society as a whole. "New Economy" combines all of the above categories, each of which undoubtedly reflects certain directions of development of modern society.

It is necessary to consider such terms as "new economy", knowledge economy, information economy, innovative economy, in order to understand and distinguish them in detail and define them.

"New Economy". The term "new economy" appeared in the middle of the XX century and is associated with the development of modern information and communication technologies and the development of the Internet. "New economy" is formed on the basis of widespread intellectualization of production and its dematerialization, i.e. there is an increase in the share of intellectual labor (which content lies in the scientific, innovative and creative component) and the decrease of the material component (material and energy resources).

The "New Economy" is not widely used, so this definition is not yet available for a specific definition, but some of them are given below.

According to definition given by Wikipedia, the "new economy" (neo-economy) is an economic infrastructure characterized by the predominance of intangible assets (services and technologies) and a diminution of the role of tangible assets. That is, the economy of knowledge, new information technologies, new business processes that provides leadership and competitiveness. The fact of the emergence of a "new economy" is reflected in many official documents. In particular, in the "Economic Report of the US President for 2001", which states: "The radical transformation of the American economy over the last eight years has given many observers to believe that we are witnessing the creation of a new economy that consists of firms and industries most closely associated with the revolution in digital technology and the development of the Internet "[1].

The American computer magazine "PC Magazine Encyclopedia" noted that the "new economy" appeared in the late 1990's under the influence of information technology for the economy, traditional cost measures have lost their strength, because technology is rapidly changing the world, so the new economy is identified with the "digital economy". It is also noted that if companies in their activities do not use the Internet in a larger volume, then they are doomed to failure in the future [2].

Taking into account the above, in our view the transition to an informational (post-industrial) society provoked the emergence of a "new economy" that brought fundamental changes to all spheres of human life. "New Economy" is a new era in the globalizing development of the world economy, in which the main conditions of economic growth are intangible assets, soft products, intellectualization of production and its dematerialization.

"New economy" is directly associated with innovations, knowledge and information. Innovations are the driving force behind socio-economic growth, but one must understand that the production of any innovation is possible only with the possession of certain information and knowledge. In the future, the development of the "new economy" will undoubtedly play a major role in knowledgeable and high-tech industries that will provide countries and companies with competitiveness in world markets, raise living standards and security of the state as a whole.

Knowledge economy. The three graduates of the University of Vienna - Friedrich Hayek, Fritz Machlup, Joseph Schumpeter - established the foundations for studying the "knowledge economy". They considered the knowledge economy as one of the sectors of the economy.

The founder of the knowledge economy as a discipline is F. Machlup, author of "The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States" published in 1962. However, the scientist did not provide the definition of knowledge economy, but analyzed the knowledge industry, which included five main types of human activity: 1) education; 2) research and development; 3) means of communication; 4) information machines; 5) information services [3].

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The "knowledge economy" started to be considered as a new economic model of development, where knowledge played a decisive role. P. Drucker - another American economist of Austrian origin - popularized (but did not invent) the term in this sense.

Experts from the World Bank interpret the knowledge economy as follows: "It is an economy that creates, distributes and uses knowledge to accelerate its own growth and increase its competitiveness" [4].

Studies conducted by the World Bank indicate that the key to sustainable economic and social growth of the country is the development of science, education and information and communication technologies.

UN experts note that this is an economy in which knowledge is created, disseminated and used to ensure economic growth and international competition of the state [5].

And such Ukrainian scholars as V. V. Belotserkivets and A. V. Lyaschenko interpret knowledge economics as "the stage of development of a post-industrial economy, in which the intellect and human knowledge, information and other high technologies turn into a decisive factor that determines the trends of production and socio-economic transformation of society"[6].

In the light of the foregoing we can state that the knowledge economy is a new stage in the development of mankind, in which the dominant factor of growth and competitiveness of the state is the creation, accumulation, use and dissemination of diverse knowledge.

Information economy. The foundation of the information society is the information economy. In the middle of the 20th century, among scholars who investigated qualitative changes in society, the term "information society" became widely known thanks to the scientific works of D. Bell, A. Toffler, Z. Brzeziński, F. Machlup, M. Porat and others.

For example, F. Machlup in his works studied not only the knowledge economy, which was understood only by a separate sector of the economy as it was mentioned above, but also defined the information economy - an economy where a large part of the gross domestic product is provided by the activity of production, processing, storage and transmission of information and knowledge [3].

According to the definition provided by Wikipedia, the information economy is an economy with most of the GDP provided by the activity of producing, processing, storing and disseminating information and knowledge, and more than half of the employees are involved in this activity [7].

According to A. Chukhno, the new economy (information economy) is characterized by a qualitatively new structure, i.e., the material production, which was typical for the industrial economy, is replaced by post-industrial economy, which is associated with such a scientific and technological level of the economy with a relatively small proportion of the workers involved in material production provides the volume of material products that meet the needs of society and its exports. This creates opportunities for the bulk of the employees to focus on services, which are non-material production (education, science, culture and other industries) [8].

Thus, it can be noted that the economy acquires a certain informational character due to the development of information and communication technologies, which formed the economic activity on the Internet, that led to the emergence of the electronic market and changes in the conduct of business.

Innovative economy. Innovation comes from the Latin "innovationem", noun of action from "innovare" (to renew or change). The founder of the theory of innovation believed to be the Austrian scientist J. Schumpeter, who considered innovation as a means of entrepreneur to generate income in his work "Theory of Economic Development".

Recently, more and more new theories that say the country's economic growth is based on innovation are emerging. Most scientists of the innovative economy say that it is based on knowledge and information and communication technologies.

The well-known American futurist, A. Toffler, points out that a new type of economy, the so-called "innovative economy", has begun to show itself since the 1950s, when the "white collar" and employees were numerically higher than factory workers with "blue collar" [9].

Thus, we can observe that a transition to an innovative type of development take place in in the global economy where the main factors of economic growth are modification, innovations (patents,

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licenses, know-how, etc.) that are used in technical, economic and social aspects. Innovations come from new knowledge, which turns into new products and services, and therefore the key source of innovation is education and science. For the dynamic development of an innovative economy, countries need to increase the cost of education, research and development (R & D), and develop information and communication technologies.

As it was mentioned above, there is a need to define the terms "knowledge", "information" and "innovation". Information is the structured data that a person receives as a result of the search, study, processing of certain information, but they remain passive until a person interprets them. Knowledge is the formulated information, which is systematized due to the mental activity of the individual. Innovation is a new product that is created by a person possessing information and knowledge. That is, information, knowledge, innovations serve as unlimited resources and become the main key feature of the "new economy".

We can observe that all the economic categories discussed above combine the importance of information and knowledge that are becoming the most important productive resources, resulting in the development of information and communication technologies, telecommunication facilities, software, biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, etc. In our opinion, the "new economy" combines all the revised above economic terms, that is, the economy of knowledge, the information economy and the innovative economy as it is shown at Fig. 1.

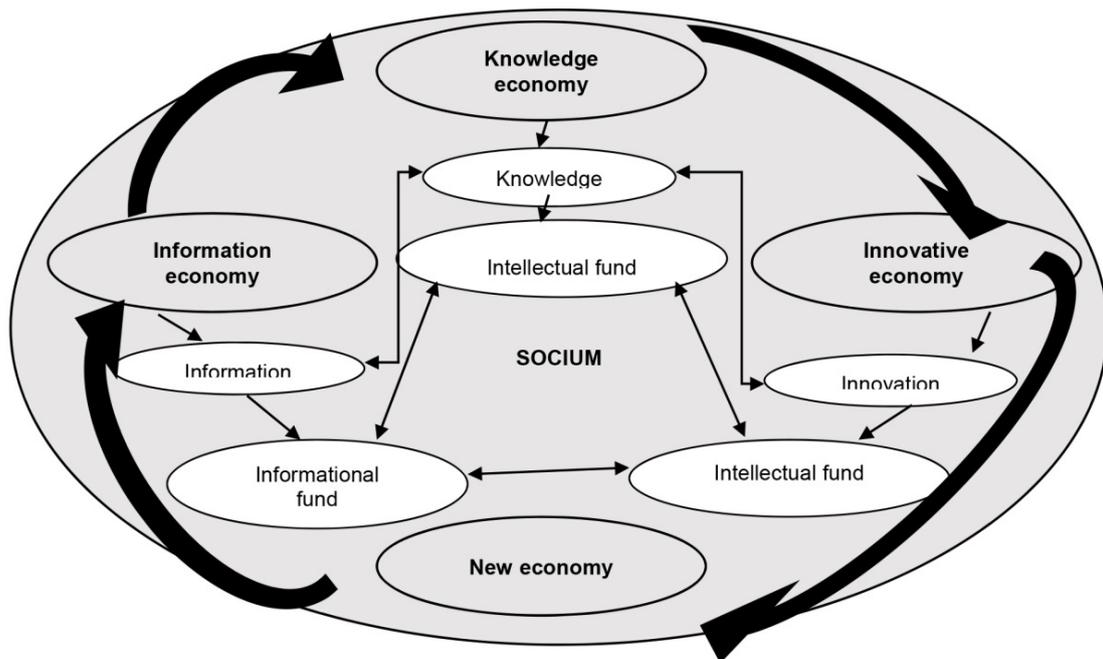


Fig. 1. "Tangle" of knowledge economy

Thus, it can be noted that the "new economy" acts as:

- 1) Information economy, since the information itself becomes dominant in the field of production.
- 2) Knowledge economy, since knowledge becomes a factor of growth and competitiveness of the country.
- 3) Innovative economy, since the development and implementation of innovations is a key source of socio-economic growth.

As already mentioned above, many scholars interpret "new economics" as "knowledge economy", which is accompanied by an ever-increasing share of intellectual fund in its total volume (the production component in the share of GDP of developed countries is 20% and 80% are intangible resources), that is, the GDP growth is ensured, due to the release and implementation of

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knowledgeable and high-tech products. For example, the US is one of the countries where the "new economy" is most evident, as the largest global information technology corporations (computer manufacturers, software, network equipment) are concentrated in this country. And such countries as Japan and Korea are countries with limited resources, but this did not prevent them from achieving leading positions in the global economy in the second half of the twentieth century, all thanks to people's new knowledge which are the main resource in the development of knowledge-intensive industries.

The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) experts measure investment in knowledge for a set of national spending on higher education, R & D, and software development. Over the years of its independence Ukraine's economy is even more lagging behind the leading countries of the West in terms of quality indicators of development.

It should be stressed that information, knowledge and innovation are the main drivers of economic growth and competitiveness in modern society, and therefore the readiness of Ukraine to the following issues should be examined: information economy as the determining direction is the level of development of information and communication technologies, knowledge economy - as the main direction of development is the scientific and educational spheres, and the innovation economy - as the effectiveness of innovation determines the competitiveness of the state.

One of the most popular comprehensive approaches for measuring knowledge economy is the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) developed in 2004 by the World Bank Group of Experts in the framework of the implementation of the Knowledge for Development (K4D) special program, this method allows to evaluate the readiness of countries to transition to a qualitatively new stage of development based on knowledge. The World Bank Institute's experts have developed the Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM), which includes a complex of one hundred and nine indicators, grouped into four main groups, namely:

- *The Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime* – evaluates the conditions where the economy and society develop as a whole. The objects of evaluation are the economic and legal environment, the quality of regulation, business development and private initiative, the ability of society and its institutions to use effectively existing knowledge and create new one.

- *Education and Human Resources* – assesses the level of education of the population and the availability of sustainable skills for the creation, dissemination and use of knowledge; contains indicators of literacy of the adult population, the ratio of studying people (students and schoolchildren) to the number of people of the corresponding age, as well as a number of other indicators.

- *The Innovation System* – assesses the state of development of the national innovation system in terms of readiness for the perception and adaptation of global knowledge for local needs, as well as the ability to create new knowledge and new technologies based on them. It takes into account the number of scientific workers employed in the field of R & D; number of registered patents, quantity and circulation of scientific journals, etc.

- *Information and Communication Technology — ICT* – It assesses the level of development of information and communication infrastructure, which facilitates the effective dissemination and processing of information.

Also, the methodology for assessing knowledge involves the calculation of two consolidated indexes. The first one is the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) – a complex indicator for assessing the effectiveness of the country's knowledge use for its economic and social development. It is calculated as the average number of four indices - the index of economic and institutional regime, the index of education, the index of innovation and the index of information technology and communications. And the second one is the Knowledge Index (KI) – a comprehensive economic indicator for assessing the country's ability to create, accept and disseminate knowledge, which is calculated as the average number of three indexes - the index of education, the index of innovation and the index of information technology and communications. The comparison can be carried out both on separate indicators and on the combined indicators.

For each group of indicators the countries get the points - from 1 to 10. The higher the score, the more highly evaluated the country according to this criterion.

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According to the World Bank, the dynamics of consolidated indexes of knowledge economy and their subindexes for different countries of the world for 2009 and 2012 are presented in Tab. 1.

Table 1

The dynamics of consolidated indexes of knowledge economy and their subindexes for different countries of the world for 2009 and 2012 [10]

Rating		Country		Consolidated indexes				Subindexes							
				Knowledge Economy Index (KEI)		Knowledge Index (KI)		The Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime		Education and Human Resources		The Innovation System		Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	
2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012	2009	2012
1	1	Denmark	Sweden	9,52	9,43	9,49	9,38	9,61	9,58	9,87	8,92	9,49	9,74	9,21	9,49
2	2	Sweden	Finland	9,51	9,33	9,57	9,22	9,33	9,65	9,29	8,77	9,76	9,66	9,66	9,22
3	3	Finland	Denmark	9,37	9,16	9,39	9,00	9,31	9,63	9,77	8,63	9,67	9,49	8,73	8,88
4	4	Netherlands	Netherlands	9,35	9,11	9,39	9,22	9,22	8,79	9,21	8,75	9,45	9,46	9,52	9,45
5	5	Norway	Norway	9,31	9,11	9,25	8,99	9,47	9,47	9,60	9,43	9,06	9,01	9,10	8,53
51	55	Ukraine	Russian Federation	6,00	5,78	6,58	6,96	4,27	2,23	8,15	6,79	5,83	6,93	5,77	7,16
60	56	Russian Federation	Ukraine	5,55	5,73	6,82	6,33	1,76	3,95	7,19	8,26	6,88	5,76	6,83	4,96

From Tab. 1 we can see that Denmark has the best achievements in building a knowledge economy in 2009 (first place in the CAM methodology rating means that the country has an effective economic and institutional regime, an established innovation system, a modern education system and information and communication technologies). However, in 2012 Denmark fell to third place in the ranking. As for Ukraine, according to the results of the World Bank, in comparison with 2009, it fell to the 56th place. The index of knowledge economy is 5.73, it is lower than the average European, but compared with 2009 there is a tendency to decrease. We can also observe a decrease in the points and on other indexes: the index of knowledge decreased from 6.58 to 6.33; economic and institutional regime shows a low economic and legal environment from 4.27 to 3.95; the decline in the index of innovation from 5.83 to 5.76, which means the ineffective implementation of innovations in production; the introduction of ICT has fallen from 5.77 to 4.96, and this is one of the lowest points, despite the fact that education has one of the largest indicators of 8.26 and it is the only indicator that has increased comparing to 2009. According to the quality of education, Ukraine is on a high level, and this is one of the competitive advantages in developing a "new economy".

According to the information above, we can say that the development of a "new economy" is possible due to scientific knowledge, the introduction of innovations and the development of information and communication technologies, which can only be developed through scientific research and technical development (SRTD), therefore the state should stimulate the development of SRTD. Implementation of innovations is an important tool for the development of countries, and the costs of the SRTD are the main indicator of the country's innovative efforts. In order to compare the innovativeness of a country, the indicator of the specific weight of expenditures on SRTD is used in the GDP of the country.

In Ukraine, each year there is a decrease in the amount of science-intensive of GDP, and in 2015 the specific weight of expenditures on SRTD is already only 0.62%, while the level of science-intensive knowledge in the world is constantly increasing. For example, investment in science has grown from 2.35% to 4.15% in South Korea, in Japan it is 3.47% of GDP, and in the United States - 2.77% of GDP, which suggests that state policy is focused on education and research in these countries [11]. The insufficient financing of science is one of the main reasons for weak innovation in the economy in Ukraine.

Looking at the world experience in the formation and development of the innovation system, it is necessary to develop its own national innovation strategy, which requires large financial resources for implementation. It should be emphasized that insufficient funding for innovation produces a low return on science, research and low efficiency in the processing and use of new knowledge and information.

The most important indexes of innovation activity are:

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1) Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The Global Competitiveness Index consists of more than 100 variables, which make up the three main subindex groups: "Essential Requirements", "Performance Enhancers" and "Innovations and Improvement Factors." The result of this study is the ranking of countries in the world in terms of economic competitiveness. Each component in the rating is estimated by a certain number of points. The lower the overall score, the higher the position of the country.

2) Global Innovation Index (GII) of Cornell University, the INSEAD Business School and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Index of Innovation makes it possible to characterize the ability of the countries of the world to create a supportive environment for innovation.

Table 2

Dynamics of the Global Competitiveness Index and the Global Innovation Index in Ukraine and some countries of the world [12]

Global Competitiveness Index				
Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	
Number of countries surveyed	144 countries	140 countries	138 countries	
Poland	43	41	36	
Russian Federation	53	45	43	
Ukraine	76	79	85	
Global Innovation Index				
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland	45	46	39	33
Russian Federation	49	48	43	39
Ukraine	63	64	56	50

According to Tab. 2 on a seven-point scale, the total score of Ukraine by the competitiveness index in 2015 is 4.3 and in 2016 is 4.0, which corresponds to 76th place in the rating and 85th place. We can observe that Ukraine has lost its position in the rating during the last three years (six positions during last year). The first places in the ranking for many years in a row is Switzerland, followed by Singapore, the United States, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden.

Analyzing the global index of innovations from 2014 to 2017, we can observe the improvement of Ukraine's position at 13 positions, which allowed the country to score 37.62 points and be on the 50th place in the world ranking.

Ukraine achieved the highest results due to the results of scientific research (32nd place), human capital (41st place). Compared to 2016, the country lost one position, due to the reduction of public expenditures on education and science.

Let's analyze the main indicators of the global competitiveness index of Ukraine for 2014-2017 years, which are presented in Table 3.

Thus analyzing the data from the Tab. 3 it should be noted that Ukraine occupies the largest position in the components of higher education and professional training (33rd place), which, in its turn, remains a competitive advantage for the country. Despite the loss of 9 positions in 2016, "health care and elementary school" takes high position in the ranking (54th place); Ukraine has gained competitive advantages for innovation and has risen to several positions (52nd place).

However, our country have lost many positions in such key components as the macroeconomic environment - 29 positions has been lost in 2015, this is primarily due to inflation, but in 2016 it has already risen to 6 positions (128th place); the quality of institutions remains unchanged (129th place); the efficiency of the goods market (108th place); and the development of the financial market (130 place) has diluted greatly compared with 2014 and 2015, the 107th place, this is primarily caused by the inability to finance the business properly due to the economic situation in the country.

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

Table 3

Analysis of the main indicators of the Global Competitiveness Index of Ukraine for 2014-2017 [12; 13; 14]

The main components of the Global Competitiveness Index	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Basic Requirements	87	101	102
Institutions	130	130	129
Infrastructure	68	69	75
Macroeconomic environment	105	134	128
Health care and elementary education	43	45	54
Enhancing performance	67	65	74
Higher education and vocational training	40	34	33
Efficiency of the commodity market	112	106	108
Labor market efficiency	80	56	73
Financial market development	107	121	130
Technological readiness	85	86	85
Market size	38	45	47
Innovations and Improvement Factors	92	72	73
Compliance with modern business requirements	99	91	98
Innovations	81	54	52

Conclusions. In order to build a knowledge-based economy in Ukraine with the knowledge as one of the main factors of economic growth, the state needs to restructure those institutions that are primarily concerned with knowledge, namely, ministries and departments involved in the development of science and technology, quality and availability of education.

In the conditions of the formation of the knowledge economy, global competition in all markets will definitely increase: the labor market, the market for innovations, information, resources, etc. Under such conditions Ukraine needs to build its own strategy for the development of a knowledge economy, which will give priority to investments in education and science, which will allow the state to keep highly skilled scientists, researchers and educators in their country to build a powerful, new knowledge economy. Moreover, according to the studies conducted, it can be noted that Ukraine has a decent intellectual and innovative potential.

There are many international ratings of the countries of the world that allow us to consider the weak and strong sides of the state; we considered Ukraine only in some of them, namely: the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), where Ukraine ranked 56th place in 2012, with rather low development scores information and communication technologies (4.96), however high scores (8.26) are in the level of population education; Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) occupies only 85th place; in 2017 Ukraine took the record positions 50th place in the Global Innovation Index (GII) rating. As well, Ukraine occupies high places in the ranking on the effectiveness of innovations (11th place), indicating the creation of favorable conditions for innovative performance.

The competitiveness of any country can be divided into three main components: education, science and innovation. From the research conducted we can see that the educational and scientific level in Ukraine holds high positions that allow the formation of a highly skilled potential that can create innovative products and services and bring them into life.

Scientists consider Ukraine to be at the stage of efficiently developing economies, but it needs to go to the higher stage of development - the stages of development through innovation, information, and in particular the operation, use and application of information in a broad aspect of innovative activity. Moreover, our state has both an innovative and a scientific potential, which use will fully allow Ukraine to rise to high positions in international ratings.

We live in an era when the "new economy" (knowledge economy) appeared in front of us, the intellectualization of society is intensifying and the entire social class is an integral part of it. Therefore, humanity needs a constant learning, enhancing its intelligence and level of IQ throughout life, because it is rational work that becomes the fundamental basis of intellectual capital of both companies and the state in general.

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