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2012 6 (19)



2012

6(19) 2012

2008

(1-05/4 26 2010
//
— 2010 — 6 — .6.)

19505 — 9305
26.11.2012 .)

95007, . , 4
.. , , .222,

(050-948-66-04)

(095-759-10-88),
e-mail: blolge@rambler.ru

(1 30 2013 .)

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• •	48
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• •	55
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• •	63
• •,	70
• •	75
• •	83
• •	-	
« - »	88
• •	98
• •	-	
• •	104
• •	111
• •	-	
• •	121
• •	126
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• •	-	
• •	137
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• •	143

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336

• • ,
• • ,

2012

3,8%, 7,9%,

1)

2)

3)

[1, 2],

[3].

2).

[4].

25.11.2002 . 567,

06.07.2000 . 279,

27.06.1997 . 81

(Wealth Maximization Theory).

[5].

[6, 7].

) [5].

[8].

• (), ;

• ;

• ;

• ;

1. : « - », 2005. — 202 . / . . . -

2. // . — 2007. — 1. — .3-11. / . . . -

3. .3- , , 2005. — 425 . / . . . ,

4. : « - », 2006. — 431 . /

5. : « », 2009. — 144 . /

6. // . — 2007. — 3. — .105-111. / . . . -

7. , 2002. — 767 . / . . . — :

8. « » / . . . — : - , 2007. — 212 . -

336.2

... ..
... ..
... ..

(2002 – 2007 .)

(2008 – 2010 .).

42% —

45,5%

19,2% 16,4%.

[9], [7]. [4], [10], [1], [2], [3], [8], [5], [6].

2002 2010 .

2002-2010 .

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}, \quad (1)$$

;
 ;
 n—
 60
 , n() 1) 10.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_m}{m}, \quad (2)$$

;
 ;
 m—
 , m 2 2.

$$\bar{z} = \left(\frac{z_1}{m} + \frac{z_2}{m} + \dots + \frac{z_m}{m} \right) \times 100\%, \quad (3)$$

;
 ;

$$\bar{w} = \left(\frac{w_1}{m} + \frac{w_2}{m} + \dots + \frac{w_m}{m} \right) \times 100\%, \quad (4)$$

;
 ;

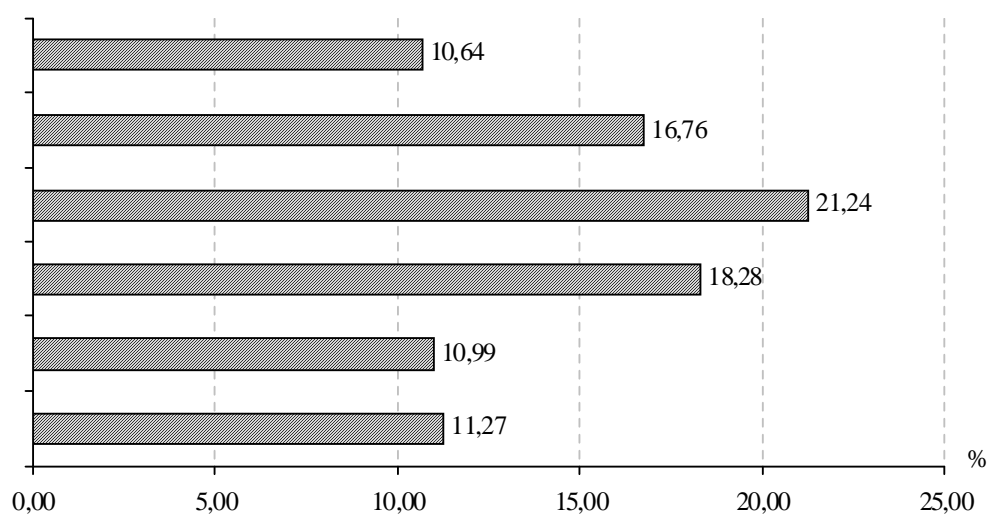
2002-2010 . .1-9.
2002

I.

, % *

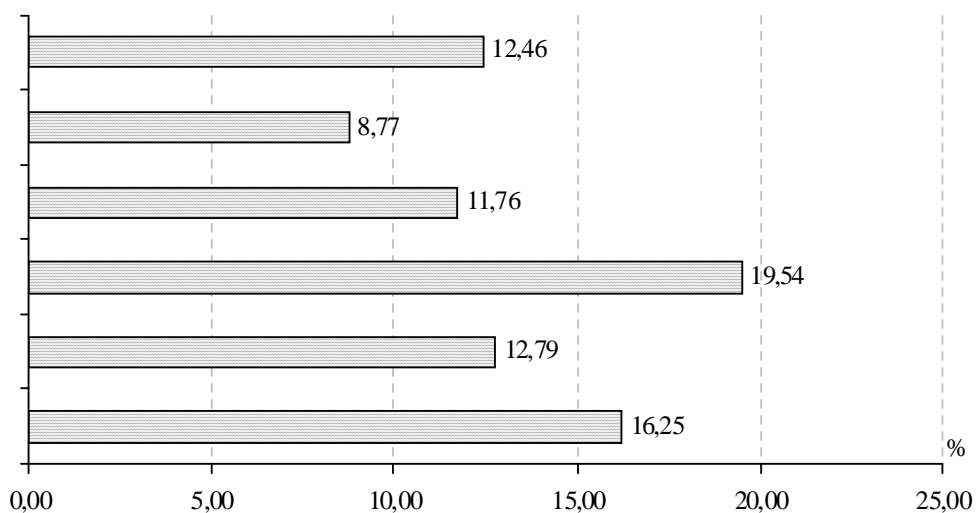
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2002	11,27	10,99	18,28	21,24	16,76	10,64
2	2003	16,25	12,79	19,54	11,76	8,77	12,46
3	2004	17,56	12,02	22,98	14,09	12,66	17,11
4	2005	31,13	19,43	21,54	10,35	15,58	19,39
5	2006	30,59	17,07	19,80	11,71	20,37	22,22
6	2007	24,29	16,65	16,86	14,46	20,48	18,37
7	2008	23,80	17,59	15,26	8,70	19,89	19,18
8	2009	12,61	14,12	14,46	5,97	10,85	14,64
9	2010	11,71	12,46	9,04	6,84	10,97	18,26

*



. I.

2002 . ()

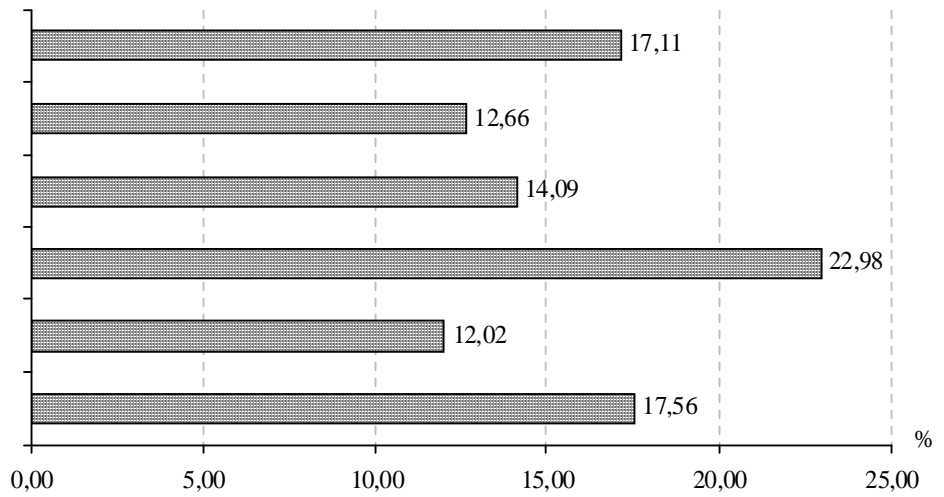


. 2.

2003 . ()

2003

. 2,

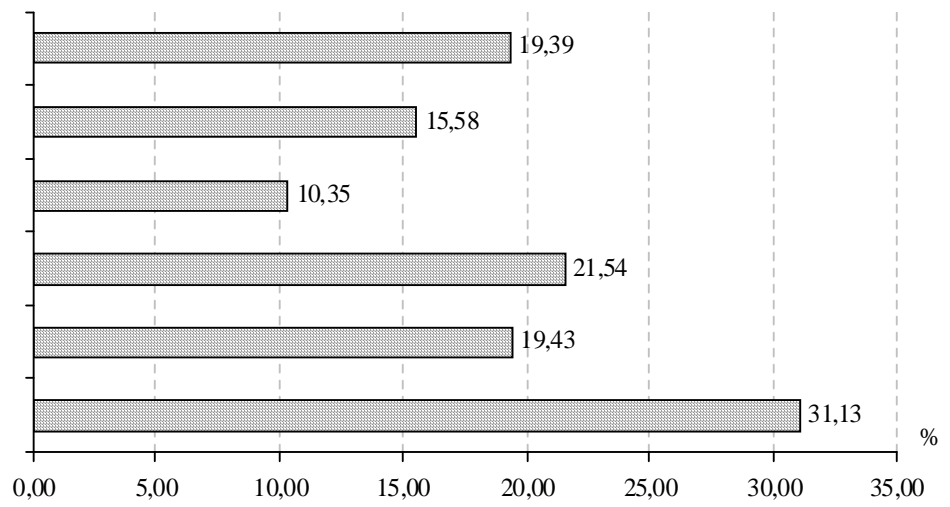


. 3.

2004 . ()

2004

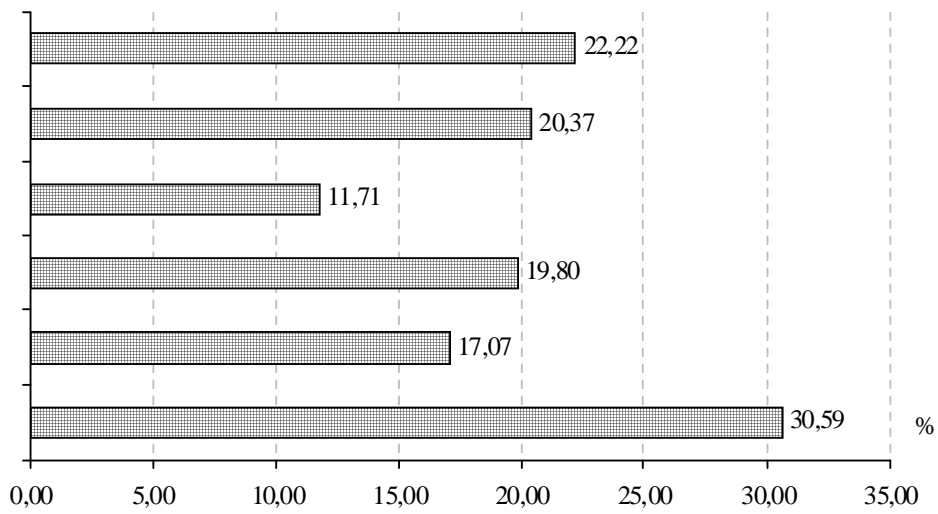
9



. 4.

2005 . ()

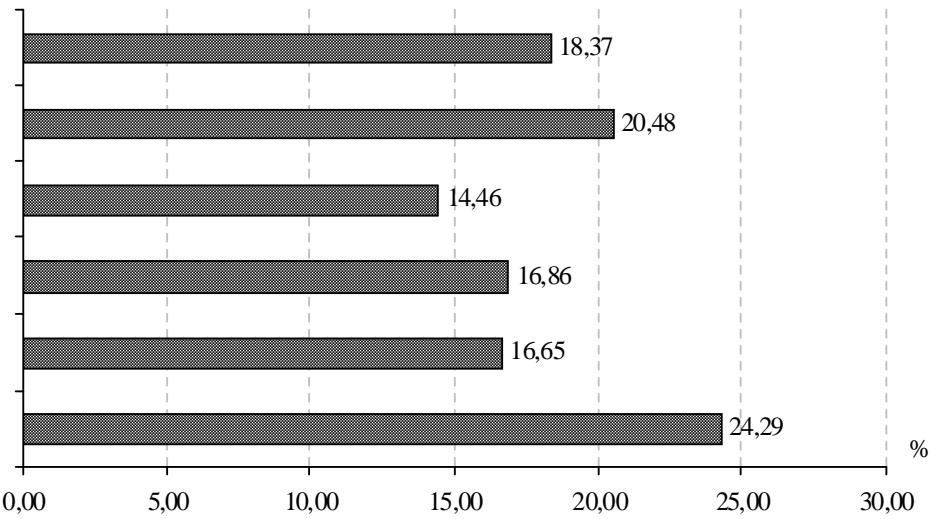
2005-2006 .



. 5.

2006 . ()

2007



. 6.

2007 . ()

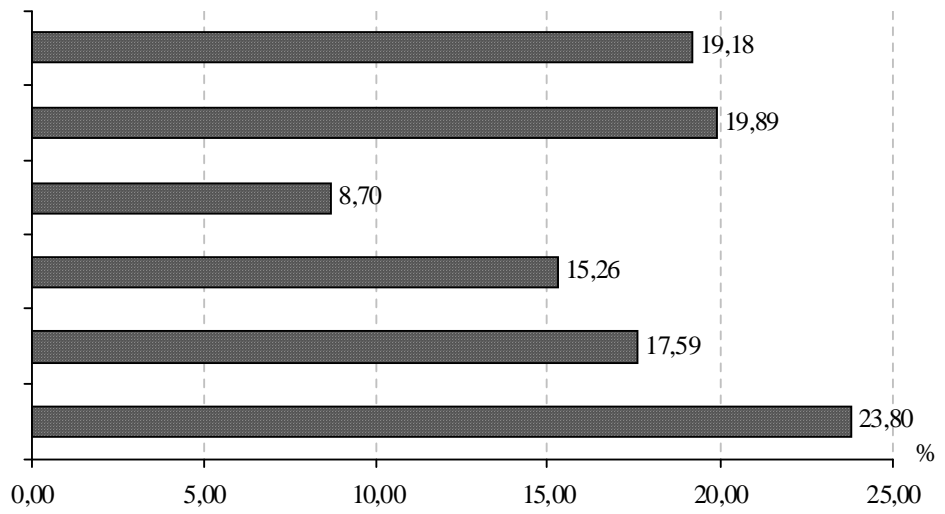
18,88% 20,78% 2005 2006 ., 9,83%,

2008

2009

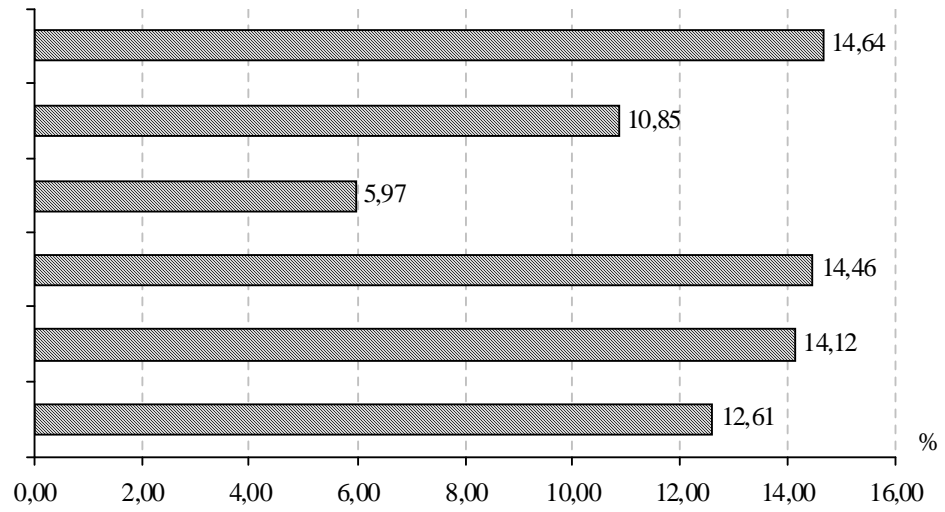
(, , .)

(14%).



. 7.

2008 . ()



. 8.

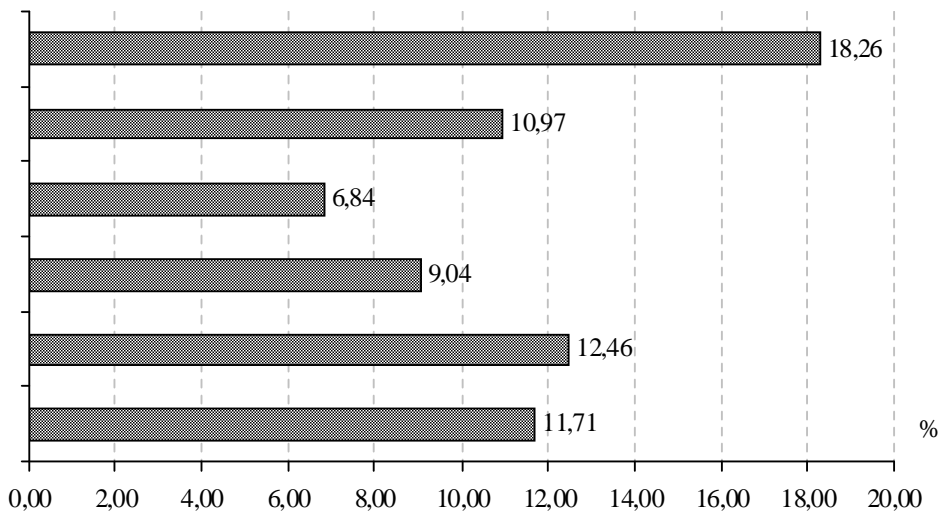
2009 . ()

(. 10).

2005-2006 .,

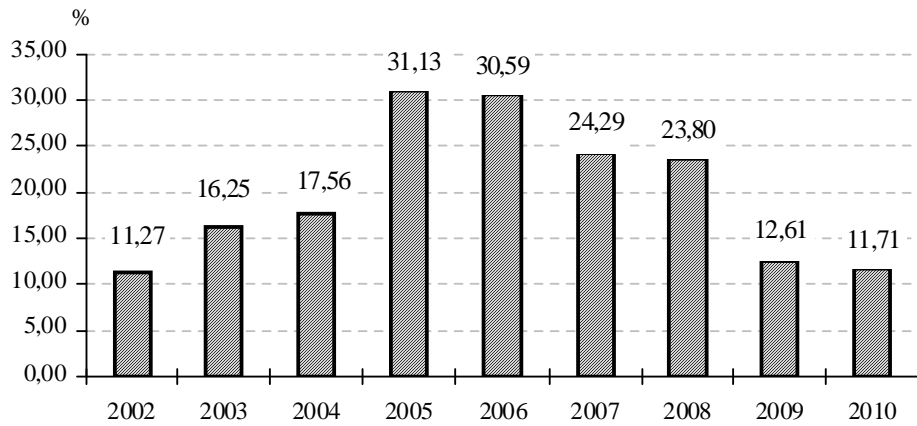
2009-2010 . —

9



. 9.

2010 . ()



. 10.

()

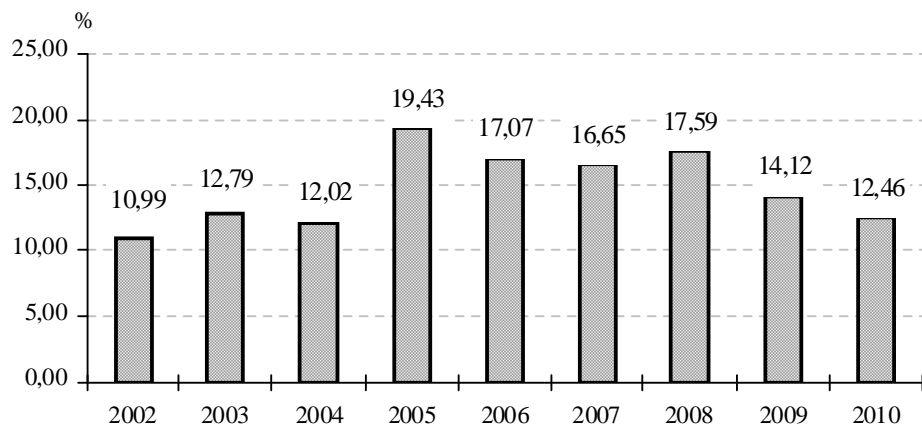
2009-2010 .

11 19

2005-2006 . 2008

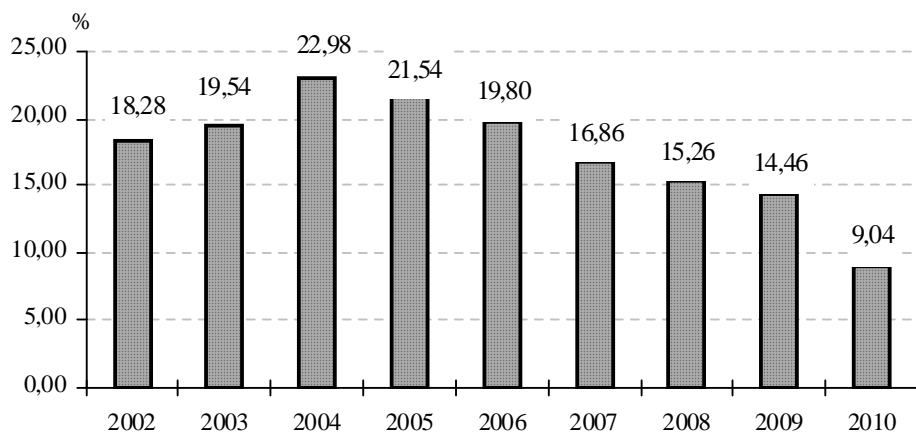
6,84%.

. 13 2010



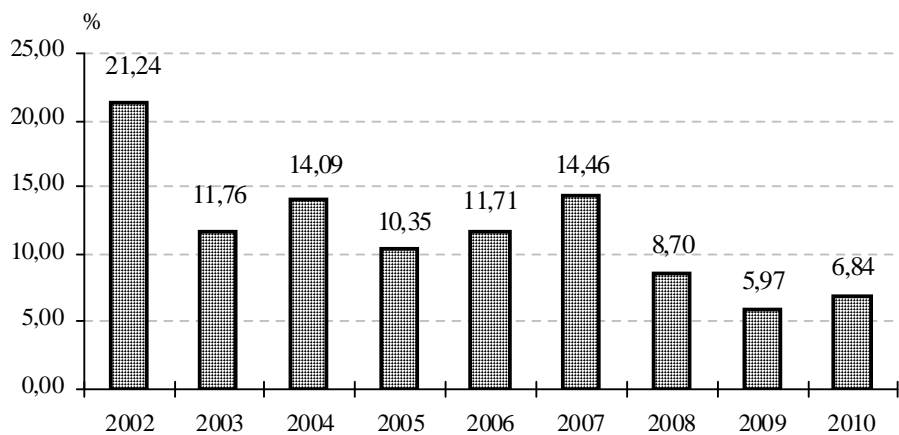
. 11.

()



. 12.

()

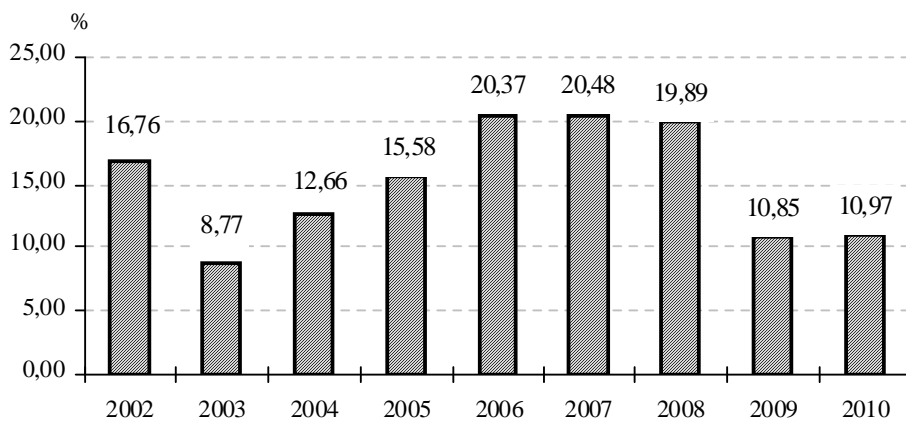


. 13.

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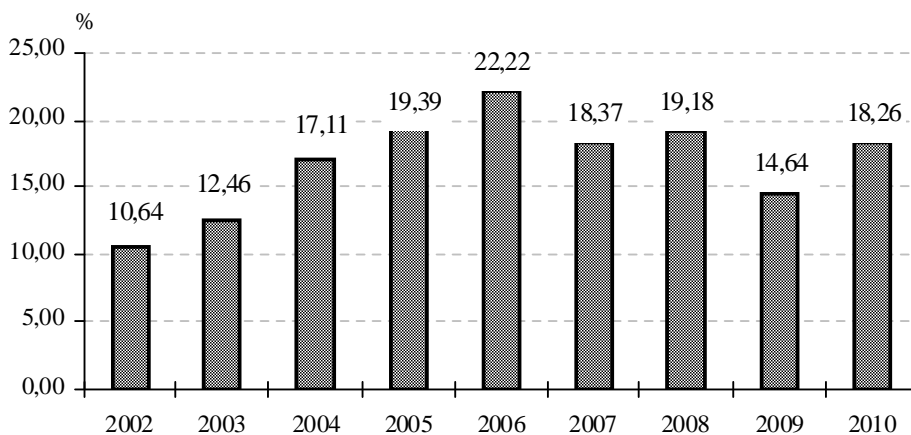
2010 .,

2002-



. 14.

()



. 15.

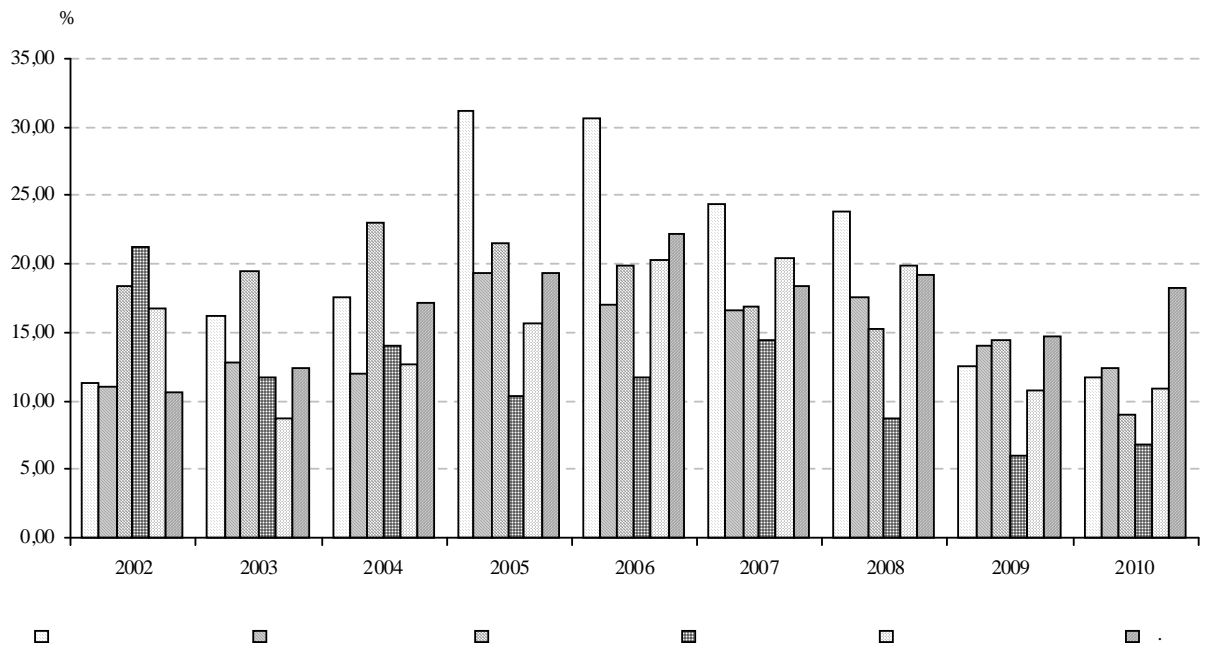
()

2006

2007-2008

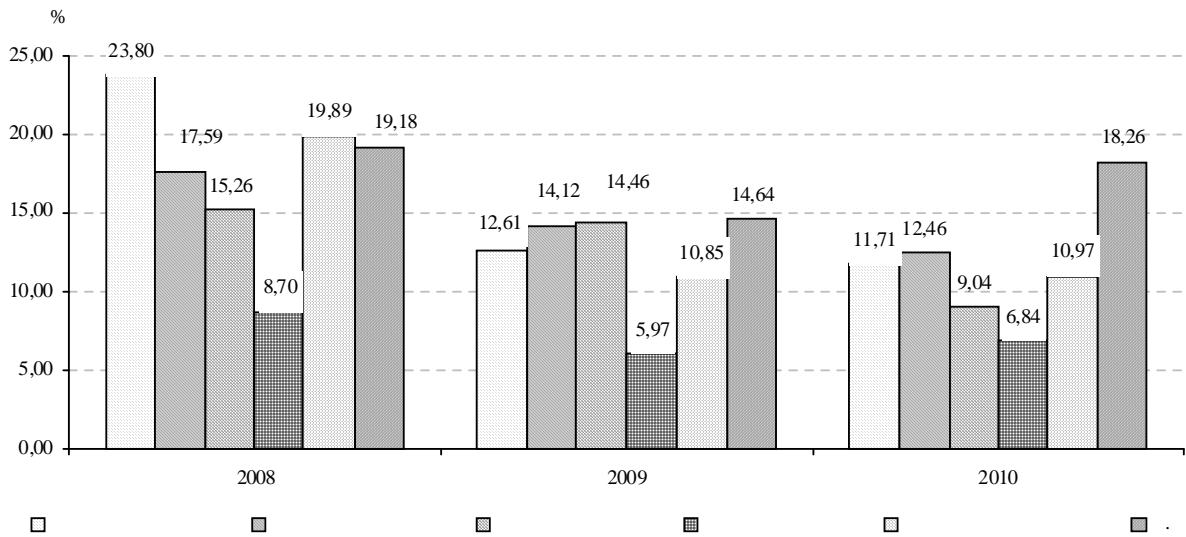
17,4% 2008 11,5% 2010

. 16 17,



. 16.

2002-2010 . ()

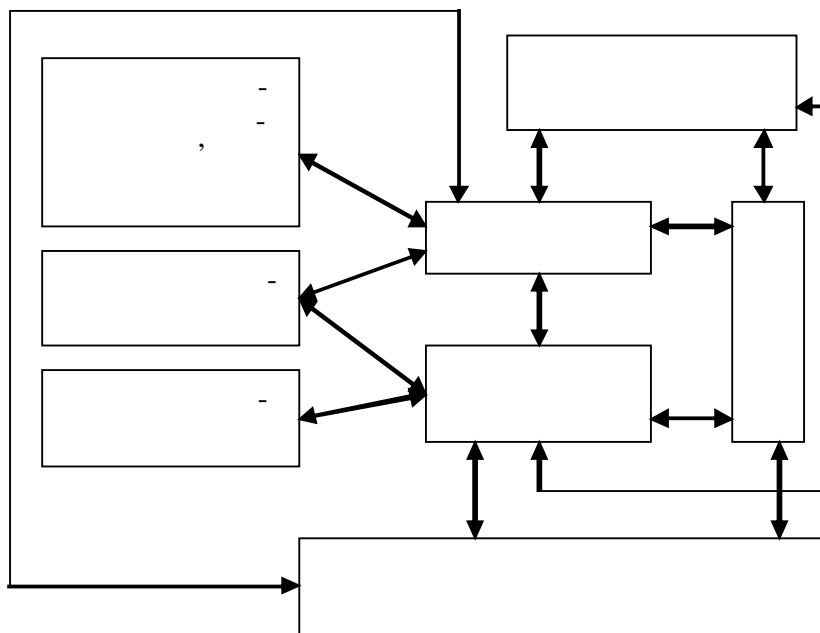


. 17.

2008-2010 . ()

2008 2010 . 5-6

1. « ».— 2010.— 683.— 331-337.
2. : / ;
3. .— ., 2008.— 172 с.
4. / — ., 2004.— 207 .
- « ».— 2001.— 448 .
5. : . . . / . . . ;
6. — , 2004.— 215 .
7. / — : , 2002.— 220 .
- 2015 / . . . // : - .
- 2007.— 1.— 3.
8. / — [: <http://www.inventure.com.ua>.
9. — [] — : <http://www.business.ua>.
10. « — 2011». — [: http://www.rusnauka.com/8_DN_2011/Economics.



.1.

()

-
-
-

1449,2 212,5 ., 2010 782%.

(.1).

2001, 2004-2010 .

2001

1661,7 .,

(2007 .) — 56,9%

(2009 — 29,4%).

(.2).

2000 2010

1)

2)

2000

5 , 2009 — 3,3 .

23

I. *

	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	212,5	412,1	608,8	780	1018,1	1429	1444,3	1661,7
	55,6	93,9	290,6	171,2	238,1	410,9	15,3	223,4
, %	53,8	53,1	53,3	55,2	56,9	56,2	54,1	53,2
-	16,1	40,1	64,7	74,1	104,6	153,3	153,8	215,1
	6	16,1	24,6	9,4	30,5	48,7	0,5	61,3
, %	4,1	5,2	5,7	5,2	5,8	6,0	5,8	6,9
-	28,6	43,8	60,8	50,2	72,4	95,5	87,4	117,9
	6,2	5,5	17	-10,6	22,2	23,1	-8,1	30,5
, %	7,2	5,6	5,3	3,6	4,0	3,8	3,3	3,8
'	93,7	202,4	317,1	381,9	462,8	668,2	783,9	898,5
	26,5	72	114,7	64,8	80,9	205,4	115,7	114,6
, %	23,7	26,1	27,8	27,1	25,8	26,2	29,4	28,7
	43,7	77,5	91,2	114,4	142,9	196,7	199	232,2
	12,4	13,7	13,7	23,2	28,5	53,8	2,3	33,2
, %	11,1	10,0	8,0	8,1	8,0	7,7	7,5	7,4
:	394,8	775,9	1141,7	1411,8	1790,8	2542,8	2668,5	3125,7
, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*

2.

2000, 2010 *

	2000	2010	
	230	2239	2009
	560	4601	4041
	336	2726	2390
	335	2747	2411
	278	2436	2158
	156	1889	1733
	147	1191	1044
	111	1430	1319

*

(.3).

3.

*

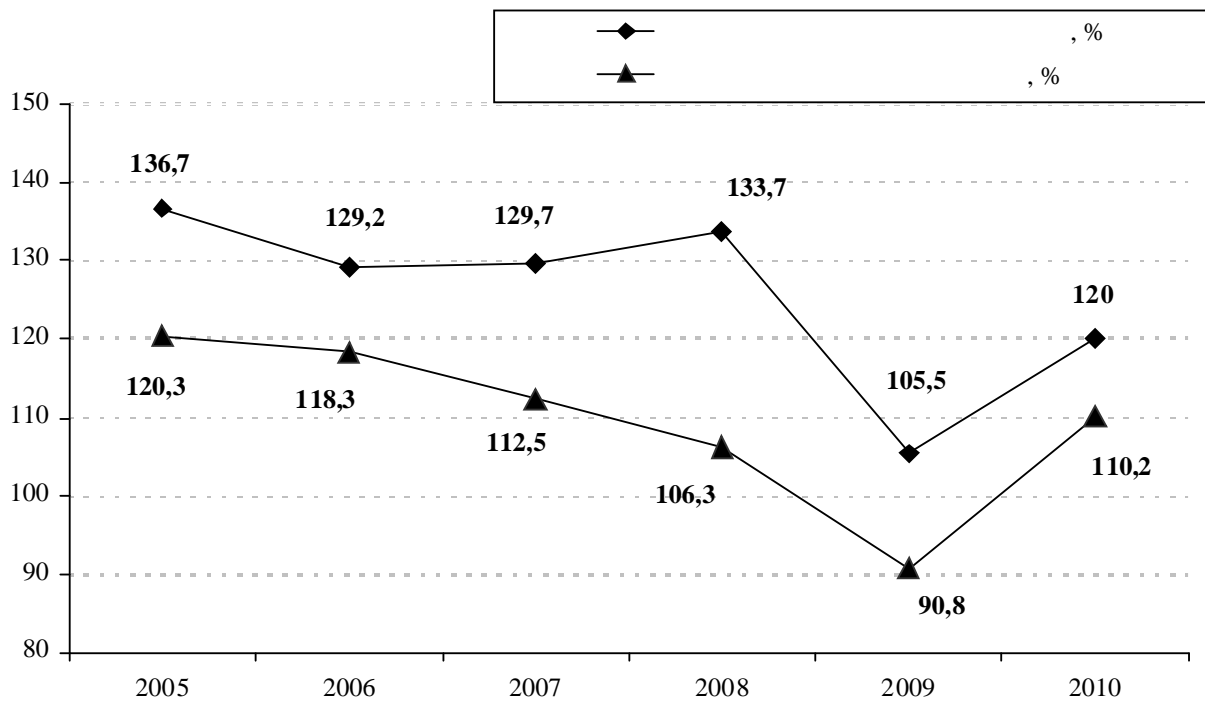
	2000		2010	
	.	%	.	%
	230	100	2239	100
225	97,8	1991	88,9	
159	69,1	1782	79,6	
150	65,2	1692	75,6	
273	118,6	2369	105,8	
292	126,9	2549	113,8	
164	71,3	1785	79,7	
172	74,7	1846	82,4	
289	125,7	2187	97,7	
-	188	81,7	1927	86
241	104,7	2295	102,5	
170	73,9	1815	81,1	
232	101	2271	101,4	
196	85,2	1941	86,7	
227	98,7	2122	94,8	
236	103	2046	91,4	
220	95,7	2102	93,8	
173	75,2	1960	87,5	
194	84,3	1866	83,3	
135	58,7	1659	74	
230	100	2060	92	
173	75,2	1733	77,4	
156	67,8	1786	79,7	
175	76	1835	81,9	
157	68,2	1772	79,1	
177	76,9	1711	76,4	
.	405	176	3431	153,2
.	251	109	2167	96,8

*

39%.

25%.

(.2).



.2.
2005-2010 . ()

- 1) ;
- 2) , . . , -
- 3) ; -
- 4) ; -
- 5) ; -

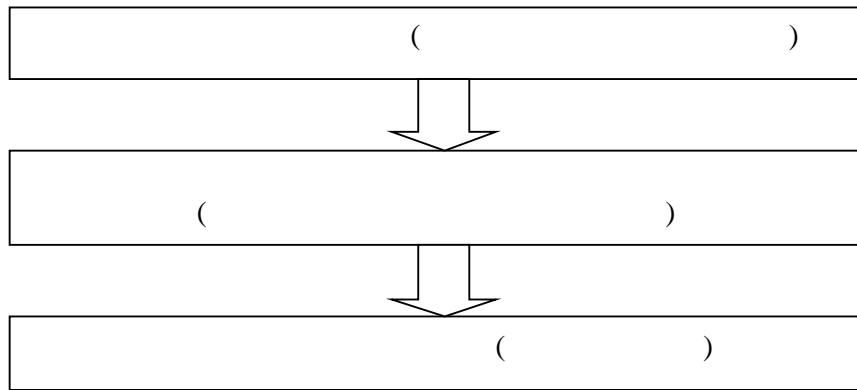
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1. — : , 2005. — 304 .
 2. — : « -2000», 2004. — 248 .
 3. — : « / . , . — : , 2000. — 200 .
 4. 2017- — [] . — : 5.10.2000 . : <http://www.zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2017-14>.
 5. — [] . — : <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

230

« ; , , , » « , » , [6, . 127], 80- ; « » ; « » ;

-
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-

(. 3).



. 3.

, « ».

21

[7, . 301]
1980 1996

— 18

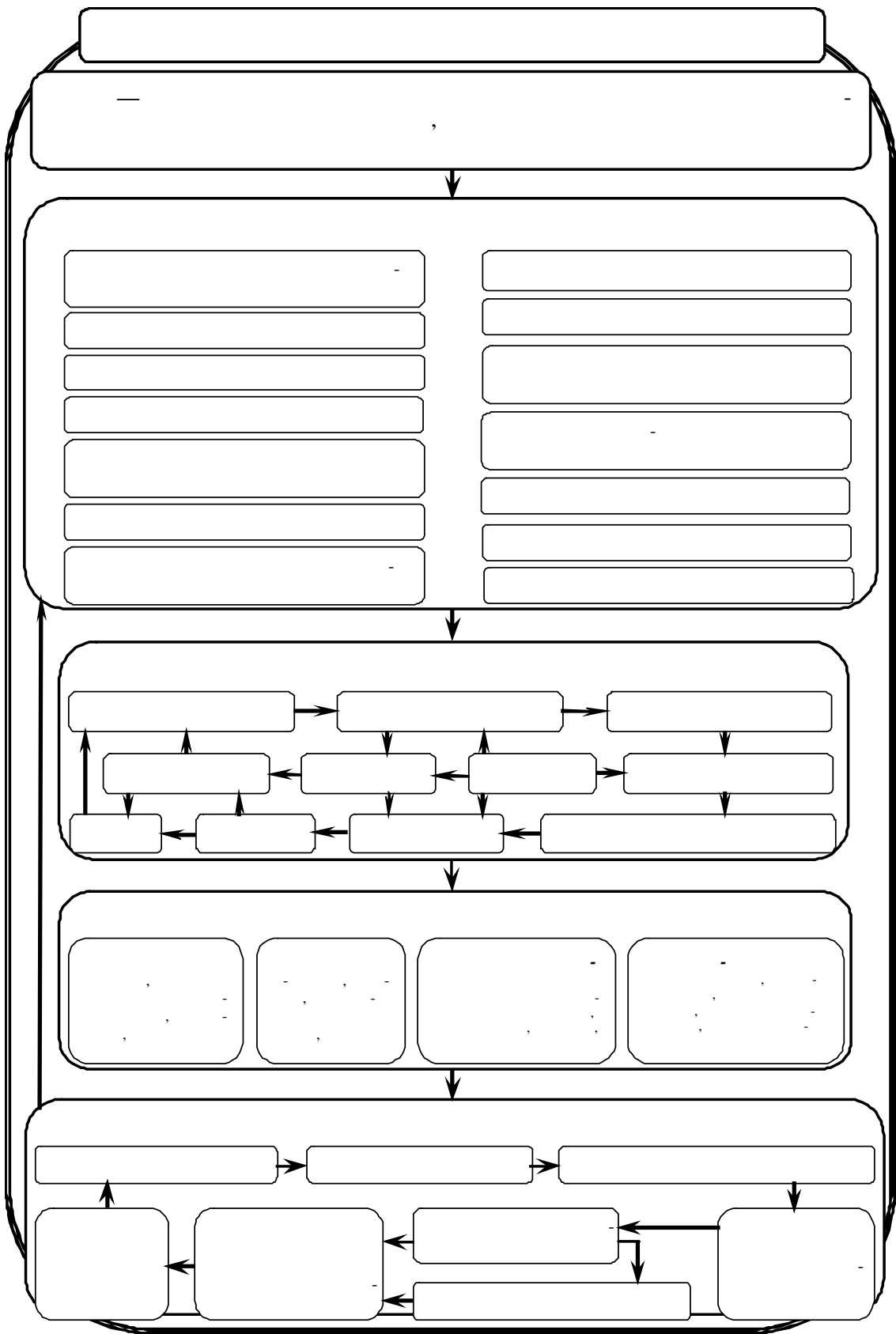
151

1.

/ . , . // .—2011.— 5.— .43-57.

-
2. // — 2009. — 6. — . 56-72.
 3. // — 1998. — 3. — . 14-20.
 4. Chesnais F. La mondialisation du capital. Alternatives économiques / F. Chesnais. — Paris, 1996. — 432 p.
 5. Goldstein M. The integration of World capital markets / M. Goldstein, M. Mussa. — IMF Working paper, WP, 1995. — 532 p.
 6. Solonos La sociologie des rcseau. — Paris, 1997. — 231 p.
 7. Labrousse. Atlas mondial des drogues. — Paris.1996. — 456 p.
 8. Cohen E. La tentations hexagonale, la souverainete u t epreuve de la mondialisation / E. Cohen. — Paris, 1996. — 431 p
 9. Levy G. Geografic du politigue / G. Levy. — Paris, 1991. — 109 p.

11 2012



.1.

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1. / . . . — . : , 2004. — 80 . -
 2. . — — ., 2009. — [.] . — / . . . - :
[//http://inpos.com.ua/147](http://inpos.com.ua/147). — . . .
 3. / — . : -
 , 2008. — 320 .
 4. : : . / . . . -
 , . . . — . : , 2004. — 224 .
 5. / — : , 1999. — 368 .
 6. [.] . — : <http://examen.od.ua/upravlen/page120.html>. — .
 7. . . . // - . — 1998. — 17-18. — . 87-92. /

24 2012

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[2]:

1.

2.

: 1)

; 2)

: 1)

; 2)

1.

2.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1.

2.

3.

4.

..... [3].

..... [4].

..... () [5].

..... () , « — ».

[6-12]

..... ()

.....

1. : () — ; (1)

— ; (, ,).

$$0,5 \leq \dots < 1.$$

$$\dots (\dots - 0,6-0,7. \dots)$$

2.

$$= \dots, \dots (2)$$

$$\dots \geq 0,8, \dots [6].$$

3.

$$= \dots, \dots (3)$$

$$\geq 1.$$

$$1 \ll \dots \gg,$$

$$[6].$$

(3).

$$(\dots - 1 \dots - 2):$$

$$= \dots, \dots (4)$$

$$= \dots. \dots (5)$$

(1)

(2),

$$= \dots. \dots (6)$$

1) \dots (1, \dots);

2) \dots);

3) \dots [13].

(1) (6)

$$= \dots + \dots + \dots + \dots, \quad (7)$$

(4) (5),

$$= \dots + \dots, \quad (8)$$

$$= \dots + \dots, \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1+}{2+} \Rightarrow \max, \quad (10)$$

$$0,5 \leq K = \frac{1+}{+ 2+ +} \leq 0,99, \quad (11)$$

$$0,8 \leq = \frac{1+}{2} \leq 2, \quad (12)$$

$$1 > 0, \quad (13)$$

$$2 > 0. \quad (14)$$

(11)–(14),

» [14]. 07.12.2011 « « -

I. « « - »
07.12.2011, . *

I.	40322,8	I.	30650,2
1.1	464,0	II.	33951,2
II.	27877,6	2.1	35794,0
2.1	25912,3	2.2	1842,8
III.	68,2	III.	3667,2
	68268,6		68268,6

*

$$= \frac{30650,2}{68268,6} = 0,45; \quad = \frac{30650,2}{35794,0} = 0,86; \quad = \frac{25912,3}{33951,2} = 0,76$$

(1 2).

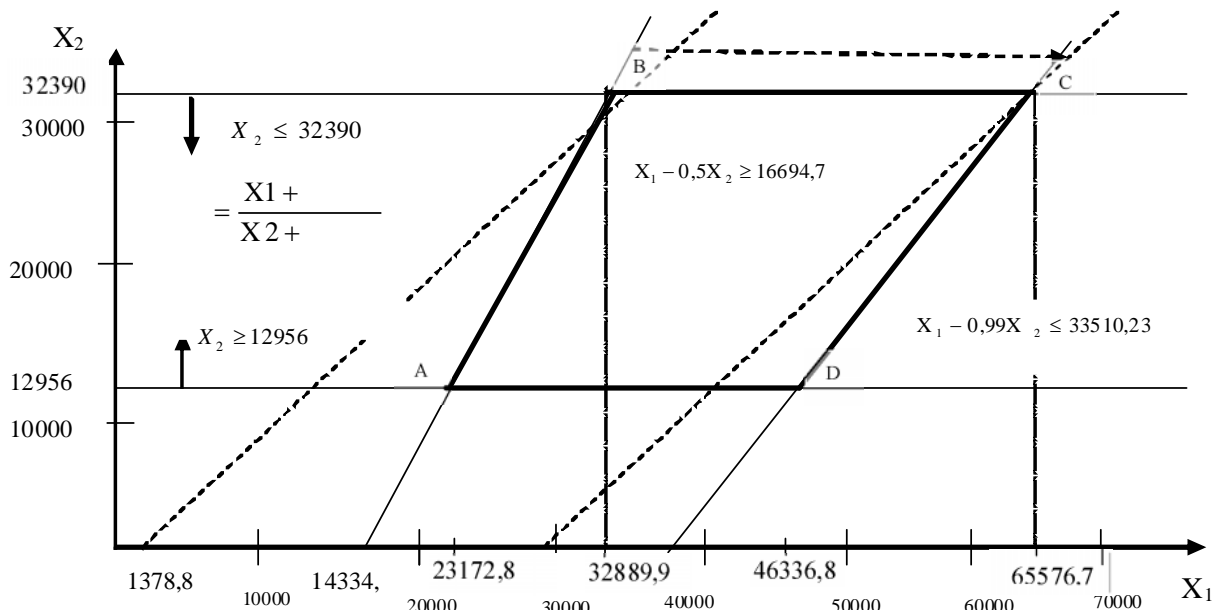
$$0,5 \leq \frac{1+464}{30650,2+2+3667,2} \leq 0,99; 0,8 \leq \frac{25912,3}{2} \leq 2; 1 > 0; x_2 > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 0,5x_2 &\geq 16694,7; \\ x_1 - 0,99x_2 &\leq 33510,23; \\ 12956,15 &\leq x_2 \leq 32390,38. \end{aligned}$$

1 2

ABCD.

. 1.



. I.

« - », . . ()

32390,38). (65576,7;

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{65576,7 + 464}{32390,8 + 1842,8} = 1,93; &= \frac{65576,7 + 464}{65576,7 + 464 + 32390,38 + 3667,2} = 0,65; \\ &= \frac{25912,3}{32390,38} = 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

. 2.

117,24% 4,6%)

44,44%;
45

2.
» 2011 .*

« « -

	2011 .	2011 .	-	%
()	0,86	1,93	?1	124,42
()	0,45	0,65	0,5? <1	44,44
()	0,76	0,8	?0,8	5,26
.()	30186,2	65576,7	—	117,24
.()	33951,2	32390,38	—	-4,60

*

(0,76 0,80)

2,17

1560,82 . .
2,24

2 .

ABCD, 1 2

≥1.

32889,9

— 31000 . ., = 1,06.

2012 .

1 « »,

« »

1. 2745- // -business. — 2001. — « 44. — .7-12. »: 4 2001 .

2. / . . - . . // . — 1998. — 1. — . 33-38. -

3. . — . : / . . — 3- ., .

4. , 2000. — 528 . / . . — . : -

5. 1996. — 10. — . 15-17. : / . . , . // . —

6. 17.03.05 . 3755 // -

business. — 2005. — 13. — . 13-14. -

7. , 2006. — 362 . / . . — - - : -

8. — 1999. — 1. — . 107-112. / . . // .

-
9. . . . / . . . // . — 1998. —
9. — . 10-12.
10. . . . / — .: . . . , 2000. — 320 .
11. . . . // . — 2000. — 5. — . 15-17.
12. . . . / . . . , . . . -
// . — 2005. — 11. — . 35-38.
13. . . . // . . . []/ . . .] . —
(7 2012 .): — 2012. — 1 Sp. — [. . .] . —
URL: www.es.rae.ru/mino/157-569 (: 09.04.2012).
14. « « - » . — [. . .] . —
: <http://www.askods.dn.ua/content/188/>

5 2012

[9, c. 10].

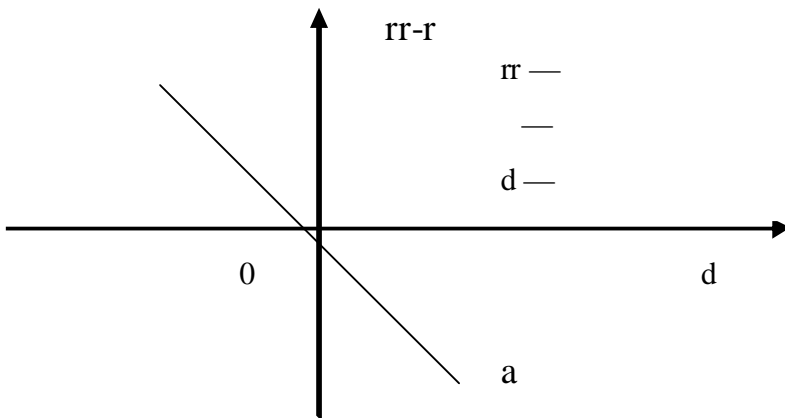
[10].

$$= (1/2) - 3 \times - 4 \times \quad (1)$$

- 1 —
- 2 —
- 3 —
- 4 —

IS-LM

« » , « » () ; « » (0 . 1), ; () , 0 rr > r ; rr < r (rr = r, ») .



. I.

$$(e \times Pf / Pd) = (\frac{2}{a_1}) y - (\frac{3}{a_1}) , \quad (2)$$

$$(e \times Pf / Pd) - Pd -$$

() , (.1).

I. PEOK *

					PEOK

*

() . ()

[11, c. 17]:

2009-1 . 2012 . III . 2009 . (0,8),
 (0,94) — II . 2010 . V . 2011 . (0,88)
 0,59-0,68.

2011 . 5,2% 4,1% 2010 . ,
 — 10,1%,

0,84% — 8,0284 / .
 — 2,6% 0,35% 4,48% — 7,9898 / .
 2011 . 10,2981 / 2,4953 /10
 2010 . 3,7%.
 7,8%

4,1%,

[12].

PEOK , PEOK
 PEOK , PEOK
 (r = -0,6), : .3,

(.2).

r = -0,68 r = -0,72),

2. *

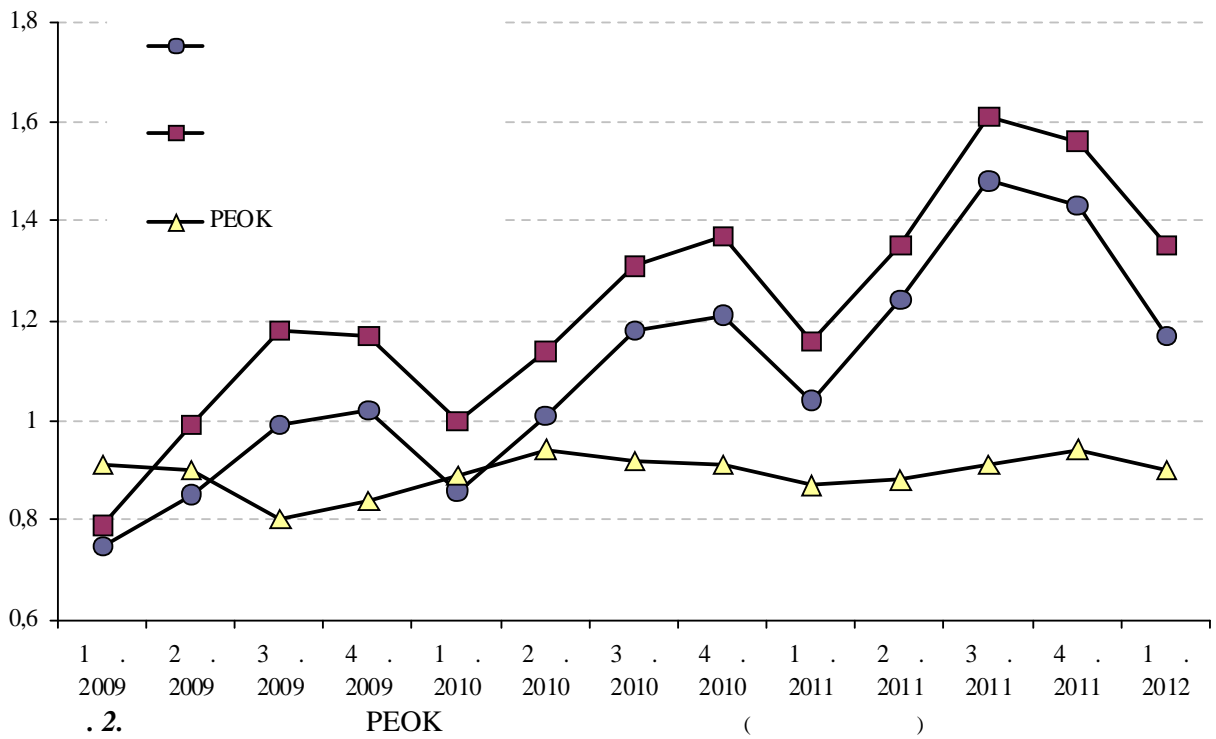
Показник	2009				2010				2011				2012						
	I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV		I		
	Квартали		I		II		III		IV		I		II		III		IV		I
<i>Офіційний курс</i>	на кінець періоду																		
грн / дол. США	7,70	7,63	8,01	7,99	7,93	7,91	7,91	7,96	7,91	7,91	7,91	7,96	7,96	7,97	7,97	7,97	7,99	7,99	7,99
грн / євро	10,16	10,76	11,65	11,45	10,68	10,68	10,77	10,57	10,64	10,77	10,77	11,22	11,50	10,85	10,85	10,30	10,30	10,60	10,60
грн / 10 рос. рублів	2,26	2,45	2,66	2,64	2,70	2,70	2,60	2,61	2,53	2,60	2,60	2,80	2,84	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,73	2,73
<i>За міжбанківським курсом</i>																			
Індекс РЕОК (12.2000 = 1)	0,91	0,90	0,80	0,84	0,89	0,89	0,92	0,91	0,94	0,92	0,92	0,87	0,88	0,91	0,91	0,94	0,94	0,90	0,90
Індекс НЕОК (12.2000 = 1)	0,68	0,66	0,59	0,61	0,63	0,63	0,65	0,64	0,67	0,65	0,65	0,61	0,61	0,65	0,65	0,68	0,68	0,65	0,65
зміна порівняно з попереднім кварталом, %																			
грн / дол. США	0,0	-0,9	5,0	-0,3	-0,8	-0,8	0,0	0,7	-0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
грн / євро	-6,4	5,9	8,3	-1,8	-6,7	-6,7	11,7	-1,8	-9,7	-9,7	11,7	6,1	2,5	-5,6	-5,6	-5,1	-5,1	2,9	2,9
грн / 10 рос. рублів	-13,6	8,3	8,6	-0,8	2,2	2,2	2,6	0,5	-6,1	-6,1	2,6	7,2	1,4	-11,9	-11,9	-0,2	-0,2	9,3	9,3
РЕОК	12,4	-1,9	-11,0	5,8	5,3	5,3	-1,4	-1,1	5,2	-1,4	-1,4	-4,3	0,2	4,0	4,0	3,1	3,1	-4,5	-4,5
НЕОК	8,4	-3,2	-11,1	3,6	2,5	2,5	-4,0	-1,1	7,5	-4,0	-4,0	-5,0	0,0	6,9	6,9	5,2	5,2	-4,0	-4,0

* [13]

3. Валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП), млн. грн.

РЕОК *

Період	Валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП), млн. грн.		Дефлятор, %	Зайнятість, %	Процентні ставки за кредитами, %		Індекс									
	номинальний	реальний			міжбанківськими	нефінансовим корпораціям	ВВП		Зайнятість	Продуктивності праці за ВВП		РЕОК	НЕОК	Споживчих цін	Ставок за кредитами	
							номинального	реального		номинальний	реальний				міжбанківськими	нефінансовим корпораціям
4кв.2008	250862	195071,5	128,6	97,0	7,9	19,7										
1кв.2009	189028	153931,6	122,8	96,9	5	22,2	0,75	0,79	1,00	0,75	0,79	0,91	0,68	1,03	0,63	1,13
2кв.2009	214103	195118	109,7	97,6	3,2	16,2	0,85	1,00	1,01	0,85	0,99	0,9	0,66	1,01	0,41	0,82
3кв.2009	250306	232994,5	107,4	98,1	2,9	15,7	1,00	1,19	1,01	0,99	1,18	0,8	0,59	1,06	0,37	0,80
4кв.2009	259908	230007,1	113,0	98,1	1,6	17,6	1,04	1,18	1,01	1,02	1,17	0,84	0,61	1,03	0,20	0,89
1кв.2010	217286	197532,7	110,0	98,2	1,4	15,9	0,87	1,01	1,01	0,86	1,00	0,89	0,63	1,07	0,18	0,81
2кв.2010	256754	225559,2	113,8	98,6	1,5	14,1	1,02	1,16	1,02	1,01	1,14	0,94	0,67	1,07	0,19	0,72
3кв.2010	301251	258518	116,5	98,5	1,2	12,9	1,20	1,33	1,02	1,18	1,31	0,92	0,65	1,01	0,15	0,65
4кв.2010	307278	270015,8	113,8	98,0	1,2	14	1,22	1,38	1,01	1,21	1,37	0,91	0,64	1,03	0,15	0,71
1кв.2011	261878	229114,6	114,3	97,8	1,1	12,6	1,04	1,17	1,01	1,04	1,16	0,87	0,61	1,08	0,14	0,64
2кв.2011	314620	266785,4	117,9	98,2	1,1	13,2	1,25	1,37	1,01	1,24	1,35	0,88	0,61	1,07	0,14	0,67
3кв.2011	376019	318849,3	117,9	98,5	1,2	13,3	1,50	1,63	1,02	1,48	1,61	0,91	0,65	1,02	0,15	0,68
4кв.2011	364083	308728,1	117,9	98,2	1,7	14,4	1,45	1,58	1,01	1,43	1,56	0,94	0,68	0,97	0,22	0,73
1кв.2012	296970	267299,7	111,1	98,1	1,5	12,8	1,18	1,37	1,01	1,17	1,35	0,9	0,65	1,01	0,19	0,65



1 . 2012 . 4,5 %

[14, c. 53].

[15].

1. : - - (() ,) , - - (()) .
2. 2009-1 . 2012 . PEOK

PEOK

1. M.B. // . — 2005. — . 15.4. — . 291-295. /
2. : 08.05.01 []/ . . ; . . - . . . :
— ., 2004. — 20 .
3. : 08.05.01 []/ . . ; . . . - .
— ., 2003. — 18 .
4. []/ . // . — 2005. — 1. — . 16-21.
5. // . — 2004. — 2. — . 18-21. []/
6. []/ . // . — 2004. — 4. — . 10-19.
7. // . — 2005. — 6 — . 4-11. — []/
8. — 2004. — 5 — . 26-29. []/ . . //
9. : 08.05.01 []/ . . ; . . - . . . (. . .):
., 2002. — 20 .
10. / . . // -
— 2008. — [] —
: <http://www.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Tpaeiv/2008/68.pdf>
11. []/ . , . , . // . — 2008. — 7. —
. 12-41.
12. . — [] — :
http://www.bank.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=99921&cat_id=58039
13. 2012 . — [] — :
<http://www.bank.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/category?cat_id=58040>
14. // . — 2009. — . 163. — . 52-54. []/
15. / . // . — 2011. — 12-13. — [] —
]. — : <http://www.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Mep/2011_12-13/11%20Shevchuk.pdf>

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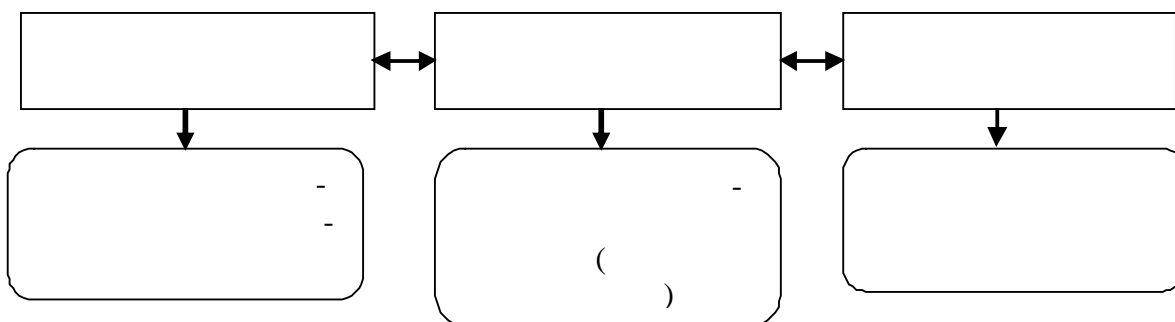
• ;
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[10].

(, , -). (, [9].
»»
(.2).

», « »
2008-2011 ., 2011 . « »

<i>I.</i> « »*	
. [8]	1. : 2. , .
. . [3]	- - -
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. . [14]	— , , - -
. . [13]	, , -
[11]	, — , () , , -
. . [16]	— , , -
[17]	— ,
. . [5]	— , -
. . [4]	(— , , , ,).
. . [6]	- -
. . [7]	« » , — - -
. . [1]	, , , -

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. I.

2.

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	: >				
« »	1169,4 < 1199	1025 < 1124	1018 < 13298	1030 < 10976	1801 > 617
« »	58,6 < 78,5	130,7 < 165,4	51,9 < 63	93,2 > 91,5	79,7 < 99,8
« - »	39 < 1196	957,6 > 107,2	491,7 > 161,2	598,5 < 1039,2	775,9 < 2804,9
« »	56,6 < 816,1	121,7 < 313,1	4,6 < 255,4	494 > 223	642,7 > 372,5
« »	2753,9 > 1452	3593,4 > 1791	5861 > 1212,6	5746,5 > 2073	6395,5 > 2270,6
	: + 3 > + 3				
« »	10576 < 11590	11273 < 15664	11365 < 15514	7511 < 12378	16663 > 11347
« »	106,5 < 195,2	374,4 > 165,4	470,3 > 63	820,4 > 91,5	1022,3 > 99,8
« - »	1103,2 < 1196	2859,9 > 107,2	2943,1 > 161,2	4687,4 > 1039,2	4544,5 > 2804,9
« »	674,9 < 816,1	1007,5 > 313,1	1003,4 > 255,4	1173,1 > 223	1945,4 > 372,5
« »	3955,1 > 1489	5122,4 > 1865	6467,6 > 1546,3	7362,1 > 2604,5	9141,9 > 2270,6
	: — ; 3 — ; 3 — ;				

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1 ≥ 1; 2 ≥ 2; 3 ≥ 3; 4 ≤ 4

2010 (. 3). « » 2009-2010 . (1933 « » 3465 .). « »: > > > 100% 2011

3.
(2011 . / 2010 .) *

	« »			
	>	>	> 100%	
« »	+	+	-	; ;
« », « - »	-	+	+	; ;
« - »	+	-	+	; ;
« »	+	+	+	; ;

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« », « - », « »

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« » « - ».

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(.4).

« », « 15% »

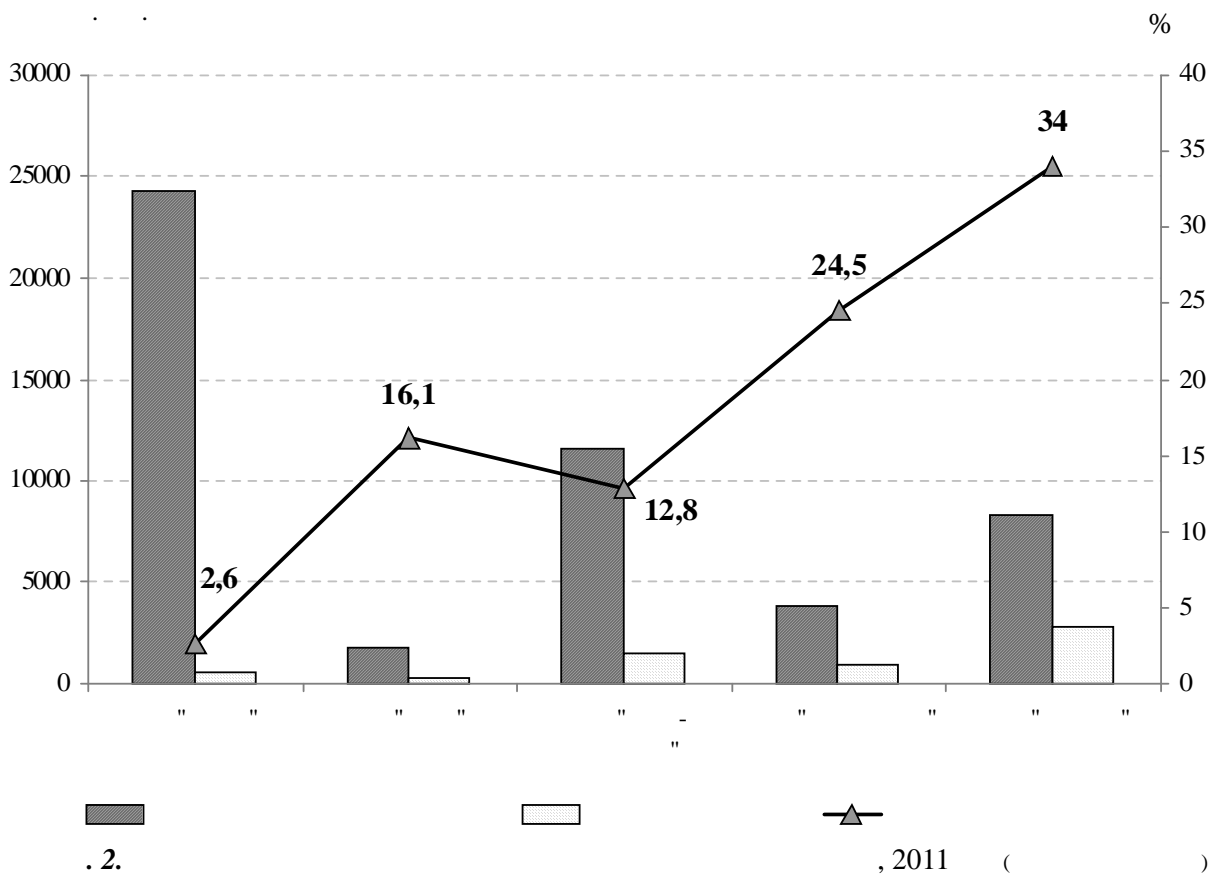
« » 2011 .

4.

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
() -	—	—	—	—	—
-	« »	« »	« »	« »	« »
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -
-	« -	« -	« -	« -	« -

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.2.

, 2011 ()

(.5).

5.
, 2011 *

	« »	« »	« - »	« - »	« »
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	-	-
	-	+	-	+	+
	-	+	+	+	+
	-	+	+	-	-
	-	+	+	+	+

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1. / — : « », 1998. — 257 .
2. : / , , — : , 2005. — 592 .
3. : / — : - , 2000. — 528 .
4. — : , 2003. — 256 .
5. — [.] — : <http://www.soskin.info/ea.php?pokazold=19991087&n=10&y=1999>.
6. : [.] / , — : « », 2003. — 144 .
7. — [.] — : http://ufin.donnu.edu.ua/uploads/files/sci/publikacii/Finansi_Oblik_Banki/2009/15/14.pdf

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8. . . . / . . . // . . . ; — . . . , 1997. — 576 .
 9. . . . / — [. . .] — . . . : http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/VSunu/2008_10_2/kostirko.pdf.
 10. . . . : . . . / . . . , . . . — . . . : . . . , 2005. — 280 .
 11. . . . « . . . », « . . . » — « . . . » — [. . .]. — . . . : [http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/ Chem_Biol/Vnuvdp/ekon/2009_4_1/v48ek033.pdf](http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Chem_Biol/Vnuvdp/ekon/2009_4_1/v48ek033.pdf).
 12. . . . — [. . .] — . . . : http://www.rusnauka.com/10_NPE_2011/Economics/10_82637.doc.htm
 13. . . . : . . . / . . . — . . . : . . . , 2003. — 554 .
 14. . . . / — . . . : . . . , 1997. — 328 .
 15. . . . : . . . — [. . .]. — . . . : <http://www.scribd.com/doc/37681991/12/> - - - -
 16. . . . / . . . , — [. . .]. — . . . : <http://intkonf.org/ken-huda-vv-postoviy-dp-finansova-rivnovaga-yak-osnovniy-pokaznik-uspishnoyi-ekonomichnoyi-diyalnosti-torgovelnogo-pidpriemstva>
 17. . . . (. . .): . . . / — . . . : . . . « . . . », 2009. — 256 .

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, 2000. — 303 c.
2. / [. . . , . . . — ,];
3. ; - . . . — , 2010. — 320 . //
(, ,)/ . . //
, 2000. — 381 .
4. Spahn P. Local Taxation: Principles and Scope / P. Spahn // Macroeconomic Management and Fiscal Decentralization / Paul Bernd Spahn [Ed. Jayanta Roy]. — Washington D.C.: World Bank, 1995. — P. 221–232.
5. — 2011. — 12. — . 29-37. -
6. — 2010. — 2. — . 58-64. //
7. — 2010. — :
10. — . 20-26., . 25]
8. o o o c .—[o c c]— oc : <http://www.rada.gov.ua>.
9. .—[o c c]— oc :
<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>
10. i o o o o i ic i .—[o c c]—
oc : <http://www.trazery.gov.ua>

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[2, .81; 3, .10].

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[6, .92].

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[3, .11].

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1. — X : . — 1996. — 15 .

2. — : . — 2011. — 136 .

3. / // . — 2009. — 4. — []. — : <http://www.nbu.gov.ua>

4. - // . — 2010. — 4. — []. — / . . : <http://www.nbu.gov.ua>

5. . . // . — 2010. — 3. — . 28-31.

6. : / . . . — . : 2007. — 320 .

7. . . / . . // . — 2011. — 24 (63). — 2. — 98-107.

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[10] ；

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3/4

I.) 2007-2011 . . *

	2007 .	2008 .	2009 .	2010 .	2011 .	2011 .	2011 .	%,	%,
-	219,9	297,9	288,6	314,4	—	—	398,3	—	—
-	58,3	73,9	71,0	80,5	81,0	85,4	86,5	106,7	101,2
	44,9	59,9	59,6	67,6	69,7	72,8	71,4	102,3	98,0
	13,4	14,0	11,4	12,9	11,3	12,6	15,1	133,5	119,5
-	26,5	24,8	24,6	25,6	—	—	21,7	—	—
-	226,0	309,2	307,3	377,8	—	—	416,6	—	—
-	96,5	126,8	127,1	152,0	163,5	186,6	178,0	108,9	95,4
	78,5	103,5	108,8	133,5	152,0	154,1	149,8	98,5	97,2
	18,0	23,3	18,3	18,5	11,5	32,5	28,2	245,8	86,9
-	42,7	41,0	41,4	40,2	—	—	42,7	—	—

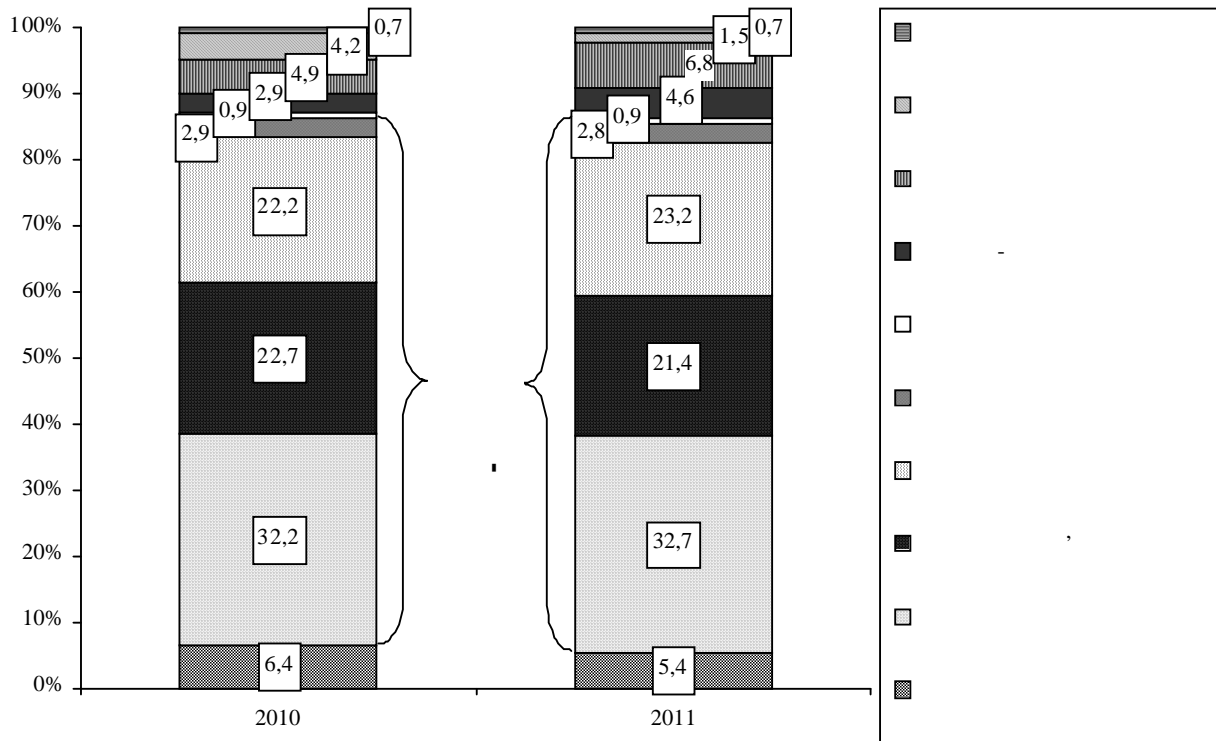
* [3, 4]

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1.

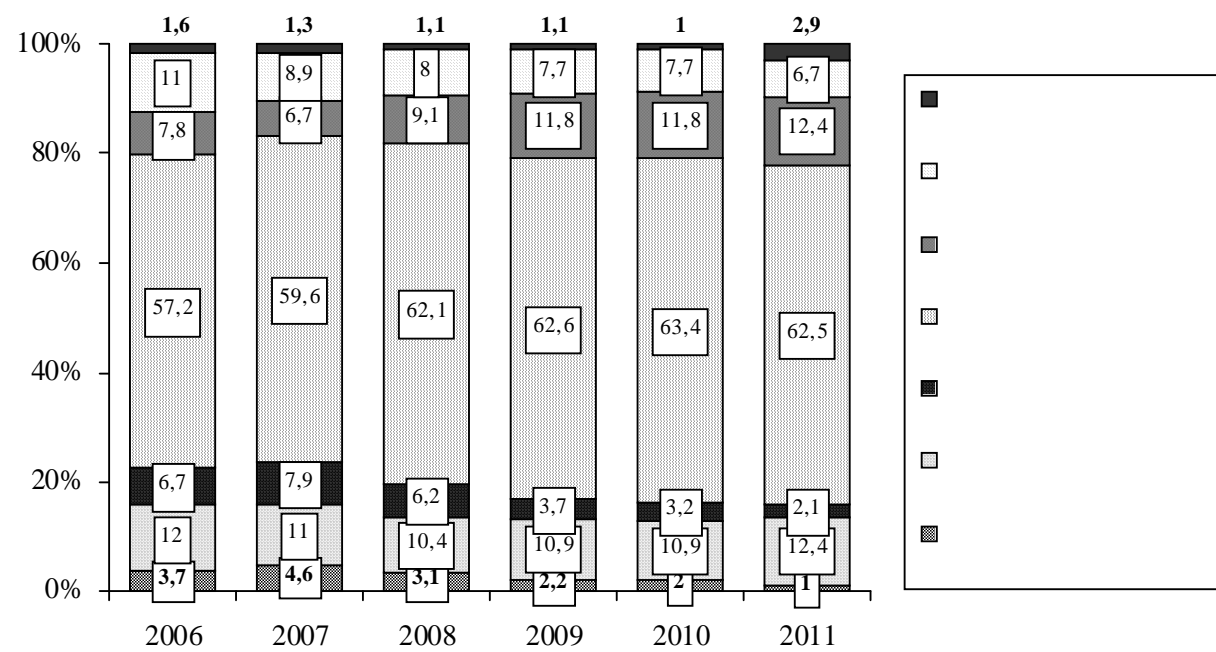
: 2007 . — 13,38%, 2008 . — 13,35%, 2009 . — 13,93%, 2010 . — 14,04%, 2011 . — 13,55%.

2008-2011 . . 1.



. 2.
2010-2011 .., % ([3, 4])

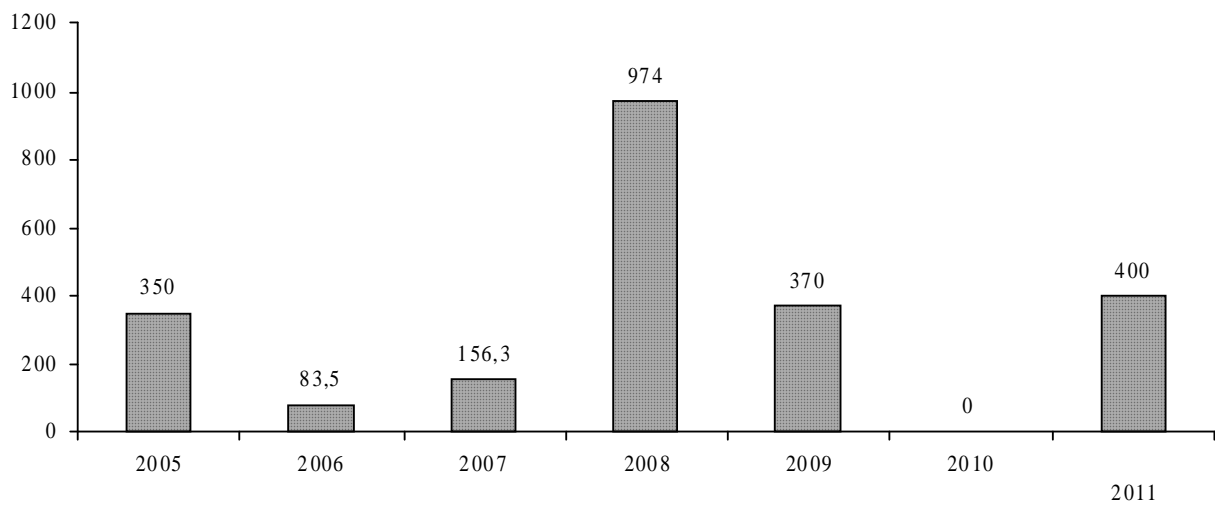
2010 . 2 3 —
: 2 12
, , ,
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. 3.
2006-2011 .. ([3, 4])

1-5%

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2005 -

2011 .4.

[7]

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14. 2010-2014 « . — [. — : <http://www.president.gov.ua>
15. . — . , 2007. — 208 . / . . , . . . -
16. 23 2007 . 308- . — [. — : <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/>
17. . . : . . / . . , . . -
 , . . — . : , 2006. — 264 .
18. . . : . . / . . — . : -
 , 2010. — 488 .

3 2012

1. 2001-2012 .*

	0,	1,	2,	3,	0 3, %	0, %	3, %
2001	19465	29796	45186	45755	42,54		
2002	26434	40281	64321	64870	40,75	135,80	141,78
2003	33119	53129	94855	95043	34,85	125,29	146,51
2004	42345	67090	125483	125801	33,66	127,86	132,36
2005	60231	98573	193145	194071	31,04	142,24	154,27
2006	74984	123276	259413	261063	28,72	124,50	134,52
2007	111119	181665	391273	396156	28,05	148,19	151,75
2008	154759	225127	512527	515727	30,01	139,27	130,18
2009	157029	233748	484772	487298	32,22	101,47	94,49
2010	182990	289894	596841	597872	30,61	116,53	122,69
2011	192665	311047	681801	685515	28,1	105,29	114,66
2012	200759	318623	722424	725079	27,69	104,20	105,77

*

(32,22% 2009 2008 27,69% 2012), 2009 ,

1, 43,9% 2012). 1/ 3

(65,1% 2001 , 48% 2009

2 3

2. 2006-2012 *

	-
2006	40,30
2007	38,98
2008	43,25
2009	47,91
2010	44,21
2011	38,30
2012	38,29

*

2008-2011

3.

0

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.) [3].
70-80%,

	0		0 /
2008	154759	949864	16,3
2009	157029	913345	17,2
2010	182990	1094607	16,7
2011	192665	1316600	14,6

*

(3/),
(2/) [4].

3/
2006-2011

3

4.

*

(70-
80%),

	, %	, %	, %
2006	47,98	109,13	109,10
2007	54,97	114,57	112,80
2008	54,26	98,71	125,20
2009	53,35	98,32	112,35
2010	54,62	102,38	109,13
2011	52,07	94,30	104,64

*

2011

50%. [5].

[2],

4,

2

5,

5.

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	3		/ 3
2006	261063	544153	2,12
2007	396156	720731	1,82
2008	515727	950503	1,84
2009	487298	913345	1,9
2010	597872	1094607	1,8
2011	685515	1316600	1,9

*

6.

*

	, %
2006	27,04
2007	22,68
2008	30,54
2009	31,63
2010	29,09
2011	30,35

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2)

27,69%;

3)

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—30,35%).

1. : / . . . ; —
., 2001. — 604 .

2. : / — : —
, 2008. — 416 .

3. — 2012. — 1. — . 31-33. / . //

4. / . . // « —
». — 2008. — .204-210.

5. / . // . — 2006. — 1. — .19-25.

6. : // «
» (24-25 2007 .). — [. —

: http://www.confcontact.com/2007may/7_bo4an.php

7. // XV « [. —

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8. — : « », 2004. — 638 . / . —

(33 .), (23 .) 242 (22 .)(.1)[9]. 2007 — 2007
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I.
2005-2008 .*

№ п/п	Район	Кількість підприємств, які застрахували ризики загибелі с/г продукції				Застрахована площа, га				Страхова сума, тис. грн.			
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Бердянський	2	1	6		2039	2768	10456,6		1329,8	1784,50	10154,86	
2	Василівський		2	12	6		2008,75	10820,8	6523,6		689,10	7291,62	23035,90
3	В.Білозерський	3		10	2	587		3834	4702	263,5		3522,21	9738,84
4	Веселівський	1	2	23	3	161,6	1733	11019,03	765	189	1632,02	10599,78	1218,84
5	Вільнянський			22	4			9918,63	3119,93			12073,99	7969,34
6	Гуляйпільський	6	5	9	5	2135	3291	4464,26	1675	2778,2	2214,30	6411,92	2522,12
7	Запорізький		1	14	4		178	5485,92	3676,36		45,39	5205,55	10261,44
8	К.-Дніпровський		9	16	3		1318	5864,9	7267		1059,80	3427,64	10935,38
9	Куйбишевський	6	5	5	2	3350	7532,6	11414	6212	2974,3	4631,37	8292,06	31604,11
10	Мелітопольський			5	3			2892,8	4170			3141,27	11531,88
11	Михайлівський	2	1	4		349	143	1835,14		192,6	139,00	1145,27	
12	Н.-Миколаївський	1		7	2	62		7588	1863	62		8888,20	5972,76
13	Орхівський	1	4	22	4	35	5744	11934,3	5718,02	17,6	3523,38	10589,49	8391,57
14	Пологівський	8	6	14	8	4040	7210	7823,93	4407	2816,3	4829,66	10618,33	5607,90
15	Приазовський			18	2			10047,52	536			5846,43	640,56
16	Приморський		1	4			578,9	2201,3			440,90	1053,83	
17	Розівський												
18	Токмацький		1	10	2		285	6399,79	3486,5		1090,98	10044,70	15396,95
19	Чернігівський		4	8	7		1914	5136,5	3079,87		1055,60	5847,85	7945,78
20	Якимівський		1	33	6		1073,6	14897,1	6211,8		256,49	18985,26	17251,80
	Разом по області	30	43	242	63	12759	35777,9	144034,5	63413,1	10623	23392,5	143140,2	170025,2

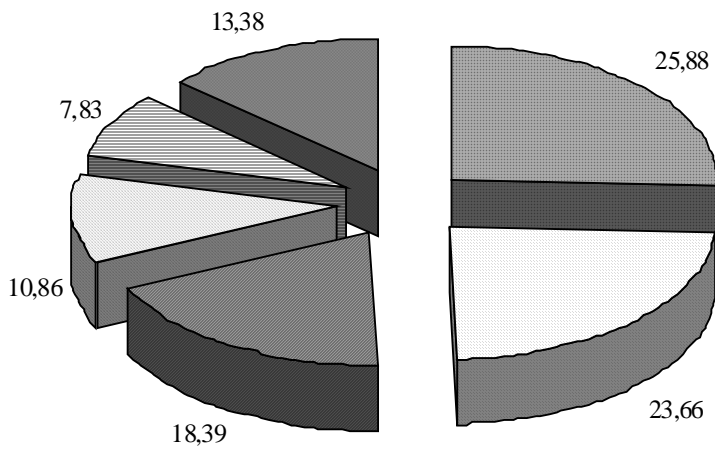
№ п/п	Район	Франшиза, %				Тариф, %				Сплачена страхова премія, тис. грн.				Нарахована сума компенсації, тис. грн.			
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Бердянський	30	30-40	30		3,5-4,0	4,0-4,5	4,2		46,86	78,40	424,18		23,43	39,20	212,09	
2	Василівський		30-40	30-40	30		4,25-8,62	4,2	5		37,76	303,95	1151,79		16,18	151,98	575,90
3	В.Білозерський	30		30	35	3,6-9,43		3,7	4,2	11,90		129,92	413,48	5,95		64,96	206,74
4	Веселівський	30	30	20-30	25	4	3,96-5,0	4,86	4,3	7,56	70,81	514,81	52,80	3,78	35,41	255,85	25,38
5	Вільнянський			30-40	30			3,82	4,5			460,75	362,10			224,37	181,05
6	Гуляйпільський	30	30-40	20-30	30	2,8	3-4,25	3,9	3,5	77,79	74,73	249,32	88,83	38,90	36,15	124,66	44,08
7	Запорізький		30	30-40	30		4,25	3,6	5		1,93	189,01	513,07		0,97	94,51	256,54
8	К.-Дніпровський			30-40	40		3,5	5,9	4,3		38,85	203,51	466,05		19,42	101,75	233,02
9	Куйбишевський	30	20-50	30-40	30	3,5	3,4-6,35	4,2	5	104,10	168,33	344,38	1580,21	52,05	83,57	172,19	790,10
10	Мелітопольський			30	30			3,8	5			119,07	512,17			59,54	254,08
11	Михайлівський	30	30	20-30		3,5-5,0	3,5	4,6		8,30	4,86	53,00		4,15	2,43	26,50	
12	Н.-Миколаївський	30		30-40	30	3,5		4,1	3,8	2,17		361,29	225,64	1,09		180,64	110,32
13	Орхівський	30	20-30	20-50	0	4,5	3,5-4,1	4,01	3,6	0,79	138,09	425,13	299,73	0,40	69,05	212,57	149,86
14	Полтавський	30	30	30-50	29	3,5-3,6	2,7-5,0	3,42	3,2	98,71	149,86	362,72	180,02	49,36	74,93	181,36	90,01
15	Приазовський			30-40	40			3,8	3,5			224,96	22,66			112,48	11,33
16	Приморський		30	30-40			4,5	4,6			19,84	48,18			9,92	24,09	
17	Розівський																
18	Токмаський		15	30	30		6,48	5,2	5		70,70	523,35	754,61		27,27	233,46	377,30
19	Чернігівський		30	30-40	30		3,0-4,1	3,6	4,8		36,51	209,66	379,40		18,25	104,83	189,70
20	Якимівський		30	30-40	30		4,25-4,75	3,6	4,4		10,97	688,94	754,22		5,49	341,69	371,89
*	Разом по області	30	20-50	20-50	25-40	3,66	3,85	4,16	4,32	358,18	901,64	5836,11	7756,75	179,09	438,24	2879,50	3867,30

[9]

2005-2008

Показники	Роки	Назва страхової компанії														Всього	
		ЗАТ «Україньська СК Аска»	ЗРД ЗАТ «СТ «ТАС»	ЗАТ «СК «Кредо-Класік»	СК «Оранта Січ»	ЗОД НАСК «Оранта»	Філія АСТ «Вексель»	ЗАТ УІСК «Інвест-сервіс»	Страхова компанія «Галактика»	ВАТ СК «Літчецьке» Маріупольська філія	ЗАТ «Крамель»	СК «Еталон»	СК «Європейський страховий союз»	ВАТ СК «ЮНІ-ВЕС»	ЗАТ СК «Спектр»		
Застрахована площа, га	2005	150,00	2315,00	2135	3835	4323,6											12758,6
	2006		5791,00	3563	4567	5815	5979	7817	2246	7817							35778
	2007		21917,38	983,56	52304,8	5351,87	33925,54	22219,7		22219,7	2999,9	1249,92					144036,22
	2008		7750,54		14783,5	145	14847,5	1535,73		1535,73	15815,99		2072,9	6082			63033,11
Разом		150,00	37773,92	6681,56	75490,3	15635,47	54752,04	31572,4	2246	31572,4	18815,89	1249,92	2072,9	6082			255605,93
Страхова сума, тис. грн.	2005	41,30	1451,00	2778,2	3267,1	3085,7											10623,3
	2006		4801,74	1498,15	2932,91	2583,795	2827,889	6765,72	1982,33	6765,72							23392,526
	2007		23975,43	615,232	67076,8	4260,853	21961,827	17242,8		17242,8	2359,578	1975,45					143140,25
	2008		12950,11		30345,7	380,44	49458,232	1141,62		1141,62	52325,83		6156,4	17267			170025,14
Разом		41,30	43178,28	4891,59	103623	10310,79	74247,948	25150,1	1982,33	25150,1	54685,41	1975,45	6156,4	17267			347181,22
Франшиза, %	2005	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30-40	0							30
	2006		20-30	30	30	30	30-50	30	30-40	0							30
	2007		20-40	30	30	30	30-40	30	30-40	10	30	30	20-30	30			30
	2008		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30			30
Разом		20	20-30	30	30	30	30-50	30	30-40	0-30	30	30	20-30	30			30
Тариф, %	2005	9,43	3,5	2,8	3,5	3,7											4,0
	2006		3,6	3,97	3,16	3,16	4,28	4	4,05	4							3,7
	2007		3,9	3,8	3,7	4,2	4,7	4,8		4,8	5	3,5	4,5				4,2
	2008		3,6	3,6	3,6	5,7	4,7	5		5	4,7						4,6
Разом		9,43	3,7	3,5	3,5	4,2	4,6	4,6	4,05	4,6	4,9	3,5	4,5	4,6			4,6
Сплатена страхова премія, грн.	2005	3898,00	52839,20	77791,6	114487	109166,8											354284,75
	2006		172739,00	59451	92695	105936	120669	269921	80229	269921							901640
	2007		925227,14	23673,7	2506590	180290	1022841,6	835815		835815	117978,8	69140,7	68243,9				5836121,1
	2008		462365,34		1128614	21745,36	2370319,9	57066,9		57066,9	2612896		307821	795927			7756755,6
Разом		3898,00	1613170,68	160916	3842386	417138,2	3513830,5	80229	1162803	1162803	2730875	69140,7	68243,9	307821	795927		14848801
Ранг, %		14	4	9	1	7	2	11	11	5	3	12	8	6			
		0,0263	10,863979	1,0837	25,877	2,80924	23,6641	0,5403	7,831	7,831	18,3912	0,4656	2,073	5,36			

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2007

№	Назва страховальника	Назва страхової компанії	Договір страхування, дата №	Застрахована площа, га	Страхова сума, грн.	Франшиза, %	Тариф, %	Сплачена страхова премія, грн.	Сума яка підлягає компенсації, грн.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ТОВ «ГУР»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 01/С від 29.11.07 р.	866,0	1039200,00	30%	3,3%	34293,60	17146,80
2	ТОВ «Агро-Вільне»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 02/С від 05.12.07 р.	320,8	600600,00	30%	3,5%	21021,00	10510,50
3	ТОВ «Приазов'є»	Філія АСТ «Вексель» м. Запоріжжя	№ 207/1-68/07 від 20.11.07 р.	1001,0	926926,00	40%	5%	46346,30	23173,15
4	СБК «Дружба»	Філія АСТ «Вексель» м. Запоріжжя	№ 207/1-1-10/07 від 25.05.07 р.	500,0	269500,00	—	2,5%	6737,50	3368,75
5	ТОВ «Фрідом Фарм Тера»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 03/С від 12.12.07 р.	205,0	305040,00	30%	3,5%	10676,40	5338,20
	Разом			2096,8	3141266,00	—	—	119074,80	59537,40

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2008

№	Назва страховальника	Назва страхової компанії	Договір страхування, дата №	Застрахована площа, га	Страхова сума, грн.	Франшиза, %	Тариф, %	Сплачена страхова премія, грн.	Сума яка підлягає компенсації, грн.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ТОВ «Фрідом Фарм Тера»	ЗАТ Страхова компанія «Спектр»	№ 00121 ст від 23.06.2008 р.	1454,0	5977684,80	30%	4,9	292907,00	146453,50
2	ПП «Тера ВОМ»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 4 від 14.11.2008	321,0	1003125,00	30%	3,2	32100,00	16050,00
3	ФГ «Нагалья»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 5 від 21.11.2008	670,0	565312,00	30%	3,2	18090,00	9045,00
4	ТОВ «Фрідом Фарм Тера»	ВАТ Страхова компанія «Оранта-Січ»	№ 3 від 20.11.2008	254,0	800100,00	20%	5,0	44005,00	20002,50
5	ТОВ «Фрідом Фарм Тера»	ЗАТ Страхова компанія «Спектр»	№ 00153 ст від 20.11.2008 р.	1339,0	2970236,75	85%	3,89	115542,21	57771,11
	Всього			4170,0	11531882,55	—	—	468160,95	254082,98

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1. — []. — : <http://agroins.com.ua>

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- 15 2012 (): . — [] . —
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 - 7. 09.02.2012 4391-VI / . — [] . —
 : <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/>
 - 8. : 30.10.2012 1968 / . — [] . —
] . — : <http://www.dfp.gov.ua/>
 - 9. : <http://www.zoda.gov.ua> . —
 - [10. / . . // « », . — [] . —
] . — : <http://forinsurer.com/public/03/06/25/548>.

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CAMELS,

[1].

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[5, c. 8].

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I. CAMELS *

Характеристики банку	рейтингова оцінка ліквідності				
	1	2	3	4	5
Розуміння керівництвом балансу банку, знання своєї клієнттури та економічної ситуації	добре	добре		спрощений	
Достатність обсягу ліквідних активів для задоволення щоденного попиту на кредити та передбачені зміни в ньому, а також для виконання зобов'язань банку в разі як очікуваних, так і непередбачених змін в обсязі депозитів (вкладів)	так	тимчасові проблеми	часті проблеми	значні проблеми	з ліквідністю
Залучення міжбанківських кредитів для забезпечення потреб у ліквідності	мінімальне	періодична залежність		регулярна залежність	
Процес планування, контролю і моніторингу ліквідності	якісний	недостатньо ефективний		відсутній	
Кваліфікація і досвід працівників банку для підтримки певних пропорцій (відповідностей) між строками отримання коштів для погашення	достатня		бракує досвіду		
Диверсифікація депозитної бази банку щодо строків погашення і діапазону контрагентів	адекватна	недостатня	наявність дисбалансів	незбалансованість	
Вимоги НБУ щодо ліквідності банку		виконуються		порушуються	
Відношення керівництва до негативних тенденцій	негативні тенденції відсутні	не усвідомлює або не приділяє їм належної уваги	має негайно звернути належну увагу на них та вжити заходів щодо виправлення недоліків		
	немає потреби	за досить короткий час без посилення контролю служби банківського нагляду	потрібно втручання служби банківського нагляду		
Можливість усунення недоліків			відповідні дії	негайні дії	потрібна фінансова допомога із зовнішніх джерел

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3. :08.00.11 []/ . . . ; . . . - . . . : — ., 2007. — 34 .
 4. :08.00.09 []/ . . . ; . . . « . . . - . . . ».— ., 2007. — 19 .
 5. :08.04.01 []/ . . . ; . . . - . . . — ., 2004. — 19 .
 6. :08.00.08 []/ . . . ; . . . - . . . : — ., 2010. — 20 .
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 8. : <http://www.credit-rating.ua/img/st_img/Methodology/12.07.2011/Banks_CR_meth.pdf>
 9. : <http://www.credit-rating.ua/img/st_img/Methodology/12.07.2011/Bank%20deposit%20ratings_meth.pdf>

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[12, 13], . . [14], [15], [16], -
[17], . . [18, 19], . . [20]

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		1	1-5	5-10	10					
01.01.10	98792	2533	7432	19212	69161	11632	83086	1548		2526
01.07.10	88039	1990	5707	16728	63615	10205	74707	1157		1970
01.01.11	81953	2291	4195	14961	60505	9841	69054	1090		1967
01.04.11	80251	2045	3931	14596	59679	9954	67235	1123		1939
01.07.11	77094	2228	3373	13261	58233	10279	63712	1073	2	2028
01.10.11	75787	2108	3599	14029	56052	11533	61642	987	2	1623
01.01.12	70447	2385	3643	13024	51396	12503	55694	881	2	1388
01.02.12	69761	2324	3626	12750	51061	12700	54783	892	2	1384
01.03.12	70502	2603	3949	13157	50793	13263	54901	910	2	1427
01.04.12	67023	2499	6253	11426	46844	13073	51684	886	2	1379
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INTRODUCTION INTO APPLIED THEORY OF CURRENT VOLATILITY

The concept of the current market volatility as a new economic category is discussed in this article. The fundamental differences of the proposed market characteristics are compared with the existing types of volatility. The author offers a new methodology for current volatility use in the forecast modeling of price dynamics in financial markets. The effectiveness of current volatility to analyze and forecast the behavior of the socio-economic systems is demonstrated.

Keywords: volatility, current volatility, market reflexivity, forecast modeling of price dynamics in financial markets.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization of financial market has promoted the increase of the interest in trend analysis and forecast models, and in the development of investment strategies by the financial market participants.

The development of methodological approaches, which give qualitative and quantitative characteristics of financial market mechanisms in order to analyze and forecast the price dynamics, is referred to as one of the most important tasks in researching such systems.

The world theory and practice in conducting analysis of financial market behavior haven't elaborated a universal approach in determining the essential characteristics of these socio-economic systems.

The nature of price changes in financial market depends, at least, on two components of the price formation process that is on the deterministic component, which displays fundamental processes in economy and which takes into account «market memory», and on the casual noise, which reflects the «mood» of a market and has a short-term influence.

By «casual noise» we understand market volatility. Volatility is one of the most important characteristics of urgent financial market. It's a risk indicator that characterizes the degree of the asset price variability during a definite time period.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The main aim of the article is to distinguish the problems of current volatility.

RESULTS

Volatility as an important characteristic of financial markets

At one time the research of volatility was encouraged by unsatisfactory quality of cycle analysis conducted on capital markets when it was not possible to predict the volatility level in intraday time scale that has led to inadequate analysis results. Moreover, it has been noticed that cyclical analysis operated more or less satisfactory in investment horizons with its «time nominal» of a month or a week but it failed in shorter periods of time. We believe that the reason for such a problem is the shortcoming of the methods used to calculate the market volatility (see below).

Volatility as a measure of market instability has a great influence upon behavior changes of trends as well as of economic agents themselves. It characterizes the size of possible fluctuation rate of the financial instrument price for the selected period of time. The failure to take volatility into account greatly distorts the results of the market processes analysis as it is shown in [1].

High volatility in financial market increases accumulative investors' interest in such a market. Low volatility reduces the interest of economic agents in such a market as the amount of the expected reward from operations decreases as well. It means that the reduction of volatility in financial market for a long period of time (for investment horizons with its «time nominal» of one day or more) is usually accompanied by participants outflow from this market.

Market volatility is generally measured in units of standard deviation σ . Market volatility is considered to be proportional to the square root of the time of observation. Indeed, according to the statistical nature of the market, the closing price of almost any of its highly liquid financial instrument for an intraday random horizon can be described by Gaussian distributions [2, p. 27].

«However, numerous investigations of financial markets that have been held over the past ten years have shown that in fact the market volatility exhibits the following characteristics:

1. With time market volatility increases faster than the square root of time.
2. In various financial market segments volatility acts differently» [2, p. 56].

As a rule several types of volatility are used when analyzing market price dynamics. Different volatility types and formulas for their calculation are presented below.

1. Historical volatility [3, p. 40]:

$$HV = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2}{n-1} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i)^2}{n(n-1)}} \times \sqrt{253}, \quad (1)$$

where U_i is the natural logarithm of relative price change S_i :

$$u_i = \ln \frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}}.$$

Historical volatility is an integrated range of the price fluctuations over a certain period of time in the past (usually over one year) used to forecast the price behavior in the future.

2. Parkinson volatility [3, p. 41]:

$$PV = \frac{0,627}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{\max_i}{\min_i}, \quad (2)$$

where \max_i and \min_i are the maximum and the minimum of price value for i -th time period Δt accordingly.

As one can see from Parkinson volatility formula, it is calculated for n periods of time Δt and it also takes into account the history of the process.

3. Chaykin volatility [3, p. 41]:

$$ChV = \left(\frac{EMA(Range)}{(Range_n_periods_back)} - 1 \right) \times 100, \quad (3)$$

where $EMA(Range) = \lambda \text{Close}(Range) + (1 - \lambda) \text{Close}(Range - \Delta t)$;

λ is a smoothing parameter which value is calculated subjectively, $0 < \lambda < 1$.

Chaykin volatility uses in computation relative value; when calculating relative value n time periods Δt are used in order to consider the process history as well.

4. Realized volatility:

Realized volatility is the standard deviation of adjacent 20-day increments S_i . These increments are non-overlapping and independent [4, p. 146]:

$$RV_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (S_i - \bar{S})^2}{n-1}, \quad (4)$$

where \bar{S} is an average value S_i .

There are many views on understanding the concept of volatility as well as approaches used to calculate it. However, volatility is calculated taking into account the price series for a long period of time that leads to introduction of the «aftereffect» influence into calculation of volatility results: the event has happened «a long time ago» but its impact on «the current» market process can still be seen. The above-mentioned examples show that volatility is considered as an integral characteristic of price dynamics although as a rule it is used for current forecasts of future prices in capital markets. Thus, such a discrepancy contributes inconsistency to the whole process of volatility calculation and its use.

Besides, there is a certain ambiguity in interpreting the concept of volatility when developing programs that are used in dealing centers. Thus, the software product Omega Research Prosuite 2000i ver. 5/00/0822 designed in 2001-2002 by Trade Station Security Inc. and installed in the dealing center of the Crimean Republican branch of «Ukrsotsbank» has at least three different instruments of technical analysis (Volatility, Volatility Extreme Value, Volatility Standard Deviation), which interpret and calculate volatility in different ways.

All aforesaid allows to draw a conclusion about the urgency of the study of volatility when analyzing financial market trends. The meaning of volatility as a category, which is used when analyzing the market process, also needs clarification, taking into account the made-above comments.

Market determinism, which is reflected in the calculation method of the above-mentioned volatility types, is not always important for the economic agents who work in financial markets. Moreover, the

dynamically changing market trends often lead to the necessary reduction of the depth of a retrospective review when making the preforecast price dynamic analysis. Especially when one considers that the current trade in financial markets is conducted in real time (often in the depths of the intraday investment horizons), and for the most investors the current trends in prices are more important than what was in the «last month».

Moreover, social-economic systems are chaotic (see for instance [5]). This means that the development path of such a system has many bifurcation points that also lead to necessary reduction of retro-spection depth in order to increase the adequacy of the current analysis and the forecast of the financial market processes.

The existing discrepancy in the use of the standard deviation when calculating volatility also requires a more careful study. Many works (see for example, [2, 5-11]) consider financial markets to be deterministic systems and casual fluctuations to be a sign of stochastic (nondeterministic) systems. Therefore in order to increase the adequacy of practical analysis and forecasting of price dynamics in financial markets one should use the mathematical apparatus, in which the instruments of stochastic analysis would not have been used.

Consequently, a more precise definition of volatility should be introduced. It will more accurately reflect the contents of market variability, which, as a rule, has a short-term influence upon the price dynamics in financial market.

Reflexivity as a significant characteristic of financial markets

The existing concepts, theories and certain investigations do not give the only answer to the question of how to improve the effectiveness of the economic agent activity and, therefore, what one should do in order to receive high guaranteed trading results in financial markets.

According to George Soros, an economic agent makes certain investment decisions in financial market taking into consideration the expectations of participants. George Soros also says that expectations regarding future prices are the basis for motivation in speculative transactions with a capital [12. 42]. Under «speculation» in this case one should understand the transaction in buying and selling financial assets in order to profit from price changes, provided that it is hard to predict future price changes.

George Soros describes reflexivity as a mechanism of bilateral feedback between thinking and reality, between decisions made in the present and future events that is the interaction generated by this bond [12, p. 50-52]. Market reflexivity means that our thinking actively influences the events in which we either participate or think about. The concept of reflexivity reflects the social nature of the financial market. The market is formed by people who also actively participate in the price formation. That means that economic agents are members of a socio-economic system, which is the financial market. However, in real time they actively influence the system, reflecting their expectations in quotations, which, in its turn, affects the change of the current trend.

Thus, he argues that the future of the trend dynamics of financial market depends on the way the market participants assess its future developments (What predictions, preferences, expectations of market participants are there?) [12, p. 36].

It should be understood, however, that these preferences and expectations of various economic agents who trade in the same financial markets are different from each other. This depends on:

- the level and speed of perception of market information by an individual;
- the qualification and the experience of an economic agent;
- the investment strategy and the amount of investment resources which are at the agent's disposal;
- the psychology of a subject (a participant of the sale in financial market);
- whether an agent has his/her individual thinking stereotypes and paradigms;
- etc.

The factors mentioned above do not exhaust the entire list but they are important for understanding the importance of taking into account the development of reflective approaches to analyzing and forecasting the price dynamics in financial markets.

At the same time in the market there are economic agents who have a variety of investment strategies that reflect the interests of market participants in different time intervals. Individual investment preferences and expectations as well as subjective features of psychology compel economic agents to make transactions, taking into consideration the deliberately filtered (according to the individual investment strategies and paradigms) market information. In this case, the difference in selecting information causes various quotes to appear, which are the results of market expectations from specific individuals who trade in financial market.

Thus, the current financial market price is an integrated result of these individual reflexive influences on the price dynamics from all economic agents who are simultaneously working in the market.

Therefore one should consider the reflexivity when forecasting trend modeling in financial markets in real time. Hence there is a need to develop new appropriate tools, which would take into account market reflexive processes.

Current volatility as a measure of market reflexivity

In order to solve some problems listed above we encourage to use the current market volatility index, based on a fundamentally different methodological approach.

Prices in financial markets are available to economic agents in the form of a four-time series: $P_{\Delta t} = \{Open_{\Delta t}, High_{\Delta t}, Low_{\Delta t}, Close_{\Delta t}\}$, where Δt is the time interval during which the price dynamics is characterized by the opening price $Open_{\Delta t}$, the highest price $High_{\Delta t}$, the lowest price $Low_{\Delta t}$ and the closing price $Close_{\Delta t}$. These four prices are involved in the formation of the so-called Japanese candlestick (see Fig. 1) and integrally reflect the expectations of market participants concerning the future price dynamics during the interval Δt .

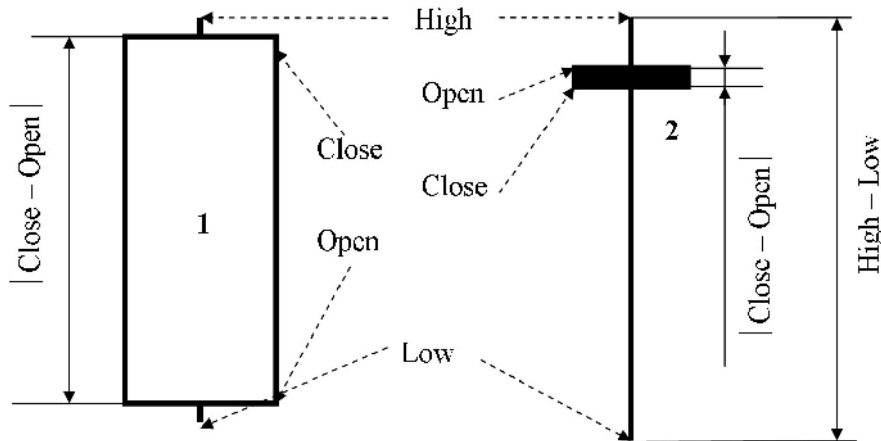


Fig. 1. Graphical interpretation of VM factor (Compiled by the author)

Taking into account the considerations given above, the rate of current volatility VM (mean «Volatility Momentum»), which reflects the current trends in financial markets, will be calculated the following way:

$$VM = \frac{High - Low}{|Open - Close|} \geq 1 \tag{5}$$

If the denominator of the formula (5) is 0, use the formula (6), which is a special case of (5):

$$VM = \frac{High - Low + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \tag{6}$$

ε is an amount, which is less than the amounts used in calculation. In our case, $\varepsilon = 1/10$ of point quotation used in a particular financial market. That means that ε is at least 10 times less than any price value involved in the calculations.

Formula (5) determines in how many times the height of the «body» of candles in $[Open, Close]$ price range is lower than the «shadows» of the same candles in $[Low, High]$ price range (see Fig. 1). In other words, how many times the expectations of economic agents about the future price trends during the current trend along the line $Open \rightarrow Close$ were different from the expectations of market participants, whose investment decisions varied from the current trend towards High and Low.

Formula (6) is designed for candles that have $|Open - Close| = 0$ (i.e., the «body» of the candle in the range of $[Open, Close]$ has a zero height), and allows us to distinguish to what extent the value of VM is different for candles with different geometry of «shadows» (the part of the candle which remains outside the «body» of the candles). For example, the «body» of the candle number 2 (see Fig. 1) has almost a zero height. Usually candles with such a «body» appear on computer monitors of bidders when there is a change in the current trend or its correction. That is the reduction of the «body» size of the current candle

while its «shadows» is growing (that happens to the candle number 2) sends a signal to bidders that the current trend reduces the rate of its growth. In contrast, the candle which «body» is larger than its «shadow» (the candle number 1 in Fig. 1) «reports» bidders that the current trend has been formed and most likely it will be kept the same.

It must be said that approaches in defining market volatility, which had existed before the current volatility index was formed, had worked as a predictive indicator of the market quite unsatisfactorily.

The socio-economic sense of indicator VM is that this figure shows to what extent the trend, which is working within the study period Δt along the line Open \rightarrow Close, becomes risky (unpredictable in its dynamics) to continue trading. The candle configuration differs from the candle box without a «shadow» (Fig. 1) at the expense of transactions, the prices of which differ from the general trend (in the price range [Open, Close]) in the direction of High and Low. VM shows how the common trend (in price range [Open, Close]) may differ from the views of any economic agent operating in the analyzing market. That is in what way the view of market participants, who are involved in shaping the current trend along the line Open \rightarrow Close during the time period Δt (in price range [Open, Close]), may differ from the views of other market participants who have signed the deal at a price deviating in the direction of High and Low.

The higher the VM indicator, the more different are the views of market participants about equivalence of the current price for the monitoring, over the specified period of time Δt , an asset to the current trend. Once the value of the VM indicator starts to exceed 1 significantly, it means that the total length of the «shadows» is substantially longer than the «body» of the candles. Studies have shown that this occurs when the market has a side or a sluggish current trend, and the views of economic agents about the future of price dynamics are contradictory. Hence, it is necessary to expect a significant change in the current trend — either the weakening or reversal of this trend — that is the increase of the unpredictability of the price dynamics. Consequently it is recommended to complete all transactions concluded earlier in the direction of the current trend. Meanwhile the best time to close the position (in terms of profit maximization of the economic agent) should be considered the moment when the value of the VM indicator reaches a local maximum.

The reduction of the VM indicator suggests that market participants have unanimous views on the future dynamics of the market price and the current trend, at least, has begun to be formed.

Therefore, the VM indicator quantitatively measures the psychological mood of the market and, because of its economic sense, it can be used for forecast modeling of the trend dynamics and, as a result, to be regarded as quantitative measure of the risk of loss when trading in financial markets.

Since the prices involved in «building» a candle are the results of action-minded market participants, and the VM indicator, because of its economic sense, reflects the «market sentiment». The VM indicator can be considered as a measure of the market in terms of reflexivity by George Soros [12, pp. 50-52], who believes that it is almost impossible to have the equilibrium state of the financial market in real life. The supply and demand curves do not only correlate with each other but also with the market participants mindsets, which in their turn may significantly affect these curves. Purchase or sale decisions are made based on the forecasts of future prices, which, oddly enough, are largely determined by these decisions made in the real time. In the last decades the role of expectations has substantially increased because an economic agent can work in financial markets, using a large banking arm.

The assumption that the VM indicator can be considered as a measure of market reflexivity was proved in [13] using the entropy of Grassberger-Prokaccia (for details on the algorithm of this entropy calculation, see [14]).

Figure 2 presents graphs of the value indicator VM and the quantitative indicator of trend strength $|\Delta \text{Close}|$ for the time period from 06/02/2004 00:00 to 00:00 08/06/2004 for the currency pair EUR / USD FOREX with depth at the time horizon of $\Delta t = 1$.

At the current time t $|\Delta \text{Close}_t| = |\text{Close}_t - \text{Close}_{t-\Delta t}|$ ($|\Delta \text{Close}|$ in Fig. 2 is taken modulo a factor of 2500 and increased by 1.0 for better visibility).

Figure 2 shows that if the value of $|\Delta \text{Close}|$ increases, the VM indicator decreases, and vice versa; if the VM indicator increases, the value of $|\Delta \text{Close}|$ decreases.

The proposed indicator of the current volatility is significantly different from the above-mentioned types of volatility. Here are, from a methodological point of view, the most important of these differences:

- when calculating the current volatility, one does not use a lot of members of the time series of prices, as it happens when calculating other volatility indicators. When taking into account information about the price dynamics history, a problem of «aftereffect» arises (the event took place «a long time ago» but its influence on the market volatility can be seen «now»). This effect contributes additional disturbances,

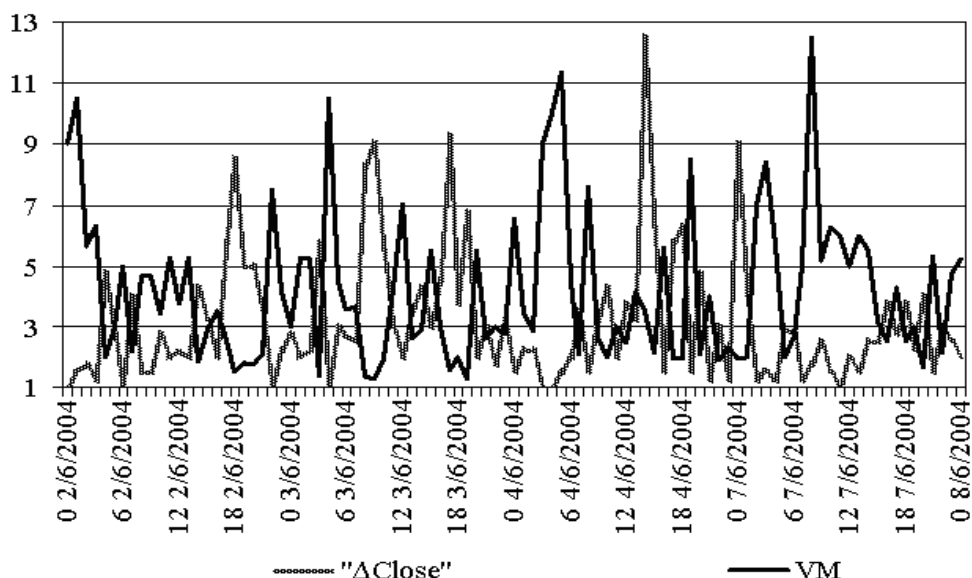


Fig. 2. Graphs of the VM factor and trend $|\Delta\text{Close}|$ changes (Calculated by the author)

which are not always adequate, into the whole forecasting process, thus, making the forecasting results incorrect. Besides, economic agents usually need important information that allows them to make current investment decisions in real time. The socio-economic sense of the VM indicator reflects the market participants needs better than the ideology of other volatility indicators described in [3-4];

- taking such an important characteristic as the market reflection into account significantly distinguishes the VM indicator from other volatility indicators and increases the relevance and information of the content analysis and forecasting processes in financial markets;
- the calculating method of the current volatility indicator, in contrast to the methods of calculating other volatility types, considers the most complete current information about the price dynamics. That is all kinds of prices that determine the current market trend: Open, High, Low, Close, which is also an advantage of the VM indicator when comparing to other volatility indicators.

The mentioned above differences greatly distinguish the VM indicator from the mentioned volatility types because they can be used in the current forecasting trend modeling in financial markets.

Further studies have shown that the indicator of the current market volatility can be effectively used for forecasting modeling of the price dynamics in financial markets.

In conclusion it must be said that the approaches to volatility calculation that had existed prior to the current volatility indicator had not worked well enough as forecasting market indicators.

The use of current volatility in forecast trend modeling in financial markets

The Practical application of the current market volatility indicator is implemented in the model, which represents an analogue of the mechanical trading system that is used by traders working in financial markets.

The general form of the model can be described by the formula:

$$MP(t) = F(\Delta t, P(t), n, m, k), \tag{7}$$

where MP is an operation which has 3 states: «buy», «sell», «do nothing»;

F is an operator with significant nonlinear characteristics, which transfers from the space of vector-valued function P(t) into the space of decision «buy», «sell», «do nothing» and is described verbally in the work;

Δt is the depth of the temporary horizon, in which either the model or periodicity of the quotation arrivals works;

P(t) is a vector-function whose components are the numerical values of the price series Open(t), High(t), Low(t), Close(t);

n, m, k are controlling parameters of the model, which are described below.

The VM indicator determines the strength inherent in the formula for calculating the socio-economic sense as well as the right moment for making a deal, but not the type of the transaction (purchase or sale). As an indicator, which shows the direction of the future trend, the value of the current value sign ΔAP_t

($\Delta AP_t = AP_t - AP_{t-\Delta t}$, $AP_t = \frac{\text{Open}(t) + \text{High}(t) + \text{Low}(t) + \text{Close}(t)}{4}$) at the certain time period t is used.

If the current value ΔAP_t becomes greater than zero, one should expect a trend increase and as a result a purchase operation. When the current value ΔAP_t is less than zero, one should expect a trend decrease and a sale operation. ΔAP_t has been chosen not to allocate the advantage of a certain quotation over the rest of the quotes that take place in forming the candle. We think that any quote that comes to the capital market is the result of the existing trend analysis made by the market participants. It is therefore proposed to use integral indicator of the candle — ΔAP_t , which is also, in our opinion, closer to the real meaning of the possible transaction prices for a certain period of time Δt that has also been proved by the further studies.

As an indicator of the end of the transaction we propose to change the current sign of ΔAP_t to the opposite one.

Thus, the analytical form of this model can be described as:

$$MP(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m VM_{t-i \cdot \Delta t} > n \\ VM_t \\ \Delta AP_t > k \end{array} \right. ; \text{start of buying} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m VM_{t-i \cdot \Delta t} > n \\ VM_t \\ \Delta AP_t < k \end{array} \right. ; \text{start of sale} \\ \Delta AP_t \text{ changes its sign - the end of the current transaction} \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

We want to introduce some assumptions to simplify the model:

1. In order to test the presented model we have chosen FOREX market. Let us assume that the size of the trade deposit is \$ 1,000 and the amount of leverage that a broker gives to a market participant is 100. Thus, the size of the lot will be \$ 100,000.

2. The transaction costs will be the ones that are used in the FOREX dealing centers of UkrSotsbank (3 points or \$ 30 per transaction). At the same time the revenue from the transaction will be calculated taking into account the transaction costs.

3. The slippage (a change in the market prices for the period of the investment decision prior to its implementation in the real deal) will be 5 points or \$ 50 per operation or \$ 100 per transaction.

4. The signal for a market participant to prepare for a transaction at time t will be assumed the decrease of the current indicator of VM_t from the previous one in n times. Such value change of the indicator VM_t suggests that the current market volatility has substantially declined, which indicates an increase in market participants consensus on the nature of the trend in the near future and reduction of the risk level when undertaking the exchange operation. That is the way the current volatility is used in the model as a quantitative measure of reflexivity of the market.

5. The following conditions will be considered to be the criteria for determining the start of the transaction:

- $\Delta AP_t > k$ is a signal to buy;
- $\Delta AP_t < k$ is a signal to sale,
- k is a parameter, which is the measure of the trend strength for the current period of time Δt , or the tangent of the angulations of the linearized trend for the time period Δt .

$$\bullet \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m VM_{t-i \cdot \Delta t} > n, \quad (9)$$

• n and m are the given model parameters for its better adaptation to the market, the behavior of price dynamics that is strongly nonlinear and depends on many factors, which are not taken into account in the model;

- n is a threshold value of relative change VM or an indicator of how many times the current value has decreased the risk of loss in carrying out trade transactions in the market (see equation (3));

- m is the number of candles involved in the calculation that is a quantitative indicator of the level of determinism in the current trend or the depth of the «market memory», which is taken into account in the calculations.

6. Signal, confirming the previous one (for example, a row of signals for a purchase following each other in succession) is ignored.

7. The signal for closing the current transaction will be the change of the sign ΔAP_i into an opposite one.

8. We shall calculate the financial results of transactions using the model at average prices of AP : the financial result of the sale transaction is the difference between the price AP of the beginning transaction and the price A of the end transaction (for the purchase transactions one will use a minus sign before the transaction result).

9. The criteria of results effectiveness of the model application will be the income for the analyzed period.

10. We shall neglect the interruptions in the work of the market (such as holidays and weekends).

11. The quotation supplied to the market participants takes into account all factors affecting the price dynamics in financial markets.

The proposed model was tested during the study of the dynamics of the currency pair quotes the EUR / USD FOREX for 7 months (from 01.08.2008 to 02.03.2009 during the financial crisis) at the depth of the working horizon in a day (182 quotes). For comparison, the model was tested for the same pair of currencies in the period before the financial crisis for 7 months (01.01.2007 to 31.07.2007) at the same depth of the working horizon (182 quotations). Source of quote: [15].

The main results of the model testing are shown in Figure 2.

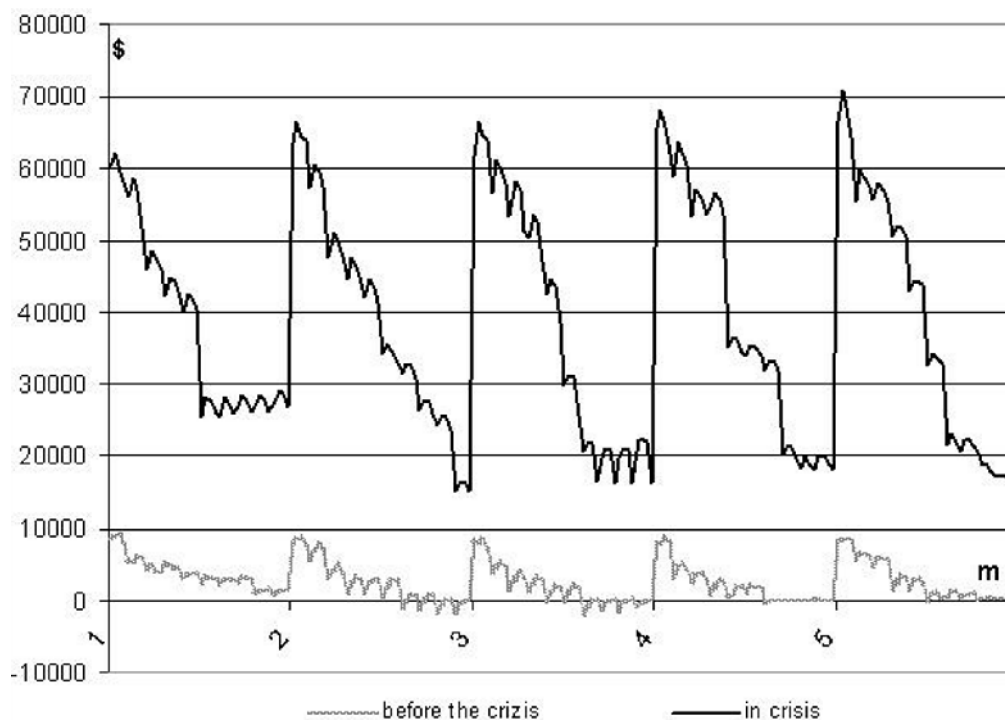


Fig. 3. The graph of the profit (\$) when using the model depending on the parameter m (Calculated by the author)

CONCLUSIONS

When analyzing the results of the model testing, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. Even if the essential value of the slippage (10 points against 4, which is usually used in practice) is high, the size of the profit during the financial crisis is about \$7000 – \$9000 a month or 700-900% profitability depending on the control parameters of the model.

2. Such high profitability of operations is due to the significant market volatility (during the crisis the average volatility VM for the analyzed period was 16.88, while before the crisis for the same period VM had been 9.84). Before the crisis the volatility level was lowered and that was the reason for the average profitability of operations to decrease to 45-70% per month depending on the control parameters of the model.

3. The high return from operations, even if the slippage is very rigid, confirms the adequacy of the model. Moreover, the higher the volatility of the analyzed market is, the higher is profitability of the model.

4. In accordance with the data shown in Fig. 2, we can conclude that during the crisis one should use the model taking into account the long «memory of the market» for the small value of the parameter n ($n = 2$, which is not a rigid requirement imposed on the variation of the VM indicator at the beginning of the transaction: the formula (9)): The figure shows that the maximum return is obtained while using the «memory of the market» during 5 days (or $m = 5$).

5. The effectiveness of the model application depends on the parameter k, which determines the strength of an emerging trend. During the crisis, however, the value of the parameter k must be more than 0,002, whereas prior to the crisis the optimal value of the parameter k was less than 0,002. By setting such high demands on the strength of the nascent trend one can significantly increase the profitability of trading operations.

6. Considering the graphs in Fig. 3, it appears that with increase of the formula stringency (5) — the parameter n — the return from operations decreases. Fig. 3 shows this reduction as dips in the graph. Moreover, if the value of the parameter n one should not consider a long «memory of the market» (one can limit $m = 1$).

The above model (in its various versions) has been successfully tested enough to predict trends in:

- FOREX (various currency pairs for different depths of time horizons);
- NYSE (stock, Boeing and Coca-cola for different depths of time horizons);
- RTS (options to the depths of time horizon of 1 day),
- as well as analyze and predict indexes of NASDAQ, S&P and RTS (to the depths of the time horizon of 1 day).

At the same time the return on investment, according to the model, when taking the above assumptions into consideration, was measured in tens of percent per month.

Such effectiveness of the model shows that the proposed rate of the current volatility VM, which takes into account the market reflection, is an effective tool for predictive modeling of current trends in financial markets.

Some authors [16-17] have defined the area of the effective use of the analyzed model, taking into account the current market volatility, which shows that the most efficient way to use this model is for prediction of trends in financial markets when the depths of time horizon (the frequency of incoming quotes to market participants) is from 10 – 20 minutes to 1 day. This confirms the adequacy of the name of the model (the current volatility) and the socio-economic content of the VM indicator.

The VM indicator was also quite successfully used for modeling the use of balances on current customer accounts as a bank resource base without creating a situation where the bank is unable to pay off customers at their request, especially when this is the cheapest financial resource for commercial banks (although this is the most unstable part of the bank resources) [18].

All of the above suggests the following:

- one should take into account the reflexivity of the market, as its essential attribute, and is necessary and methodologically adequate for predictive modeling of trends in financial markets;
 - volatility is a universal and important feature of such socio-economic systems as financial markets.
- The current volatility VM, because of its socio-economic sense, can be effectively used to forecast trends in modeling as it is a quantitative measure of reflexivity of such systems.

In general, however, it would be perfectly correct to say that the approach to modeling the price index dynamics using the current volatility as a measure of reflexivity of the market has a great scientific, methodological and practical value.

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$$: a_k - S_{a_k} t_{k,\alpha} < \alpha_k < a_k + S_{a_k} t_{k,\alpha},$$

• $(t_{a_0}, t_{a_1}, t_{a_2}):$

$$t_k = \frac{|a_k|}{S_{a_k}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m. \tag{5}$$

• $k = 16 - 2 - 1 = 13; t_k, a = 2,16. \quad t_k, a = 0,05$

$$P\left(\frac{|\bar{y}(X^0) - M(Y/X = X^0)|}{S_{\bar{y}(X^0)}} \leq t_{K,\alpha}\right) = 1 - \alpha, \tag{6}$$

• $\alpha = \dots; t_{K,a} = \dots$

5.

$$F = \frac{(Q - Q_0) / K_1}{Q / K_2}, \tag{7}$$

Q, Q —

$\bar{y}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m); K_1 = m; K_2 = n - m - 1.$

$$F(K_1, K_2, a), \quad F(K_1, K_2, a), \quad F(K_1, K_2, a),$$

6.

$$Q_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & r_{xy_1} & r_{yx_2} \\ r_{yx_1} & 1 & r_{x_1x_2} \\ r_{yx_1} & r_{x_1x_2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \tag{8}$$

• $: r_{1,1}, r_{2,2}, r_{3,3}, r_{1,2}, r_{1,3} \tag{3}$

$$(3.6) \quad R^2_{yx_1x_2} \tag{y}$$

$Y(x_1x_2) = 6,189 + x_1 \times 2,401 + x_2 \times 3,283. \quad r(y, x_1) = 0,76565236,$
 $r(y, x_2) = 0,60301762, r(x_1, x_2) = 0,3362772.$

$R^2 = 0,7208, \quad 72,08\%$

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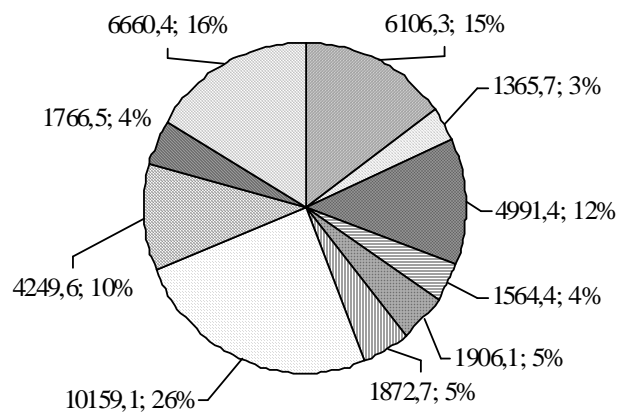
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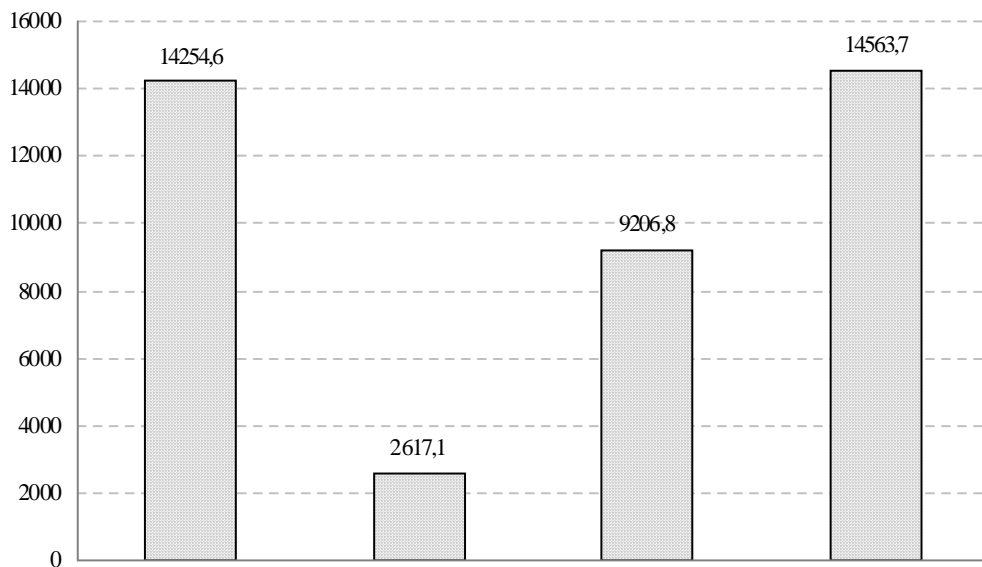
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ANNOTATIONS

Andrienko V.N. METHODS OF FINANCIAL MONITORING IN SYSTEM MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE

In the article the theoretical questions of relatively methods of the financial monitoring are probed in control the system by an enterprise. It is grounded, that the financial monitoring is the important instrument of providing of growth of market value of enterprise and satisfaction of interests of him proprietor's.

Keywords: financial monitoring, financial management, market value.

Vorobyov Yu.N., Sitshaeva L.Z. THE ESTIMATION OF TAX LOADING ON ENTERPRISES OF A BUILD COMPLEX IN UKRAINE

In the article the estimation of the tax loading is conducted on build enterprises of Ukraine on regions. Authors are expose tendencies, characteristic for the dynamics level of the tax loading to beginning of crisis period (2002 – 2007 years) and crisis period (2008 – 2010 years).

Keywords: tax loading, build enterprises, regions of Ukraine, tax loading of a build enterprise.

Vorobyova E.I. THE THEORETICAL ASPECTS SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP OF FINANCIAL RELATIONS IN UKRAINE

In the article the theoretical aspects of financial relations of social partnership are considered in Ukraine. The substantive provisions of financial relations of social partnership are exposed in a country. The features of forming of payment of labor are considered and the necessity of increase of public welfare of workers is well-proven from the side of the state and employers.

Keywords: financial relations, social partnership.

Klimchuk S.V. INTEGRATION PRIORITIES OF ARCHITECTONICS IN FINANCIAL SPACE

The necessity of research of architectonics of financial space is conditioned realities of functioning of finance mechanism from position of institute of financial relations. The modern problems of integration of institute of finance the forming of new methodical approaches, requiring application of spatial research of both separate elements and levers of the financial system and their interconditionality and interdependence. At the use of properties of architectonics its effective management, quantitative determination and prognostication, is possible.

Keywords: financial space, architectonics of financial space, world economy, financial system, integration, globalization.

Shepelenko .V. DIAGNOSTIC MECHANISM OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION IN THE COMPANY

The mechanism of diagnostics of the financial state in enterprise is probed in the article. Suggestions are grounded in relation to essence and maintenance of this mechanism, his elements, instruments and methods. The basis stages of leadthrough of diagnostics of the financial state of enterprise are selected.

Keywords: diagnostics, financial state, enterprise.

Belopolska T.V. THE ORGANIZATION FINANCING OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS IN SYSTEM MANAGEMENT CAPITAL ENTERPRISES IN REAL SECTOR OF ECONOMY

The features of financing innovative-investment activity domestic industrial enterprises are considered, improved approaches to organization of this process in the conditions of high cost financial resources.

Keywords: innovative-investment processes, innovative project, financial resources, financial planning.

Butyrina V., Litvinova O. MANAGEMENT BY FINANCIAL STABILITY OF INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Essence and features of management of insurance organizations financial firmness are investigational. The economic and mathematical model of maximization of financial firmness of insurance companies is built, the corresponding settling is conducted.

Keywords: financial firmness, insurance organizations, economic and mathematical model, financial indexes, managements.

Veriga A.V. REAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE: THEORIES AND REALITIES OF UKRAINIAN ECONOMY

The content of macroeconomic models, which describe a movement of real currency exchange rate and its connection with nominal one was generalized. Dynamics of official and effective UAH rates was analyzed, a correlation analysis of interconnection of real UAH exchange rate and macroeconomic indexes was held. It was concluded about balanced state of real UAH exchange rate and perspectives of national economy further growth.

Keywords: currency, exchange rate, official rate, real rate, nominal rate, macroeconomic model, national economy.

Zakharova N.Yu. ESTIMATION THE PROVIDING TERMS AND STATE OF FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM IN AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES

Basic approaches to determination of essence of financial equilibrium of enterprise are lighted in the article. The necessity of providing of financial equilibrium is reasonable for the modern terms of managing and the factors that influence on her forming is outlined. Estimation of providing terms and state of financial equilibrium of row of agrarian enterprises is conducted. Influence of the state of financial equilibrium on indexes them financial and economic activity is educed.

Keywords: financial equilibrium, solvency, liquidity, financial firmness, capital structure, financial results.

Karpyshyn N.I., Fesyayova N.V. THE CLASSIC PRINCIPALS OF LOCAL TAXATION: EXPERIENCE AND POTENTIAL OF REALIZATION IN UKRAINE

The classic principals of local taxation are considered and opportunities of its realization in Ukraine are analyzed in article. The directions of improvement of local taxes system are suggested.

Keywords: local taxes, local taxation, principals of taxation.

Korchinsky V.E., Shurygina D.V. STRENGTHENING THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE REGION BY THE REFORM OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL RELATIONS

This paper investigates the problem of reforming intergovernmental fiscal relations. Analyzed the organization of intergovernmental relations, identified the problems. Offered a conceptual direction of reforming the system of intergovernmental relations.

Keywords: budget, fiscal management, intergovernmental relations, intergovernmental transfers, the reform of intergovernmental relations.

Nikolayeva . DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE LOCAL FINANCES AT THE PRESENT STAGE

The article considers the nature and function of local finance. The characteristics of the components of the local institute of finance is given. The statistic that gives an idea of the extent of local finance of Ukraine at the present stage is shown. The problems and prospects of further development of the system of local finance is determined.

Keywords: local finances, local budget, local taxes and fees, local loans and borrowing, objects of communal property.

Pedersen I. ASSESSMENT OF THE MONEY SUPPLY IN UKRAINE

The paper analyzes the main macroeconomic indicators that characterize the state and dynamics of the money supply in Ukraine. Due consideration is given to the dynamics of monetary aggregates, to the index of monetization of the economy, the coefficient of cash and dollarization.

Keywords: money supply, monetary aggregates, monetization, cash and bank money.

Rubtsova N. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF STATE AID ON THE EFFICIENCY IN THE INSURANCE COMPANY «ORANTA-SICH» AT AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

This article is devoted to studying the impact of state aid on the level of efficiency of Ukrainian insurance companies in agricultural insurance.

Keywords: agricultural production, government support, insurance of agricultural products.

s g v V. THE LIQUIDITY IN THE SYSTEM OF RATING ESTIMATION IN THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

The methodical going near the estimation of liquidity depending on the purpose of determination of rating of bank institutions is generalized. The value of criteria for the rating estimation of liquidity by system of CAMELS, which is used in the process of supervisory activity of the National bank of Ukraine, is formalized. The causal and consequence connections of risk of liquidity with other types of bank risks,

management place by liquidity in the system of financial management of commercial bank are determined in the process of estimation of the credit rating. The basic indicators of liquidity, which are used for determination of rating of bank deposit, are systematized.

Keywords: liquidity, system, rating, credit, estimation, commercial bank, deposit, supervisory activity.

Kondrashova G.P. ANALYSIS OF THE MODERN STATE SUPPORT IN MORTGAGE LENDING IN UKRAINE

The analysis of the current state of residential mortgage in Ukraine is given, with the financial support provided by the state, analyzed the conditions of its provision, the shortcomings of practical implementation, the experience of the state housing mortgages in other countries, ways to improve it.

Keywords: residential mortgages, state financial support, mortgage bonds.

Kussy M. INTRODUCTION INTO APPLIED THEORY OF CURRENT VOLATILITY

The concept of the current market volatility as a new economic category is discussed in this article. The fundamental differences of the proposed market characteristics are compared with the existing types of volatility. The author offers a new methodology for current volatility use in the forecast modeling of price dynamics in financial markets. The effectiveness of current volatility to analyze and forecast the behavior of the socio-economic systems is demonstrated.

Keywords: volatility, current volatility, market reflexivity, forecast modeling of price dynamics in financial markets.

Shvets Yu.Yu. ECONOMIC MODELING COMPANY PROFITS DEPENDING ON THE COST OF REPAIR THE FIXED ASSETS AND RETURN ON ASSETS FOR EXAMPLE MANUFACTURING PLANT

The article is an analysis of the fixed assets on the example of the SE «Sevvinzavod» main activity is the production of sparkling wines. Also try a mathematical calculation direction improve capacity utilization by analyzing the structural improvement of fixed assets.

Keywords: fixed assets, production assets, regression, depreciation and amortization expense.

Bilopol'skiy N.G. PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF MANAGEMENT INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL ENTERPRISES UKRAINE IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION

In the article research is carried out for the improvements of management innovative potential of enterprises of Ukraine. Development of methodical positions is carried out on the increase efficiency of management innovative potential enterprises in the conditions of globalization.

Keywords: management, innovative potential of enterprise, globalization.

Kalambet S., Voropai V. THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMIC SECURITY RAILWAY UNDERTAKINGS

Based on the analysis of existing theoretical approaches to determining the nature of economic security and considering features of enterprise railway branch the definition of economic security rail.

Keywords: economic security, railway undertakings, risk management, economic security, move cargo, passengers.

Vorotynceva V.A. THE PREREQUISITES OF INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT IN HOUSING AND UTILITIES ENTERPRISES

The current state of housing and utility enterprises of Ukraine is considered in the article. Housing and utilities problems are highlighted and activities, that will contribute to the improvement of this sector of the economy, are offered.

Keywords: housing and utilities sector, innovative development, concept of management.

Plakhotnik E.A. THE MECHANISM TO DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Approaches are considered to development of production activity of the socio-economic systems in the conditions of market economy, role and value of the systems of payment and motivation of labor in the management by enterprises.

Keywords: wages, production activity, income, profits of population, socio-economic systems.

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