

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В РАМКАХ ЧЕРНОМОРСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И ГУАМ

Вход в централизованную базу данных НСТТ для клиентов свободный, но размещать в ЦБД свои заявки могут только ее участники в соответствии с регламентом НСТТ. Все технологические запросы и предложения сопровождаются технологическим брокером в лице одного из участников национальной сети трансфера технологий.

Клиентом НСТТ может стать любое физическое или юридическое лицо, которое заполнило и послало для размещения в сети технологический профиль в адрес участника национальной сети трансфера технологий.

Для участников и организаций, которые намереваются работать в НСТТ, проводятся учебные семинары, в течение которых специалисты организаций получают теоретические знания и практические навыки методологии работы с использованием современного инструмента трансфера технологий, - электронной платформы UTTN. [9]

Выводы и предложения. Таким образом, мы можем говорить о том, что украинские предприятия более охотно закупают уже готовое оборудование и технологии изготовления металлопродукции у иностранных компаний и тем самым финансируя инновационную деятельность иностранных компаний.

В Украине созданы все предпосылки для эффективного функционирования трансфера технологий на базе уже созданных украинской сети трансфера технологий UTTN и национальной сети трансфера технологий НСТТ, что может стать первым этапом для доступа украинских предприятий к международным центрам трансфера технологий и таким образом к самым новым технологиям.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

У статті розглянуто роль трансферу технологій як чинника інноваційного розвитку металургійних підприємств України.

Ключові слова: трансферт технологій, інноваційний розвиток, металургійні підприємства, національна мережа трансферу технологій, українська мережа трансферу технологій, патент.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассмотрена роль трансфера технологий как фактора инновационного развития металлургических предприятий Украины.

Ключевые слова: трансферт технологий, инновационное развитие, металлургические предприятия, национальная сеть трансфера технологий, украинская сеть трансфера технологий, патент.

SUMMARY

The article rassotrena role of technology transfer as a factor in the development of innovative metallurgical enterprises in Ukraine.

Keywords: technology transfer, innovative development, steel plants, a national network of Technology Transfer, Ukrainian Technology Transfer Network, the patent.

ESTIMATE OF EFFECTIVENESS ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT BY MUNICIPALITY IN RUSSIA

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Organizational structure of management of municipal socio-economic system is an ordered set of interrelated departments of the municipal education authorities vested with authority and manage the community resources available to address local issues in order to increase the level and quality of life.

Improving the institutional structures of governance should be based on a particular system of principles, including principles: goal-setting, complete functions of the municipal management system; allocation of responsibility centers on the basis of tasks; results orientation, lack of internal contradictions and avoid duplication of functions, adaptability, cost management structure.

Many internal and external linkages and municipal administration, significant changes in the system of local self-government in Russia, which is also a subsystem of the national system of public administration, determine the need for a systematic approach to the process of improving organizational structures of management of municipal socio-economic system. The root causes of the need to improve the organizational structures of municipal social and economic systems are: low efficiency of issues of local importance; congestion heads and their deputies, implementation of new strategies, plans and programs of socio-economic development of and change in legislation relating to local government.

The analysis reveals the following shortcomings of the existing organizational structure of a large part of the local authorities of the country: the lack of goal-setting, hierarchy, and lack of coordination, focus on diligence, lack of delegation of authority, low span of control, lack of responsiveness, focus on the process, the lack of monitoring system performance, redundancy functions and internal contradictions, blurring responsibility, low adaptability.

What are the main reasons for the absence of most Russian municipalities effective institutional governance structures: a dynamic environment, the lack of practice of designing effective organizational structures of municipal systems, lack of resources for the use of advanced engineering achievements of effective organizational structures of management and international experience, as well as the services of consulting firms .

Evaluating the effectiveness of existing organizational structures of management of municipalities to determine the level of rationality of their operation, the need for and ways to improve, as well as the selection of the most progressive of the alternatives.

A team of researchers developing the World Bank conducted an annual survey of public administration 212 countries [1]. These studies are conducted in accordance with International Public Management indicators (WGI - Worldwide Governance Indicators), which include assessment of the following six areas of public administration:

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В РАМКАХ ЧЕРНОМОРСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И ГУАМ

- 1) transparency and accountability to the population (VA - Voice and Accountability);
- 2) political stability and absence of violence (PV - Political Stability and Absence of Violence);
- 3) the effectiveness of government (GE - Government Effectiveness);
- 4) the quality of regulation of social and economic processes (RQ - Regulatory Quality);
- 5) the rule of law (RL - Rule of Law);
- 6) control of corruption (CC - Control of Corruption).

Under the efficiency of government, this case refers to the quality of public provision of public services, the independence of state and municipal service from political pressures, the quality of development and degree of implementation of state and municipal policy, as well as the degree of responsibility of authorities for the development and implementation of this policy. WGI are not official World Bank data, as well as countries that conducted the study. WGI are not used for making decisions about resource allocation. These indicators are used to study the causes and effects in the management of development. WGI are based on subjective data of different organizations, households, private experts, institutes and centers, non-governmental, public and international organizations.

The largest global value of WGI (75%) achieved in countries such as Germany, UK, USA, France, Japan.

According to WGI public management techniques in the Russian Federation is in the range below 50%. The highest figures for 2008 data has been achieved in the efficiency of government (45.0%) and quality control of socio-economic processes (31.4%). On the lower level are the control of corruption (15.5%), and the rule of law (19.6%). During 1996-2008. there is a tendency to reduce transparency and accountability of public authorities [2].

To evaluate the use of municipal management of urban governance index (UGI - Urban Governance Index), which includes assessment of performance (efficiency, subsidiarity, strategic planning), equity (sustainability, social equity, general equity), accountability (transparency, rule of law, openness), participation in management (civil society, the interests, social responsibility) and security (conflict resolution, public and environmental safety) [3].

Analysis of approaches to the evaluation of public administration suggests that there is no single methodology. In respect of major socio-economic systems such as the municipal system of calculation of the economic feasibility of designing organizational structures of management should not be limited to quantitative indicators. A necessary condition for its implementation is the analysis of qualitative changes. To develop a universal mechanism for measuring the overall effectiveness of control systems and methodology development municipal socio-economic system requires the integration of internal and external assessment tools within a single system performance analysis.

The experience of the activities of municipal government in the Russian Federation shows that the widespread use of performance assessment systems Municipal bodies, including organizational structure of management, may be difficult in the absence of many municipalities in the development of strategic plans, the need to hide the implementation of evaluation systems, insufficient resources, lack of data, lack of motivation and low motivation of municipal employees to implement effective evaluation mechanisms. Implementing the balanced scorecard to measure the performance of municipalities will create preconditions for more in-depth analysis of the management areas and identify the need to improve the organizational structures of municipal socio-economic systems.

It is assumed that the determination of the effectiveness of local governments will be based on assessment of dynamic changes in indicators of quality of life, level of socio-economic development of the municipality, the extent to which the methods and principles of management to ensure the transition to more efficient models of municipal governance and the effectiveness of spending budget, including the maintenance of municipal employees. Thus, the number of employees of local governments and electoral commissions of municipalities in Russia at the beginning of 2009. amounted to 524.3 thousand people., an increase of 12.9% compared to 2005, however, in 2005-2008. Russia's population declined by 1.6 million people. [4].

Currently, the Russian Federation in order to implement the provisions of the Federal Law "On General Principles of Local Government in the Russian Federation" in accordance with the Decree of the President of Russia from 28.04.2008 № 607 [5], the order of the Government of Russia of 11.09.2008 № 1313-r on the implementation of this decree [6] attempted to introduce a system performance evaluation of local government. The assessment is based on the definition of budget expenditures for municipal areas, provision of social services and infrastructure. Monitoring of the evaluation is carried out following areas: economic development, income levels and health, health care and education, physical culture and sport, housing and communal services and housing policy, organization of municipal government. However, the practical application of the evaluation system raises certain challenges in implementing this approach in assessing the organization of municipal government.

Calculation of evaluating the effectiveness of management in the organization of municipal government in accordance with this method is expected to produce a quantitative method by determining the amount of municipal budget expenditures for the maintenance of local government, the level of organization of management of the municipal network of agencies, including increase in the proportion of municipal autonomous institutions, as well as qualitative method for assessing the degree of satisfaction with the activities of local governments as a result of public opinion polls. Until now, the practice of public opinion polls of the Russian population is not widespread in the municipalities.

Under the legislation c costs in the organization of municipal government, exceeding the subject of the Russian Federation regulations are ineffective. Make an assessment of the effectiveness of this control in the organization of municipal government has not yet been possible, as there are no established standards for the subjects of the Russian Federation, this type of expenditure. However, the absolute amount of expenditure of the local budget for the maintenance of local authorities without reference to the performance achieved on issues of local importance and the degree of satisfaction with the activities of municipal authorities can not be regarded as an objective indicator. A preferred account is the relative administrative costs associated with saving of budgetary resources by improving the quality of managerial decisions.

As of relationship with this urgent question remains developing and implementing an effective evaluation system of local government, including organizational structures of municipal governance in the Russian Federation on the performance indicators, taking into account the views of the population. On the basis of summarizing the different methodological approaches for the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of organizational structures control the use of the proposed evaluation system of key performance indicators of municipal socio-economic systems. [7]

The key characteristics to achieve the result of improving the organizational structure of municipal socio-economic system is proposed to consider the following indicators:

- a) the enrollment rate functions (implementing local issues), organizational structure, management Ko.φ municipality:

$$K_{o,\phi} = \frac{Q_{p,\phi}}{Q_{n,\phi}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where $Q_{p,\phi}$ and $Q_{n,\phi}$ - the number sold and project (regulatory) functions (local issues), municipal, respectively;

- b) the coefficient of realization $K_{p,p}$ taken by local government decisions:

$$K_{p,p} = \frac{Q_p}{Q_n} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

where Q_p and Q_n - the number of completed and adopted by the municipal authorities of solutions, respectively;

- b) the coefficient on the timeliness of responses $K_{c,o}$ treatment (of the population, the authorities of the Federation, and others):

$$K_{c,o} = \frac{Q_{c,o}}{Q_o} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

where $Q_{c,o}$ and Q_o - the number of timely responses and the number of calls to the municipal governments, respectively.

In the process of evaluating the organizational structure of the municipality is expedient calculation of performance indicators:

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В РАМКАХ ЧЕРНОМОРСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И ГУАМ

a) the share of costs for the organization of municipal government in the budget $C_{m,y}$ municipality:

$$C_{m,y} = \frac{V_{m,y}}{V_6} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

where $V_{m,y}$ and V_6 - costs for the organization of municipal government, including the costs of employees and total budget expenditures in the year, respectively;

b) the average span of control $N_{y,цф}$ in municipal management:

$$N_{y,цф} = \frac{Q_c}{Q_p} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

where Q_c and Q_p - the number of municipal employees category of "experts" and the number of municipal employees category of "managers", respectively;

c) the shift coefficient $K_{c,c}$ employees:

$$K_{c,c} = \frac{Q_{y,c}}{Q_c} \times 100\% \quad (6)$$

where $Q_{y,c}$ and Q_c - the number of laid-off employees for a certain period and the average number of employees during the same period, respectively.

Groups of indicators can be supplemented and expanded at the expense of performance, taking into account the specific features of Russian regions and municipalities in order to assess their own performance.

Analysis of the effectiveness of municipal government shows the need to implement effective mechanisms for strategic planning, modern knowledge and technology to improve the organizational management structure that can have a synergistic effect to increase the rates in other groups.

Thus, the assessment of the organizational structures of municipal social and economic systems should be comprehensive, taking into account the degree of compliance with both internal and external factors that include quantitative and qualitative indicators, as well as the degree of satisfaction with the local authorities' activities.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

У статті проводиться аналіз причин, що обумовлюють відсутність у більшості муніципальних утворень Росії ефективних організаційних структур управління. Вдосконалення структур управління в органах місцевого самоврядування та використання нових показників повинно дозволити усунути недоліки існуючої організаційної структури управління великої частини муніципалітетів країни.

Ключові слова: ефективність організаційної структури управління, муніципальні соціально-економічні процеси, оцінка ефективності управління.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье проводится анализ причин, обуславливающих отсутствие в большинстве муниципальных образований России эффективных организационных структур управления. Совершенствование структур управления в органах местного самоуправления и использование новых показателей должно позволить устранить недостатки существующей организационной структуры управления большей части муниципалитетов страны.

Ключевые слова: эффективность организационной структуры управления, муниципальные социально-экономические процессы, оценка эффективности управления.

SUMMARY

In article the analysis of the reasons why in the majority of municipal unions of Russia there are no effective organizational structures of management is carried out. Perfection of structures of management in local governments and use of new indicators should allow to eliminate lacks of existing organizational structure of management in the most part of municipalities of the country.

Keywords: organizational effectiveness of management, municipal social and economic processes, estimation of management efficiency.

УПРАВЛІННЯ ЖИТЛОВО-КОМУНАЛЬНИМ КОМПЛЕКСОМ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

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Сталий розвиток територій нерозривно пов'язаний з покращенням умов життєдіяльності населення, тому створення якісних житлових умов є одним з пріоритетних завдань соціально-економічної політики держави. Важливе місце при цьому відводиться житлово-комунальному комплексу, розвиток якого зорієнтований на створення гідних та комфортних умов проживання населення. Житлово-комунальний комплекс (ЖКК) є одним з найбільших секторів в економіці держави, який забезпечує населення, підприємства та організації необхідними житлово-комунальними послугами, і результати діяльності якого значною мірою визначають соціально-економічні показники розвитку суспільства.