# ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

Для предотвращения повышения цен в случаях дефицита важных товаров или спекуляций монополистов, необходимо иметь стратегические запасы топлива, зерна, сахара и других жизненно необходимых продуктов. Так же необходим постоянный антимонопольный контроль и мониторинг цен на наиболее важные товары и услуги. [2]

Позитивным шагом, по предотвращения спекуляции на продуктах питания, является создания оптовых сельскохозяйственных рынков возле крупных городов Украины.

Помимо двух описанных стратегических направлений снижения инфляции существует еще один важный момент. Он заключается в формировании у населения позитивных инфляционных ожиданий от проводимой государством экономической и социальной политики. Для этого у населения должно быть доверия к власти и её действиям.

Выводы. Главными направлениями улучшения темпов роста ВВП Украины являются: уменьшение зависимости от импортных энергоносителей; развитие производства отечественных товаров заменяющих импорт; стимулирования экспорта продукции АПК, машиностроения и ІТ индустрии; продвижение украинского экспорта на рынки стран Ближнего Востока, Африки и Латинской Америки.

Государственная политика по стимулированию украинского экспорта должна осуществляться по трем основным направлениям: создания экономических стимулов для развития наиболее конкурентоспособных отраслей экономик; уменьшение издержек за счет улучшения транспортной и прочей инфраструктуры государства; создания специальных режимов хозяйствования, благоприятных развития экспорта и международного инвестирования.

Главными направлениями действий по уменьшению инфляции в Украине являются: приведения темпов роста денежной массы в обращении к реальным темпам роста ВВП, а также борьба с инфляцией вызванной дополнительными издержками производителей, уменьшение последствий повышения импортных цен и противодействии повышению цен спровоцированных спекулятивными действиями

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#### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

У статті проаналізовані основні макроекономічні показники України та фактори впливу на них. Були наведені основні шляхи покращення макроекономічної ситуації в Україні за рахунок зниження імпорту енергоносіїв, збільшення експорту, наповнення внутрішнього ринку вітчизняними товарами, зниження рівня інфляції та дефіциту державного бюджету.

Ключові слова: Україна, макроекономічні показники, ВВП, експорт, імпорт, інфляція, енергетика.

### РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье проанализированы основные макроэкономические показатели Украины а так же факторы влияющие на них. Были приведены основные пути улучшения макроэкономической ситуации в Украине за счет снижения импорта энергоносителей, увеличение экспорта, наполнения внутреннего рынка отечественными товарами, снижения уровня инфляции и дефицита государственного бюджета.

Ключевые слова: Украина, макроэкономические показатели, ВВП, экспорт, импорт, инфляция, энергетика.

# **SUMMARY**

The article analyzes the main macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine and factors which effect them. The article contains main ways of improving the macroeconomic situation in Ukraine by reducing energy imports, increase exports, increasing the production of domestic goods, reducing inflation and government deficits.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, macroeconomic indicators, GDP, exports, imports, inflation, energy.

### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT RAISING: CASE OF LITHUANIA

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Debates on the global economic recovery and stability of the European Union economy focuses strongly on free movement of capital and services, inducement of technological innovations, international cooperation, increase of national competitiveness and economic growth. In order to stimulate economic growth in a country, foreign direct investment (FDI) is distinguished as one of the most effective tools. Lithuanian own sources of capital are not abundant, therefore FDI is considered as an important stimulant of productivity and thus essential condition for economic growth. Such attitude determines country's economic policy towards foreign capital. Lithuania develops investment strategies and encourages foreign capital incoming into the country's economy. This is evidenced by the Investment Promotion Programme 2008-2013 (it is prepared by Lithuanian Ministry of Economy and gives priority to direct investments that are related to the structural changes in country's industry) as well as by research of Lithuanian scientists (Stankeviciene, Lakstutiene, 2012; Lankauskiene, Tvaronaviciene, 2011; Rupuliene, et al., 2008; Brenkeviciute, 2010; Tvaronaviciene, Kalasinskaite, 2003; Jurgelis, 2011, Lakstutiene, Binkiene, 2012; Tomasevic, Mackevicius, 2010). Assessment of the investment climate is based on many factors: political environment, economic environment, legal framework in a country, etc. The investment climate in a country is affected negatively by unstable political environment (wars, disagreements, etc.) as well as by unstable economic environment (if a country restraints and restricts incoming of foreign investment, forbids exports); such countries face declining FDI flows. The economic environment in a country has direct impact on FDI raising and shapes opinion on the situation of a country in general context. The economic environment in a country

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is characterized by economic factors related to the activity development and trend of country's economy. It is very important that the economic environment as well as the factors shaping the investment climate in a country would be attractive to foreign investors. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the investment climate that determines FDI raising in Lithuania and to disclose capabilities and peculiarities of a small country in raising foreign capital.

## Factors influencing Lithuanian economic and investment climate

Each country develops and forms economic environment which has direct impact on FDI raising and shapes opinion about the attractiveness of a country in general context. FDI raising gains the crucial role in national development strategies in many countries and investment is regarded as the most attractive element of economy development, including management of capital, technology, marketing, entrepreneurship and human resources altogether. Discussions and research of scientists disclose that it is very important to monitor and analyze trends and determinants of FDI under constantly changing environment: for each country in order to enable the full integration into the international movement of capital and for each company in order to participate actively in the process of FDI raising. The raising of FDI flows is determined by many factors, as investors arriving into foreign markets have a number of motives and objectives; therefore they try to assess economic environment of a country (Bevan et al., 2004; Czapor, 2000; Rupuliene, et al., 2008; Anyanwu, 2012; Stankeviciene, Lakstutiene, 2012, Kaha, 2011; Czapor, 2000; Benassy-Quéré et al., 2007).

The legal environment of Lithuania has not been adjusted to raise FDI flows after the restoration of independence. In those days, the majority of foreign investment came through the privatization processes. The reforms changed Lithuanian economic relations with other countries. Joining the World Trade Organization, signing free trade agreements, facilitation of free capital movement into and out of the country confirmed that Lithuania became an open economy country where growth of foreign trade, especially export, was crucial for its development. During the growth of the economy in 1994-1995, the first major companies, such as Philip Morris and Kraft Foods (Kraft General Foods then) invested in Lithuania. During the Russian crisis in 1998-1999, FDI flows did not decrease, and despite the economic downturn, foreign investors welcomed long-term prospects for economy development in Lithuania; this was evidenced by privatization of "Lietuvos Telekomas", "Lietuvos draudimas", admission of foreign capital and by increase of the reinvestments. However now the situation has changed, the zest of privatization processes raged out and current actions of foreign investors are more related to corporate acquisitions. World experience shows that the vast majority of FDI is raised on the ground of mergers and acquisitions; investments come to the branches, which create higher value-added, e.g. sectors of scientific and technical progress research. This is confirmed by the European Union (EU) policy, where spending on research and technological development (R&D) is one of the most eligible factors among community members. The goal of R&D policy is to strengthen research and technological fundamentals of European industry and encourage it to become more competitive internationally. During the period of 2007-2013, the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7) proceeds. Total budget of the FP7 exceeds 50 billion Euro. If compared to the previous Framework Programme FP6, funds significantly increased (budget increase is 63% in current prices). This suggests that research is an important priority for Europe. Thus, FP7 is a key tool to meet needs of Europe in area of employment and competitiveness, and to help Europe to remain a leader in the global knowledge-based economy. Therefore, it is obvious that after joining the EU, funds allocated for investment in technologies in Lithuania stimulate economic development as well as attractiveness of the country from the standpoint of investors. A steady growth of FDI and rapid increase of gross domestic product (GDP) can be observed in Lithuania over the last decade (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. FDI and GDP in Lithuania before joining the EU

Indicator	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
					2002		
GDP, million Euro	12439	10241	12436	13634	15125	16576	18245
FDI, million Euro	1388	1967	2524	2974	3809	3967	4689
FDI per capita, Euro	347	578	719	853	1096	1146	1361

According to the data presented by the Lithuanian Department of Statistics, amount of accumulated FDI increased more than four-fold: FDI amounted 2524 million Euro in 2000 and 10762 million Euro in 2011. Such rapid incoming of FDI is associated with Greenfield investment, unlike the previous periods when foreign investors acquired Lithuanian assets through privatization programs.

Table 2. FDI and GDP in Lithuania after joining the EU

Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP, million Euro	20969	24104	28739	32462	26620	27535	30705
FDI, million Euro	6920	8377	10282	9190	9560	10296	10762
FDI per capita, Euro	2021	2462	3080	2730	2854	3093	3317

GDP in Lithuania increased annually by 4.6% on the average. The highest rate of GDP growth was observed in 2003 and 2007: 10.3% and 9.8% respectively. Due to the economic downturn, growth of economic slowed down and in 2009 GDP decreased by 14.3% as compared to 2008. However, this was a critical point from which the recovery is observed (higher that 1% growth was recorded in 2010).

Beginning of the economic downturn in 2008 had a negative impact on FDI flows as well. Lithuania had lost a little more than 579 million Euro at the time. In 2009, a significant contribution to FDI was made by the EU structural support of the period of 2007-2013 that was provided to initiate the companies' initial projects related to research, experimental development and enlargement of productivity and international competitiveness. The year of 2010 was one of the most successful in FDI raising, as the agreement of co-operation in science and technology development with IBM Research GmbH was signed, as well as the annex to the contract concerning establishment of Barclays Technology Center in Vilnius; moreover, the global cash transfer company Western Union has announced its investments in service center in Lithuania.

Scientific research (Anyanwu, 2012; Leitão, 2010; Kahai, 2011; Czapor, 2000; Campos, Kinoshita, 2008; Fung et al., 2005; Agiomirgianakis et al., 2006; Egger, Radulescu, 2011) indicates that one of the major factors influencing FDI is size of a market, which is defined by population of a country. Assessing the indicator according to standpoint of investors, the overall negative trend is observed because population in Lithuania decreases during the period of 2000-2011, so size of the market is declining as well (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3. Attractiveness' factors of investment environment in Lithuania before joining the EU

Factor	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Market size, population, millions	3,549	3,524	3,499	3,487	3,475	3,462	3,446
Exports, million Euro	3754	2579	3837	4775	5524	6158	7478
Average monthly earnings, Euro	220	243	262	274	293	311	333
Openness index, ratio	0,79	0,68	0,81	0,81	0,93	0,94	1,02
Unemployment rate, %	13,2	14,6	16,4	17,4	13,8	12,4	11,4
Tax burden, %	14,0	13,81	12,48	12,19	12,41	11,72	11,10

FDI also depends on the size of tax burden (Fung et al., 2005; Artige, Necolini, 2005; Stankeviciene, Lakstutiene, 2012; Leitão, 2010), which is expressed by the ratio of GDP to production and import taxes. Lower tax burden applied to foreign investors acts as a stimulus to invest in a country.

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According to M. Jurgelis (2011), despite some progress, the regulatory burden in Lithuania remains extremely difficult (according to this criterion, Lithuania ranks 111th out of 142 countries in the world). While taxes in Lithuania are not exceptionally high, the tax system is confusing and complicated, and this limits attractiveness of the country to foreign investors. Antimonopoly regulation and transparency in public procurement is also not strong side of Lithuania (Tables 3 and 4). Currently, rate of Value added tax (VAT) in Lithuania (21%) is close to the EU average (20.7%). According to the report of the European Commission on fiscal tendencies in the EU (2011), the corporate income tax rate in Lithuania was also among the lowest in Europe. Rate of this tax decreased from 29% applied in 1995 to the present 15%.

Especially important source for growth of the Lithuanian economy is export (its expansion is particularly important to small countries) and trade openness index (Anyanwu, 2012; Leitão, 2010; Czapor, 2000; Agiomirgianakis et al., 2006; Bevan, et al., 2004; Artige, Necolini, 2005; Rupliene, et al., 2008; Campos, Kinoshita, 2008), which is calculated as the sum of imports and exports to GDP ratio. The overall growth trend of Lithuanian export volume is obvious: export volume increased more than 4 times since 2000. Accession to economic space of the EU has ensured for Lithuania's foreign trade a strong incentive to expand, however the main flow goes to the CIS countries. The main export market during considered decade was the EU, but the market of the CIS countries, especially Russia, strengthened position of foreign trade partners so the FDI flows from it increased by that. Referring to trade openness index, D. Rupliene et al. (2008) argue that this indicator shows how actively countries participate in global trade, and this leads to a higher degree of capital migration. This indicator in Lithuania has fluctuated during the analyzed period, as it is associated with changing volumes of import, export and GDP (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 4. Attractiveness'	factors of investment	environment in	Lithuania after	ioining the FII
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Factor	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Market size, population, millions	3,425	3,403	3,385	3,366	3,350	3,329	3,245
Exports, million Euro	9490	11263	12509	16077	11797	15651	20169
Average monthly earnings, Euro	370	433	522	623	600	576	592
Openness index, ratio	1,05	1,10	1,12	1,10	0,93	1,24	1,44
Unemployment rate, %	8,3	5,6	4,3	5,8	13,7	17,8	15,4
Tax burden, %	11,21	11,19	11,52	11,41	11,44	11,83	11,59

The importance of wages is also emphasized in scientific literature (Leitão, 2010; Rupliene, et al., 2008, Bevan et al., 2004; Egger, Radulescu, 2011; Czapor, 2000; Artige, Necolini, 2005, Capital Markets Consultative Group, 2003; Fung et al. 2005; Campos, Kinoshita, 2008; Stankeviciene, Lakstutiene, 2012; Agiomirgianakis et al., 2006). Rapid development of Lithuanian economy allowed to increase average monthly earnings and income of the population at the same time; thus the average monthly earnings in Lithuania in 2011 was more than twice higher as compared to 2000 (in 2011 it amounted 592.3 Euro and in 2000 it was 262.4 Euro) (Table 3 and 4). However, the increasing imbalance of labor supply and demand can be observed. Activity of economy in Lithuanian is increasingly turned to the most advanced areas (production of green energy, creation of higher value-added, etc.); this enables the country to increase its competitiveness and encourage foreign investment. However, part of labor force remains behind. Current high rate of unemployment is more structural: professional inadequacy of labor demand and supply evidences through the lack of skilled workers, as many skilled professionals emigrate for a better life abroad. Although the average unemployment rates during the analyzed period in Lithuania were high (about 11.5%), but the economic downturn conditioned increase of the unemployment rate which reached one of the highest points (17.8%) in 2010 (it was 15.4% in 2011).

Summing up the economic and investment climate in Lithuania, it can be observed contrasting trends: as key macroeconomic factors that affect raising of FDI gross domestic product and size of the market may be indicated, however in Lithuania, investment flows increased even with declining population. Therefore, as the main factors, it can be identified a stable economic and political environments related to growth of economy and entry to the European Union; this is clearly reflected by the growing investments. All of this has led to growing openness level of the economy and rising salaries, which in Lithuania according to skills of labor force is disproportionately low as compared other European Union countries.

# The main foreign investor's countries in Lithuania

FDI is considered as one of the factors of economic development, which can accelerate development of certain industries. However, development of industrial sectors is not equal; certain sectors attract more interest from foreign investors, others less. Separate industries in Lithuania are not equally attractive to foreign investors as well. Considerable part of accumulated FDI in Lithuania comes from Poland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden (Table 5). In 2003, German bank NORD/LB privatized Zemes ukio bank, Ferains und Westbank AG opened its agency office in Vilnius; other largest German investors included such companies as Siemens AG, Berlin-Chemie AG, ERGO Europe Beteilungsgesellschaft, NORD LB, Rhurgas AG, G.Schneider & Eternit Management Holding, PPS Pipeline Systems, etc. Sweden was the second largest investor in Lithuania in 2006; the main company was Telia, which together with the Finnish group established the consortium Amber TeleHoldings and invested in Telecom. Partek Insulation, Finfund, NEFCO and ERBD (Swedish, Finnish and the UK companies) invested in Lithuania as well. These countries get in four of major investors during the period of 2005-2011 as well.

Table 5. Foreign investor's countries in Lithuania according to cumulated FDI (%), 2005-2011

Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Denmark	15,88	15,21	12,64	8,70	10,16	10,39	4,80
Estonia	7,43	5,91	5,75	8,64	7,58	6,12	4,50
Poland	1,65	22,46	17,64	6,05	10,79	11,42	11,53
Netherlands	2,94	2,45	4,21	8,45	7,79	8,77	8,81
Russia	24,61	6,24	9,76	5,31	6,50	8,15	6,56
Finland	6,40	6,67	5,11	5,56	4,83	4,80	5,28
Sweden	11,06	10,51	11,43	14,01	9,21	8,87	15,44
Germany	10,67	9,65	8,55	10,02	10,44	10,97	10,42
Other Countries*	19,38	20,90	24,95	33,27	32,71	30,51	32,66
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup> Countries that invested < 5%

Polish investments in the economy of Lithuania were 1.99% on the average during the period of 2000-2005; however, investment flow has increased rapidly from 2006. One of the main reasons was that Polish concern PKN Orlen acquired "Mazeikiu nafta" (AB Orlen Lietuva). Polish companies also invested actively in Lithuania in 2010 and concluded three of the four biggest contracts: Polish Trakcja Polska merged with Lithuanian "Tiltra Group", Lotos Petrobaltic acquired all shares of "Geonafta", Mieszko bought "Vilniaus pergale". From Germany, Lithuania raised 10.1% of investment on the average per year during the period of 2005-2011. One of the biggest deals have been concluded with the company Deka Immobilien, which bought shopping center "BIG" in Vilnius in 2007 and shopping and entertainment center "Akropolis" in Kaunas in 2008. FDI raised from Denmark averaged to 11.1% during the analysis period, and investment flows have remained relatively stable. Among the biggest investors are well known Danish companies Carlsberg, Danfoss, Nordisk Wavin, CEO Royal Unibrew, DFDS LISCO, AB Nordic Sugar; however

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most of Danish companies operating in Lithuania are small and medium-sized. Notably increased activeness of Russian investors may be observed since 2002, when Eoliant Trading Limited, daughter enterprise of Russian fertilizer company Eurochem, acquired block of shares of fertilizer company AB "Lifosa" and oil company Yukos signed the shareholders' and investment's agreements according to which Yukos got 26.85% of "Mazeikiu Nafta" (AB Orlen Lietuva) shares. Russian investments amounted only about 1.49% of gross FDI on the average up to 2002 and investment flows increased until 2005, as investors from Russia increased their activity in Lithuania and used the country as a link to the European market: they bought real estate, expanded production; Russian investments reached 24.61% of the total FDI in 2005. Such a sudden rise is associated with an sale of "Mazeikiu nafta" shares to Russian investors. However, major Russian investors in Lithuania lack for investment projects that would meet their business extent. Analysis of the main countries investing to Lithuania evidenced an interesting trend related to FDI from the USA and UK. Until joining the EU (2004), substantial part of investment in Lithuania was raised from the USA, 8.81% per year on the average. However, the situation changed after joining the EU and from the USA was raised 2.7% of FDI per year on the average. This decrease in investment flows from the USA was conditioned by concern "Williams" which sold "Mazeikiu nafta" and withdrew from the market and more large companies did not come to Lithuania. A similar trend was seen with the United Kingdom: investments from this country amounted to 5.87% of total FDI per year during the period of 2000 - 2004 and only 1.63% per year during the period of 2005 - 2011.

It can be noticed that the industries that raise biggest investment flows (~ 10-30% of total FDI) are financial intermediation, manufacturing, real estate, lease and other related business activities, wholesale and retail trade sectors. Other industries, such as construction, mining and quarrying, accommodation and food services sectors, raise a very small part of FDI. During the analyzed period, the main FDI flows came to manufacturing (mainly to sectors of refined petroleum products, chemical products, food products): 31.5% of total FD per year on the average. A.Lakstutiene and D.Binkiene (2012) found that in Lithuania, biggest part of the FDI go to the manufacturing industry (about 3000 million Euro on the average), the lowest part - to the wholesale and retail trade (about 1000 million Euro on the average); however according to the generated biggest part of GDP, the manufacturing industry generated approximately 10% of GDP, and in the second place was wholesale and retail trade (about 5%). Thus, it can be concluded that FDI flows do not necessarily create economic value for the country. Moreover, the correlation analysis of these authors evidenced that the strongest relationship in Lithuania is between FDI and financial intermediation sector; however the largest FDI flows are directed to the manufacturing sector, and only then to financial services.

In summary it can be stated, that different studies disclose different results and therefore unambiguous recommendations cannot be proposed, because it depends on the specifics of each country in both political and economic terms.

#### Conclusions

- 1. While the scientific literature emphasizes market size as one of the most important factors when raising FDI, in Lithuania, FDI flows increased during the analyzed period despite the declining population (which means decreasing size of the market). Therefore, it can be stated that in Lithuania, the greatest impact to growth of FDI was made by the increasing GDP, which was conditioned by the membership in the EU.
- 2. As key factors, it can be identified stable economic and political environments during 2005-2011 related to the economic growth and joining the EU; this is clearly reflected by the growing investment. All of this has resulted in the growing openness level of economy, rising exports and increasing resident's income as well.
- 3. In Lithuania, a considerable part of accumulated FDI comes from Poland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden; these countries are among the four largest investors after Lithuania joined the EU. According to industry sectors, manufacturing, real estate, lease and related business activities, financial intermediation, wholesale and retail trade sectors can be distinguished as they attract between 10 and 30 percent of all FDI.

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# ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ И ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ: РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

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### SUMMARY

Foreign direct investments are distinguished as one of the most effective tools to encourage the economic growth of a country. Lithuanian own sources of capital are not abundant, therefore FDI is considered as important stimulant of productivity and thus essential condition for economic growth. Lithuania creates investment strategies and encourages coming of foreign capital. Current economic environment in a country is characterized by economic factors related to country's economic activity, its development and trends, therefore in this paper, the investment climate in Lithuania is analyzed and experiences and features of raising foreign capital in a small country is disclosed. The main factors distinguished in Lithuania are stable economic and political environment, related to economic growth and joining the European Union; this is clearly reflected by the increasing investments.

Key words: economic growth, investment environment, macroeconomic factors, foreign direct investment.

В целях поощрения экономического роста страны в качестве одного из наиболее эффективных инструментов выделяются прямые иностранные инвестиции. Литва не имеет обильных собственных источников капитала, поэтому ПИИ считается важным фактором, способствующим производительности и развивающим экономический рост. Литва создает инвестиционные стратегии и поощряет приход иностранного капитала. Экономическую среду государства характеризуют экономические факторы, связанные с деятельностью хозяйства страны, ее развитием и направлением, поэтому в статье анализируется инвестиционный климат в Литве и раскрывается опыт и особенности небольшой страны в сфере привлечения иностранного капитала. В качестве основных факторов в Литве выделены стабильная экономическая и политическая обстановка, связанная с экономическим ростом и вступлением в Европейский Союз, что явно показывает рост инвестиций

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, инвестиционный климат, макроэкономические показатели, прямые иностранные инвестиции.

Прагнучи заохочувати зростання економіки країни, як один із самих ефективних засобів – виділяють прямі іноземні інвестиції в країну (ПІІ). Литва не виділяється своїми численними ресурсами капіталу, тому ПІІ вважаються важливою вимогою, яка заохочує продуктивність і тим самим економічне зростання. Литва створює інвестиційні стратегії і заохочує залучення іноземного капіталу в господарство країни. Економічне середовище, яке утворилося в країні характеризується економічними факторами, пов'язаними з господарською діяльністю країни, її розвитком і напрямками, тому в статті аналізується інвестиційний клімат в Литві та розкривається досвід та особливості малої країни, що залучає іноземний капітал. Основними факторами в Литві виділяють стабільне економічне та політичне середовище, яке пов'язане зі зростанням економіки і вступом до Європейського Союзу, що і наочно відображають зростаючі інвестиції.

Ключові слова: ріст економіки, інвестиційне середовище, макроекономічні фактори, прямі іноземні інвестиції.

# СТРАТЕГІЧНІ НАПРЯМКИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНСТИТУЦІЙНИХ УМОВ В РЕГІОНІ

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Постановка проблеми. Аналізуючи фактори швидких темпів економічного розвитку провідних країн світу, можна прийти до висновку, що одним з гальмуючих факторів в Україні є те, що існуюче інституційне середовище не забезпечує сучасних тенденцій. Як правило, у провідних країнах нові інститути виникають тоді, коли з'являються нові можливості одержання прибутку, більшою мірою, викликані науково-технічним прогресом. Саме розуміння ключового фактору економічного та соціального зростання постійна інституційна трансформація як усвідомлено регульований процес якісної перебудови норм і правил поведінки економічних суб'єктів відповідно до потреб економічної та соціальної модернізації –  $\epsilon$  крапкою відліку, як сучасного економічного мислення, так й економічної політики

Аналіз наукових досліджень і публікацій. Питання про значення інститутів та їх вплив на економічне зростання висвітлені в працях багатьох вчених. Зокрема, Д. Норт, один з відомих представників інституціоналізму, визначає інститути, як "правила гри в суспільстві, або, висловлюючись більш формально, створені людиною обмежувальні рамки, які організовують взаємовідносини між людьми" [1, с. 17]. Дослідженню теоретичних основ інституціоналізму, змісту і значення інститутів для економіки присвячені праці А. Шоттера [2], Т. Веблена [3], Р. Коуза [4], Д. Коммонса [5] та інших.

Метою статті є узагальнення, систематизація та вибір напрямків формування стратегії інституційних умов для ефективного використання регіональних ресурсів.

Виклад основного матеріалу. Вітчизняна практика інституційної трансформації економічних відносин за принципом трансплантації інституційних моделей розвинених країн доводить, що механічне використання ефективних інституційних конструкцій не завжди приводить до бажаних результатів. Необхідним для України є використання адаптивної моделі державної та регіональної інституційної політики, що спрямована на впровадження оригінального інституційного порядку, який був би адаптований до традицій, культури та менталітету українського народу, з одного боку, і забезпечував одержання вигід і практичну користь від науково-технічного прогресу людства, з іншого, будучи при цьому оптимальною системою «правил гри», що сприяє появі та розвитку конкурентних переваг вітчизняної економіки.

Особливістю інституційного середовища регіонів сучасної України є хронічне нагромадження інституційних проблем: подвійна функціональність формальних інститутів із привілеями груп зі «спеціальними правами», посилення ролі неформальних інститутів з домінуванням у господарських взаємодіях економічних агентів, і слабкість механізмів, які забезпечують дієвість формальних інститутів, що викликає явище інституційного хаосу, який можна ідентифікувати як номінальну наявність широкого кола інститутів ринкового порядку й слабкої їхньої здатності до самозабезпечення [6, с. 44]. Як відзначав ще засновник американського інституціоналізму Торстейн Веблен, ослаблення регулюючої ролі інституційного середовища щодо будь-якої частини суспільства, що, у свою чергу, здобуває тим самим волю, призводить до формування інститутів, які гальмують економічний та соціальний розвиток [3, с. 204-213]. Слідством дисфункційності створених ринкових інститутів є зростаючий розмір тіньового ринку, нагромадження неплатежів по заробітній платі, безробіття, падіння реальних доходів громадян, скорочення «середнього» класу на тлі зростаючої кількості населення, що перебуває за рисою бідності, трудова

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