

Самостійна робота 6 для ОП «МЕ» та для ОП «ЕУРЗ». 11 годин
Тема 7. Етапи проведення наукового дослідження згідно з міжнародними
ВИМОГАМИ

Завдання 1. Прочитайте приклад анотації. Складіть власну анотації до магістерської роботи за наданим зразком.

The essential, substantial and efficient characteristics of the «service», «services sphere», «services sphere development» categories are clarified. Indexrating approach to integrated assessment of the services sphere development in the national economy is improved. The classification of factors influencing this development is proposed. The conceptual model of its regulation is formed. The main trends and tendencies in the services sphere development in Ukraine and the world are analyzed at the different stages of globalization. The assessment of world services sphere development level is carried out on the basis of the authors' national service's sphere development general index. The ratings are arranged in accordance with the index weight. Globalization factors` correlation analysis allowed to select a group of countries in which globalization positively affect the services sphere. The factors that are able to accelerate the development of this sphere in Ukraine have been selected among national factors. Regulatory mechanism of the services sphere development stimulation is developed. It allows to intensify business, save and create new jobs, increase wages, form an effective demand. The necessity of the services sphere sectorial structure diversification is substantiated and its effect is calculated. The restructure using the proportionality and balance principles, adapting to EU member states. The effect of these measures is calculated. The strategic priorities in the services exports trends changes are detected taking into account prospects of EU integration.

Keywords: national economy, globalization, national factor, globalization factor, regulation, development, service, services sphere, services sphere development, regulation of the services sphere development.

Виберіть правильну відповідь

1. ... is used by readers to quickly review the overall content of the paper
 - a) Title
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Introduction
 - d) Literature Review
2. ... should be specific and indicate the problem the research project addresses
 - a) Title
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Introduction
 - d) Literature Review

3. ... begins by introducing the broad overall topic and providing basic background information

- a) Title
- b) Abstract
- c) Introduction
- d) Literature Review

4. Who defines research as systematic and creative actions taken to increase knowledge about humans, culture, and society and to apply it in new areas of interest?

- a) NATO
- b) EU
- c) UNESCO
- d) UNIDROIT

5. All scientific investigations start with a specific research ... and the formulation of a hypothesis to answer this question

- a) topic
- b) thesis
- c) question
- d) answer

Питання для поглибленого вивчення теми

1. What are the main problems that can face the scientific research?
2. How to start with a research.
3. How to apply for research programs.
4. How to apply for a research degree.

Тема 8. Особливості написання наукових статей англійською мовою

Завдання 1. Прочитайте статтю англійською мовою. Складіть анотацію до статті.

Garciela Chichilnisky and Geoffrey Heal

The environment's services are, without a doubt, valuable. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat are all available only because of services provided by the environment. How can we transform these values into income while conserving resources?

We have to 'securitize' (sell shares in the return from) 'natural capital' and environmental goods and services, and enroll market forces in their conservation. This means assigning to corporations – possibly by public–private corporate partnerships – the obligation to manage and conserve natural capital in exchange for the right to the benefits from selling the services provided.

In 1996, New York City invested between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion in natural capital, in the expectation of producing cost savings of \$6 billion–\$8 billion over ten years, giving an internal rate of return of 90–170 per cent in a payback period of four

to seven years. This return is an order of magnitude higher than is usually available, particularly on relatively risk-free investments. How did this come about?

New York's water comes from a watershed in the Catskill Mountains. Until recently, water purification processes by root systems and soil micro-organisms, together with filtration and sedimentation during its flow through the soil, were sufficient to cleanse the water to the standards required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

But sewage fertilizer and pesticides in the soil reduced the efficacy of this process to the point where New York's water no longer met EPA standards. The city was faced with the choice of restoring the integrity of the Catskill ecosystems or of building a filtration plant at a capital cost of \$6 billion–\$8 billion, plus running costs of the order of \$300 million annually. In other words, New York had to invest in natural capital or in physical capital. Which was more attractive?

Investing in natural capital in this case meant buying land in and around the watershed so that its use could be restricted, and subsidizing the construction of better sewage treatment plants. The total cost of restoring the watershed is expected to be \$1 billion–\$1.5 billion. . . .

To address its water problem New York City has floated an 'environmental bond issue', and will use the proceeds to restore the functioning of the watershed ecosystems responsible for water purification. The cost of the bond issue will be met by the savings produced: avoidance of a capital investment of \$6 billion–\$8 billion, plus the \$300 million annual running costs of the plant. The money that would otherwise have paid for these costs will pay the interest on the bonds. New York City could have 'securitized' these savings by opening a 'watershed saving account' into which it paid a fraction of the costs avoided by not having to build and run a filtration plant. This account would then pay investors for the use of their capital.

Source: Nature Vol. 391, February 12, 1998, pp. 629–30. Reprinted by permission.

Завдання 2. Прочитайте статтю англійською мовою. Складіть анотацію до статті.

Perpetual motion is an anti-Epicurean notion. Derek Price argues that it was probable, though not certain, that the pursuit of perpetual motion did not become a 'growth industry' until after 1088, when 'some medieval traveler . . . made a visit to the circle of Su Sung' in China. At this place there was exhibited a marvelous water clock that seemed to run forever without any motive force being required to replenish the elevated water supply. 'How was the traveler to know that each night there came a band of men to turn the pump handles and force the tons of water from the bottom sump to the upper reservoir, thus winding the clock for another day of apparently powerless activity?' Such may have been the historical origin of what Price calls 'chimera of perpetual motion machines . . . one of the most severe mechanical delusions of mankind'. The delusion was not put to rest until the late nineteenth century when explicit statements of the conservation of matter and energy were advanced by physicists and accepted by scientists in general. It should be noted that a comparable advance was made in biology at about the same time when Pasteur (and others)

demolished the supposed evidence for the spontaneous generation of living organisms. Modern public health theory is based on, and committed to, the belief that Epicurus was right: there is indeed a 'need of seeds', for disease germs to appear in this world of ours. The 'conviction of the mind' that limits are real, now firmly established in the natural sciences, has still to be made an integral part of orthodox economics. As late as 1981 George Gilder, in his best-seller *Wealth and Poverty*, said that 'The United States must overcome the materialistic Garrett Hardin fallacy: the illusion that resources and capital are essentially things which can run out, rather than products of the human will and imagination which in freedom are inexhaustible.'

Translation: 'Wishing will make it so'.

Six years later at a small closed conference two economists told the environmentalists what was wrong with their Epicurean position. Said one: 'The notion that there are limits that can't be taken care of by capital has to be rejected'. (Does that mean that capital is unlimited?) Said another: 'I think the burden of proof is on your side to show that there are limits and where the limits are'. Shifting the burden of proof is tactically shrewd: but would economists agree that the burden of proof must be placed on the axiom 'There's no such thing as a free lunch'? Fortunately for the future progress of economics the wind is shifting. The standard ('neoclassical') system of economics assumes perpetual growth in a world of no limits. 'Thus', said economist Allen Kneese in 1988, 'the neoclassical system is, in effect, a perpetual motion machine'. The conclusion that follows from this was explicitly laid out by Underwood and King: 'The fact that there are no known exceptions to the laws of thermodynamics should be incorporated into the axiomatic foundation of economics'.

But it will no doubt be some time before economics is completely purged of the covert perpetual motion machines that have afflicted it from the time of Malthus to the present.

Source: *Living within Limits: Ecology, Economics, and Population Taboos* (1993:44–5). Copyright © 1993 by Oxford University Press, Inc. Used by permission.

Завдання 3 для ОП «МЕ». Прочитайте статтю англійською мовою та перекладіть її. Складіть анотацію до статті.

Principles of Operation of the Warsaw Stock Exchange by Joanna Malecka

The WSE, like any joint stock company, has management authorities: the General Meeting of the Exchange, the Exchange Supervisory Board, and the Exchange Management Board. It holds shares in other companies whose main activity is trading in securities¹⁰ and symbolic shares in other global exchanges¹¹. The ongoing activities of the WSE are directed by the Management Board, which, among other things: admits securities to be traded, sets the rules for admitting securities to be listed, and supervises the activities of brokers and exchange members carried out on the stock exchange. The WSE operates based on three main and fundamental principles (Journal of Laws, 1991):

- principle of concentration of supply and demand, through providing liquidity of traded securities¹²;
- principle of safe and efficient transactions and settlements, so that the transaction is liquid and accessible at any time;

– principle of providing key information to assess the current value of securities admitted to trading.

Each time, the Management Board carries out a detailed analysis of the financial condition of companies that are contenders to the status of listed companies, performing an audit, checking their liquidity and their debt level (also evaluating the way in which they are financed), and assessing their presented strategies and investment plans for the coming years, as well as the experience and qualifications of the management of companies wishing to issue securities (stocks, bonds) or other financial instruments (options, futures). Such a firm and strict selection ensures safety of future transactions for both investors and companies already functioning in the exchange. Of course, everyone takes their own risk, but on the basis of data which, as presented above, are reviewed and classified by qualified and competent bodies specially formed for this purpose. Although stocks do not guarantee even a minimum rate of return, or will not provide as much liquidity as banks, the profits that are possible to achieve thanks to them are disproportionately higher than those available on other financial markets. However, to have satisfaction from these activities, one must first decide to invest. Then, liquidity and instant access to cash will not constitute the most important selection criteria, and the benefits assumed should be converted into initial capital, investment time, and portfolio diversification of purchased securities (Nawrocki & Jabłoński, 2011; Perz, 2008; Płókarz, 2013).

As in any modern economy, the Polish financial market consists of the money market, capital market, futures market, and other financial market segments (Małecka, 2015c, p. 351). The stock exchange forming part of the capital market may be divided into two main segments: regulated market and alternative trading system (ATS) (Figure 1). The WSE mainly includes two market systems: the main market and parallel market, and since August 30, 2007, the NewConnect platform has been operating as part of the alternative trading system.

The main market is the market which, in accordance with the Rules of the Stock Exchange (<https://www.gpw.pl/pub/files/PDF/regulacje/regulamin-gpw.pdf>), lists the shares of companies that meet, among others, the following criteria:

- have prepared a relevant information document concerning their activity which was approved by a competent supervisory authority, the so-called prospectus¹³;
- they are not subject to any bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
- marketability of their shares is not limited;
- all of the issued shares of a given kind are covered by the application for admission to trading;
- value of the shares covered by the application or the issuer's equity in PLN is equivalent to at least EUR five million;
- shares covered by the application held by shareholders each of whom has no more than 5% of the total number of votes at the general meeting;
- represent at least 15% of all company shares or there are at least 100 thousand shares with a total value in PLN equivalent to at least EUR one million, calculated according to the last sale or issue price;

– the issuer published financial statements together with the opinion of the entity authorized to audit (the auditor) for at least three consecutive financial years preceding the application for admission to trading of shares or the company has publicly disclosed information to enable potential investors to assess its financial and economic situation as well as risks associated with the acquisition of company shares being the subject of the application.

Preparations for the initial public offering (IPO) may be undertaken only by companies with the status of joint-stock companies or limited joint-stock companies, which are required to carry out detailed financial analyses and define specific parameters of the issue of shares. Increased clarity, the introduction of corporate governance and financial transparency decisively affect credibility and market valuation of the company, which the future investor can easily find and evaluate.

The parallel market is determined by less stringent requirements due to the fact that it is dedicated mainly to smaller companies that clearly are not able to meet the accepted criteria for admission to the main market. In this way, the WSE invites companies from the small- and medium-sized enterprises sector to raise capital for development (Bień, 2008; Kołosowska, 2013). Potential issuers should meet conditions such as:

- have prepared a relevant information document concerning their activity, which was approved by a competent supervisory authority;
- they are not subject to any bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
- marketability of their shares is not limited.

There are three segmentations of all companies based on the criterion of the size of a company's market capitalization which is calculated as the arithmetic average capitalization in the last three months:

- 5 PLUS segment – includes securities of companies whose market capitalization does not exceed EUR 50 million;
- 50 PLUS segment – includes securities of companies whose market capitalization is within the range of EUR 50 to 250 million;
- 250 PLUS segment – includes securities of companies with market capitalization over 250 million.

As already mentioned, NewConnect is part of an organized market operated by the WSE outside the regulated market as an alternative trading system. The market is dedicated to small- and medium-sized enterprises operating in the sectors of new technologies, electronic media, biotechnology, alternative energy sources, etc., whose business is based primarily on intangible assets. More favorable conditions such as private issue of shares and lack of a requirement to draw up a prospectus or to provide additional information have resulted in this form of financing having become more attractive.

Завдання 3 для ОП «ЕУРЗ». Прочитайте уривок статті англійською мовою та перекладіть його. Складіть анотацію до статті.

Analysis on the Rent-Seeking Phenomenon in Chinese Land Market by Qian Mo Research Background

The scale of the land market is relatively large. And the industrial chain is long. There are many related economic entities involved, and it has a great impact on the correlation of related industries. With the improvement of Chinese urbanization level, Chinese available land resources are further reduced, and it is estimated that by 2035, Chinese urbanization rate will reach 75% to 80% [1]. To reach the same level as developed countries, the slowdown in urbanization suggests that the era of large-scale and rapid urbanization is over. Land sources will also change from incremental to mainly stock, which will also create new opportunities for the land market, such as urban renewal. And the land market due to long-term management disorders also appeared such as the current prices “irrational” growth, land market disorder, unclear government functions, land market-related enterprise behavior and market disputes of various aspects, and “rent-seeking phenomenon” is one of the elements of the negative impact of the land market. A large number of rent-seeking phenomena in the market have had a great impact on people’s life and production. Rent-seeking in the land market further increases the price of land, and land builders have to obtain the cost of rent-seeking by raising the sale price. For builders, the extremely high rent-seeking cost increases their market cost. This paper analyzes the causes of rent-seeking phenomenon and the possible links, and finally proposes the possible solutions to rent-seeking phenomenon.

Research Meaning

The rent-seeking phenomenon in the land market is a net loss of social welfare [2], because the rent-seeking phenomenon in the land market is a non-productive competition activity. There are similar non-productive activities in land transfer, housing construction, fundraising, and government taxation. In the land transfer link, in order to obtain the monopoly position of land resources, real estate developers need to use the rent-seeking method to target the relevant departments, so as to obtain the dominant position in the government land transfer link. At the same time, the government also needs to waste resources to supervise and punish, or the government to waste time and energy to rent, and actively seek “collusion” with developers. Finally, when the rent-seeking activities are completed, the market is filled with a large number of rent-seekers. Therefore, the government’s supervision departments need to waste a lot of time and energy on governance, otherwise, it will affect the long-term sustainable development of enterprises related to the land market. Moreover, when rent-seeking activities are realized, while the government and developers carve up the monopoly profits, the relevant producers and home buyers will pay the price, which is higher than the profits of rent-seekers. The widespread existence of rent-seeking phenomenon in the land market leads to the loss of social welfare. The study of rent-seeking phenomenon in the land market is conducive to starting from various economic subjects, hoping to analyze and understand the rent-seeking phenomenon in the land market and provide solutions to the future improvement phenomenon.

Rent-Seeking Theory

There is no unified elaboration of rent-seeking theory at the beginning, and different scholars have different descriptions of rent-seeking theory. The rent-seeking theory was proposed in the 1970s by Tarock, one of the main representatives of the school of public choice. Later, the upsurge of studying rent-seeking theory was caused

by the article “The Political Economy of Rent-Seeking Society” published by Annebrook. The rent-seeking theory is different from the traditional profit-seeking theory and studies the allocation of resources in the productive and non-productive fields. Buchanan (1980) considered the term rent-seeking. It means that people act in the pursuit of self-interest maximization without bringing about an increase in social welfare but causes a waste of resources under certain institutional constraints. Srock (1980) believes that rent seeking means that people’s investment practices have caused a decline in social productivity. But it brings some special status or monopoly power to investors and increases their personal income. Torrison (1982) believes that rent-seeking is a scarce resource to obtain government-created transfers. Bagwati (1982) believes that rent-seeking is a series of non-productive practices. It will bring income for actors. The rent-seeking phenomenon mentioned in this paper focuses on the concept proposed by Anderson in 1988. That defines rent-seeking activities as “pursuing direct non-productive profit”. The “direct” here means that the social surplus is not created through the production process but by means of the public power. “Non-productive” refers to the rent-seeking behavior analysis of various economic entities in the real estate market to pursue the existing production profits in this process. It brings benefits to the actors without creating the inputs necessary for the production of services or products and expanding the scale of social production. It will even shrink the production scale and make the loss of social welfare.

Land Transfer Link

Obtaining land transfer rights is the beginning of rent-seeking and the source of corruption. The transfer of land is the paid transfer of land use right, that is, the government delivers the use right of state-owned land to the land users at a certain price within a certain number of years. In the current situation in China, the land development examination and approval management system, system and regulations are not perfect, there are many shortcomings and loopholes, which leave opportunities for the corruption of some officials, and some illegal developers take advantage of loopholes to opportunistic, making the land market into a disaster area of corruption. The approval departments, and when the relevant approval departments approve and how the approval resmooth progress of real estate construction in China needs the approval of the government apsulsts can affect the final profits of real estate developers. Planning refers to the municipal people’s government. In order to realize the healthy and orderly development of the urban economy and society, determine the nature, scale and development direction of the city, make rational use of urban construction land, and coordinate the urban layout and arrangement of various constructions. In the construction process, various indicators such as building spacing, floor area ratio, floor area, floor area and so on are closely related to the final profit of real estate, and these indicators need to be approved by the approval department. Only by passing the government approval, can developers achieve their final profit. That is why developers have had to waste resources and risk getting rent-seeking money to pass their own real estate plans. Land resources is a very precious means of production, our country land nationalization, the government monopoly all land supply, local government as the only agent, the state monopoly all land supply of land system provides rent-seeking space, when the land use right into the market as goods to developers, the government

ownership of land becomes the real estate industry related planning department, examination and approval departments and pricing department and land use right developers between private interests. Officials have more rights in the land planning, examination and approval and use departments. The land rights are excessively concentrated in the hands of a few government officials with public power. The analysis of the rent-seeking behavior of various economic entities in the real estate market will obviously produce a large number of power rent-seeking behavior. In this way, real estate enterprises want to successfully get the land development right, they have to seek rent from government departments, and the government rent, social costs and welfare losses caused by rent-seeking developers are included in the housing price [3]. Through the commercial housing market, sales have been passed on to consumers, so the government and developers have conspired to divide the excess profits, but it is the ordinary buyers who bear the rent-seeking cost, which is why Chinese housing prices are always high. Power trading, power and money trading can be seen everywhere in Chinese land supply market. Developers adopt a strategy that conspired with local governments, where developers get land rights at low prices and local government officials get kickbacks. Developers take collusion strategy, in the process of land bidding, through a series of unfair competition, exclude other bidders, eventually get land use right, the bidders to the bidding unit rent-seeking, bribe bid evaluation, deliberately release false news, malicious bid up bid prices, reduce competitors in the bidding process, other state-owned real estate companies in order to complete their assessment indicators, a lot of land reserves, and effort to raise the bid price. There are various rent-seeking possibilities in the land auction market in China, such as splitting the project below the legal public bidding limit and using the contracting right to take bribes; awarding of the subsidiary projects and collusion to create favorable competitive conditions for the parties and take bribes. Moreover, some relevant government officials abuse their public power, illegally transfer state-owned land, and use their power for personal gain. While seeking to maximize their personal interests, they cause the economic losses of the country. Most of the land for the construction of affordable housing in China is allocated through the state administration, which results in greater rights in the hands of officials of relevant government departments, so rent-seeking behavior is more prostitutes. Common are: developers, especially some do not conform to the conditions of developers in order to get affordable housing construction land, rent-seeking, through collusion with government officials, smoothly get the government allocated land, land real estate development enterprises to regulators rent-seeking, seek regulatory “shelter”, will transfer land for others, so as to seek more profits for themselves. This kind of rent-seeking behavior of stealing land use through collusion with the government can be seen everywhere in China.

Виберіть правильну відповідь

1. The first step in organizing a manuscript is to
 - a) write the introduction
 - b) write the abstract
 - c) write the methods

d) prepare the figures and tables

2. The last step in organizing a manuscript is to

a) write the introduction

b) write the abstract

c) write the references

d) prepare the figures and tables

3. This section responds to the question of how the problem was studied

a) Title

b) Abstract

c) Introduction

d) Methods

4. This section responds to the question “What have you found?”

a) Results

b) Abstract

c) Introduction

d) Methods

5. This section shows how the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge

a) Results

b) Conclusion

c) Introduction

d) Methods

Питання для поглибленого вивчення теми

1. What are the main problems that can face the scientific article?

2. How to start with an idea for innovative article.

3. Creativeness and strict following standards.

4. How to submit a paper to a scientific journal.