

:

, « , »<sup>1</sup>

*Economic growth closely related to abilities of country to develop own high value added industry, that are mainly technology intensive. One of the important and discussible policy tools and measures is tax preferences. The most of empirical studies proves the positive impact of state support, including tax preferences, on R&D activity and economic development as well. So, in the paper we will try to shed light on how Ukrainian high tech enterprises use tax preference and whether it helps them to developing and grow. Due to lack of long term data on tax preferences here we provide basic view on high tech industries performance with regards to volume of tax preferences. It is concluded that Ukrainian tax system is not oriented on high technology businesses. But nevertheless tax preferences are an important measure to maintain profitability of such enterprises and keep them alive, while there is no clear evidences that tax preferences speed up high technology development in Ukraine.*

**Key words:** tax incentives, high-tech production, efficiency.

:

( , 1-6).

1200  
5700, 16%  
( . 1). , 2013  
22%

1.

	2011	2012	2013	2013 , %
	<b>1297</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>2,92</b>
21	315	254	248	0,60
26	920	796	877	2,12
30.3	62	72	85	0,21
	<b>5241</b>	<b>5038</b>	<b>5680</b>	<b>13,72</b>
20	1405	1329	1502	3,63
25.4	31	27	30	0,07
27	857	867	1022	2,47
28	2335	2158	2419	5,84
29	278	308	315	0,76
30 (-30.1 – 30.3)	133	144	160	0,39
32.5	202	205	232	0,56

[7].

<sup>1</sup> ©

, v.gryga@gmail.com

190

1,  
[8]  
2005  
2010 2012  
« »  
. 2,  
( . 3).

4

2.

2013

					, %
	49130	2687	127601,3	692,8	3,0
	41399	2341	78831,1	640,0	2,1
	<b>1210</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2920,5</b>	137,3	<b>x</b>
21	248	99	<b>1151,0</b>	91,2	15,2
26	877	55	<b>723,1</b>	1,6	4,2
30.3	85	24	<b>1049,8</b>	44,5	13,3
	<b>5680</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>14348,3</b>	53,2	<b>x</b>
20	1502	68	4909,4	6,6	-8,2
25.4	30	7	274,4	0,43	9,5
27	1022	48	2106,4	12,2	8,2
28	2419	85	3404,6	5,3	5,4
29	315	15	1031,4	14,9	4,0
30 (-30.1 – 30.3)	160	27	2536,1	6,0	8,0
32.5	232	90	85,9	7,8	7,2

[7-8].

700

2013

1%

140

- 56,6

1  
<http://sfs.gov.ua/dovidniki--reestri--perelik/dovidniki-/54005.html>

2

( ) .

2012  
 ( - ) , 217 66 ( 12%).  
 ( 20.10),  
 85  
 178 340 , 15% 6%.  
 " " 5,5%.  
 « » :  
 « » ( 2004 86% ,  
 ). 3, - ( ) 8%  
 2013 8%  
 78% , 22%,  
 30% ,  
 (40%), (28%), (23%), (39%),  
 6% , (5%), « » (5%), (5%),  
 273,3  
 1,8 , - 0,9  
 , 1,0 -  
 2013 2%,  
 (4,2%), 13,3% ( 3  
 ) 4,0 9,5%, 8%.  
 20.14 ( ( 20.1). 2013 )

3.

2013

	C			,	%	2013/2012, % ( )	2013/2012, %
		2013/2012, % ( )					
	257,8	x	184,2	5,5			-0,4
	273,3	x	123,2	5,7	100	11,9	0,3
	<b>771,1</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>21,3</b>	<b>14,7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-25,0</b>	<b>x</b>

21	921,3	25,9	<b>12,6</b>	39,9	<b>14</b>	10,3	<b>1,2</b>
26	28,9	-59,9	452,6	6,3	0	-77,5	-1,6
30.3	1852,3	-44,4	23,6	28,2	<b>7</b>	-52,3	-6,4
	<b>156,5</b>	<b>-68,7</b>	<b>269,6</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-68,0</b>	
20	97,0	-94,0	744,1	4,5	1	-96,0	-0,2
25.4	62,3	-62,1	629,4	23,3	0	-75,9	<b>5,5</b>
27	254,5	9,2	172,4	4,7	2	-35,3	-1,1
28	62,6	68,6	640,3	3,5	1	-1,8	-0,8
29	993,1	498,2	69,2	4,8	2	398,5	<b>2,4</b>
30 (-30.1 – 30.3)	220,8	-78,4	425,4	16,9	1	-75,7	-7,3
32.5	86,6	-7,2	11,0	38,8	1	19,3	-0,1

: [7-8].

12,8 , 2013 52,4% ( , (63,3%).

. 3 , 2013, ,

, , , ( ) - ,

• , ;

• , - , ( 40% , ;

), (28% 23% ), ;

• , ( 1,9 ), (0,9 ), (1 ;

• , - 2013 ,

[9]:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

[10].

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

1. R&D tax incentives: rationale, design, evaluation, , 2010, <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ind/46352862.pdf>,
2. Negassi S., Sattin J.-F. Evaluation of Public R&D Policy: A Meta-Regression Analysis, Working Paper NO. 2014-09, University of Delaware, <http://www.lerner.udel.edu/sites/default/files/ECON/PDFs/RePEc/dlw/WorkingPapers/2014/UDWP2014-09.pdf>,
3. Czarnitzki D., Hanel ., Rosa J M Evaluating the impact of R&D tax credits on innovation: A microeconomic study on Canadian firms, *Research Policy*, 40(2), 2011, .217–229.
4. Andrew C. Chang The Price Elasticity of R&D: Evidence From State Tax Policies, 2012, [https://appam.confex.com/data/extendedabstract/appam/2012/Paper\\_3716\\_extendedabstract\\_98\\_0.pdf](https://appam.confex.com/data/extendedabstract/appam/2012/Paper_3716_extendedabstract_98_0.pdf)

5. Lokshin B. , Mohnen P. How effective are level-based R&D tax credits? Evidence from the Netherlands, *Applied Economics*, Taylor & Francis Journals, vol. 44(12), 2012, . 1527-1538l.
6. Gaillard E., Straathof B. Will R&D tax incentives get Europe growing again?, *VOX*, 20 January 2015., <http://www.voxeu.org/article/rd-tax-incentives-new-evidence-trends-and-effectiveness>
7. : , 2013, [http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2014/zb/11/zb\\_dsg\\_pdf.zip](http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2014/zb/11/zb_dsg_pdf.zip)
8. 24.12.2014 4510/ /99-99-20-03-01-14
9. Zolt E. Tax Incentives and Tax Base Protection Issues, *Papers on Selected Topics in Protecting the Tax Base of Developing Countries*, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/20140604\\_Paper3\\_Zolt.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/20140604_Paper3_Zolt.pdf)
10. Criscuolo C., Czarnitzki D., Hambro C., Warda J. Design and Evaluation of Tax Incentives for Business Research and Development: Good Practice and Future Development. Final report submitted by the Expert Group on Impacts of R&D Tax Incentives to the European Commission, Directorate General–Research, European Commission, 15 November 2009, [http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/pdf/download\\_en/tax\\_expert\\_group\\_final\\_report\\_2009.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/pdf/download_en/tax_expert_group_final_report_2009.pdf)