

conomic ones. In a book «Animal spirits: how human psychology drives the economy and why it matters for global capitalism» the authors consider a set of reflections of the irrational principle (convenience, conception of justice, abuse the law, non-conscientiousness, monetary illusion, sensitivity to history) and how they influence economic decisions [3].

Behavioral economics achievements are applied for explanation of many phenomena and processes: consumptive and investment behavior, savings, cycling, poverty, discrimination, forced unemployment, and attitude to wealth, property, and money, etc. R. Taylor, who first implemented psychological methods in the financial world, predicts transformation of the «homo economicus» model into «homo sapiens» and expansion of diversity of theoretical models of behavior. The scientist points out that in their models economists will take into consideration as many behavioral aspects as they observe in the environment for the reason that it is irrational to do in another way [2].

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THE SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES AS SOURCES OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL FORMATION: CONTEMPORARY CONTRADICTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Under modern conditions, competitiveness of a country is stipulated by ability of a national economy to generate, consume, and commercialize knowledge. Scientific knowledge turns into an important factor of social and economic develop-

ment of world countries. Inclusion of the science in the system of productive forces in the XX century became one of the most considerable shifts in social production. The science is one of forms of intellectual labor and, simultaneously, the most valuable product of labor, i.e., the science includes the activity aimed at gaining new knowledge as well as its outcome — a sum of knowledge. Scientific labor is socially significant, since its basis is application of previous achievements of many generations. Gained new knowledge, in their turn, becomes an achievement of all humanity and the foundation for its future development. In the contemporary society, the science can perform cognitive, sociocultural, and economic *functions*: providing continuous improvement of knowledge that should be considered as the public domain, freely distributed, and accessible for all society members; formation of the ground for qualitative changes in public reproduction through presentation of knowledge in such information forms, which enable to use them for the innovative activity; training persons being able to create innovations and provide their application. The scientific influence on public production is expressed through creation of new labor tools, progressive technologies, new types of energy, materials, advanced methods of organizing production and work. The important mission of the science is improvement of a spiritual world of a human, extension of view of the world. The scientific activity can't be a certain autonomous process of production and accumulation of new knowledge, since it is impossible to provide production of competitive goods without accumulation of a critical amount of intellect, professionalism, and other personal qualities, i.e. intellectual capital. *Scientific resources* as a component of the scientific and technological potential of a country determines capacities of the scientific field to effectively solve tasks regarding social and economic development at the existing forms of organizing and management.

Search for reasons of inefficient usage of the scientific and technological potential under conditions of the market economy of the globalization period is of significant importance at present. According to nature, peculiarities of production, specificity of a product, laws of its allocation, the scientific and research field is not commercial. Nature and specificity of the scientific activity is an objective cause, which incents a state (not a market) to be a guarantee of continuousness of a reproductive process in the scientific field. The most useful effect of scientific research has been always stipulated by achievements in the fundamental knowledge area, but not by search for particular application ways. A criterion of scientific activity efficiency can't be gaining economic outcome. From our point of view, this fact is proved by existence of negative tendencies of modern science development and ceasession of generation of up-to-date innovations, which is able to provide transition of the world economy to the higher technological structure and to «reset» processes of economic growth and development (so-called an «innovative pause»),

by the leading world countries. The modern science passes through a world outlook crisis and almost stops to involve investments. The latter are oriented towards the area of applied researches. This process amplifies scientific degradation. Increasingly, we can observe: stagnation in the scientific and technological fields is a current fact and a fact of the nearest future of the world economy. Search for causes is mainly conducted in the context of nature of financial (speculative) capitalism aimed at high profitability and rapid profit. Specialists prognosticate a chain reaction to problems of scientific development and, consequently, technological and social and economic development. Current technologies exhausted capacities of further extensive exploitation and new ones are absent or not brought to a stage of industrial usage. Liberal capitalism slowed down the scientific and technological development, having *ceased accumulation of a fundamental reserve of knowledge and technologies* for decades. Therefore, appreciable activation of technological development shouldn't be expected in the nearest future. *Reasons comprise:* 1) reduction of the state expenses for researches by 30% after finishing of confrontation between the socialist and the capitalist sub-systems of the world economy, reduction of defense orders (in the XX century space apparatus, nuclear-power engineering, the Internet, mobile communication appeared in the process of military researches or state programs; after that, business commercialized these technologies; 2) change of a system of values; 3) concentration of private companies on improvement existing technologies and search for ways of receiving rent through application of a system of protection of intellectual property rights (for instance, Samsung and Apple spent more than 20 billion of dollars for patent courts and only 5 billion of dollars for fundamental researches); 4) a race for rapid pay-back of investments and decrease of risks. Startups direct efforts towards investing in current inventions and in *items, which are in demand in the market*. At the same time, they are unable to conduce to development of the science, since they are created «for sale». Venture investors aren't inclined to allocate funds for a project, a pay-back term of which accounts for more than 3 years. There is a problem of objectiveness of researches financed by transnational corporations (substantiation of «desired» results; concealing results, which can injure company interests; banning innovations). Evolution of economic forms together with information and communication changes leads to *simulation of innovations*. Increasingly, there are propositions regarding expediency of development of megaprojects, which were initiated by the state, in order to carry out advanced innovations (maybe, on principles of public and private partnership). Only implementation of new technologies of wide application is able to recover the world economy. From the other hand, nowadays, there is a sufficient amount of platforms for a new scientific breakthrough. Investing in these platforms can become excess profit.