контрольно-измерительных приборов, учитывающих использование различных видов ресурсов.

Таким образом, с революцией в информационных технологиях различные черты структурных экономических преобразований стали более взаимосвязанными друг с другом. По сути, они объединяются для формирования нового типа экономики – «информационной экономики» - суть которой состоит в том, что основным источником богатства поколения является возможность приумножения знаний и возможность их применения во всех сферах человеческой деятельности при использовании технологических и организационных процессов обработки информации. Информационная экономика, в основу которой положен процесс информатизации (информация и информационные технологии), по существу, имеет тенденцию стать одной из глобальных составляющих процесса социально-экономической трансформации общества.

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Institutional Resources in the New Paradigm

From the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to the present, capitalism has gone through extended periods in which our institutions have not been adequate for our technology. One of the most fundamental trends in the world economy over the last decades has been the accelerating rate of innovation and change, driven by intensified global competition in many product and service markets. And one of the most dramatic changes in the world economy is the growing importance of networking and inter-firm co-operation in connection with innovation.

The challenges posed by the globalisation need policy responses that are based on an understanding of the emergence of this new socio-economic and organisational context in the world economy (defined by some researchers as "new economy"). In the recent past the western

countries national governments, regional and local authorities have developed new policy instruments and reused old ones to tackle these emerging new challenges. However, in most cases this amounts to incremental adaptation of old policy instruments rather than the introduction of radically new mechanisms, and the response to the new trends is implicit and partial. It is useful, therefore, to try to provide a more comprehensive picture of what is going on in the field of economic theory.

In this new context economic, social and cultural progress is increasingly dependent on the development of science, as a leading institute of modern knowledge society . For it exerts a direct influence on the production forces, stimulates all their components, not only technology, but also the human element, production and social relations. The main objective of the modern economic science are to provide policy-makers with a reasonably coherent "new economy" view and with basic principles for policy-making on innovation.

. Under these conditions, the central problem of the transition economy of Ukraine is not only market transformations, but inadequacy of institutions for mentioned above new economic context. Other basic institutional problem in Ukraine is the state of economic thought system that suffering from the historical drama. The main theme of this drama is the transition from Marxian to neo-classical economics. Like Marxism neo-classical economics presents a vision of an ideal economic agents.

So, we cannot begin to do "new economics" without complex vision of institutions behaviour, and without using of some philosophy, politology, and psychology concepts. In general this means that the solving of current problem of Ukraine economy in new context increasingly depends on the expansion of the interdisciplinary approach into education and scientific research as well as into all fields of policy and socio-economic activity.

The agenda for the new theoretical developments has been presented already by outlining the characteristics of the innovation economy and the difficulties in understanding these through a neo-classical approach. The relevant contributions to a new theoretical

understanding in this field are heterogeneous and come from different strands of thought.

Major contributions to the understanding of new economy have come from: evolutionary economics, institutional economics, economics of innovation and others.

Evolutionary economics has been helpful in emphasising the importance of diversity as a source of innovation and in modelling the innovation process as both cumulative and stochastic. It also helps to understand processes that include reproduction and transformation as well as selection. In relation to innovation policy it gives the policy-maker a less ambitious role than the optimising one implicit in neo-classical analysis. Institutional economics places itself at the border between theory and history, and offers a conceptual framework to encompassing the regularities in behaviour that characterise an economy where change and uncertainty is the rule rather than the exception. In relation to innovation policy this approach points to the opportunities and limitations of institutional learning, e.g. across national systems of innovation. Economics of innovation has developed into a field of research which uses different theoretical tools often combined with historical analysis, and was central to the theoretical problems discussed here. Major contributions to innovation policy have been the analytical studies on national systems of innovation.

Each field has contributed in its own way to the formation of the new theoretical paradigm. A new policy paradigm takes into account both the characteristics of the "new economy" and new theoretical developments. This new paradigm is oriented towards shaping an efficient innovation system that can adapt to rapid change.

Major findings of this "new economics" are following. Modern technical solutions are characterised by an increased interrelations between heterogeneous actors and knowledge. Just as enterprise do not conduct business in isolation, they do not innovate in isolation. No single firm can keep pace with the development of all relevant technologies. Firms seek access to external knowledge sources. In this respect innovation networks have gained significant importance as a mean of co-ordination of industrial research and development (R&D) process and become a persistent institutional and organisational

phenomenon in industrial innovation process. However, in economics they were considered in the first place only as a temporary phenomenon between markets and hierarchical organisation within a single firm. The main focus of traditional neo-classical analysis simply was on cost reduction of R&D within a network.

In modern innovation theory the strategic behaviour and alliances of firms, as well as the interaction between firms, research institutes, universities and other institutions, are at the heart of the analysis of innovation process. Innovation and the upgrading productive capacity is seen as a dynamic social process that evolves most successfully in a network in which intensive interaction exist between those 'producing' resources.

One common characteristic of the new approaches is that innovation is perceived as a complex, interactive and open-ended process, with a collective dimension. So, the evolutionary and systemic approach to the innovation process provides a new understanding of the role of policy action, and its rationale.

The formation of networks of firms and expert or learning institutions may be encouraged at different levels. At regional level, the formation of knowledge-intensive networks is a key to regional development. At national level, the formation of networks and consortia may help to create a more interdependent and coherent innovation system and make national industry more competitive. At both regional and national levels, external networking may be crucial in order to stay ahead in the innovation race. This implies a role for public policy in promoting the internationalisation of firms and the positioning of big national firms in global networks.

In general, new principles for a policy aimed at keeping abreast in the innovation race. The most basic principle is to create a new economy that can cope with rapid change and be successful in developing new products and services. In a wider perspective public policy to innovation ability involves the complex of policies aimed at human resource development, creating new forms of organisation, building innovative networks, redirecting innovation policy towards service sectors, involving universities in the innovation process and others.