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COUNTRIES' ASYMMETRY OF FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ENVIRONMENT

A first step to stimulating entrepreneurship is measuring the existing entrepreneurial environment. This analysis allows diagnosing of potential opportunities and challenges that can be addressed through specific interventions. The authors were conducted a comprehensive review of publicity available reports of International organizations on entrepreneurial environment and identified three dimensions of entrepreneurial activity. These dimensions and indicators were assessed and synthesized to develop Entrepreneurial environment integrated index, which can be adapted and modified to fit the local context.

Keywords. Global entrepreneurship, performance indicators of entrepreneurial activity, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), job creation, poverty reduction, economic growth.

The process of consolidation of research on entrepreneurship as one of the most rapidly changing interdisciplinary area that combines organization theory, strategic management, sociology, demography and psychology, associated with an economic revival in the mid- to late '80s. Economists are no longer satisfied with the traditional approach to entrepreneurship, as a process of organizational design of innovation. At the heart of the vast majority of research projects in this area are usually large-scale statistical studies, including unofficial statistics. A trend is toward integrated studies that combine data collection and analysis with analysis of macroeconomic indicators (impact on the dynamics of entrepreneurship on economic growth). On this basis, modern science has qualita-

tively new vision of understanding the causes, driving forces, constraints and challenges of entrepreneurship development.

During the last decade, trends that determine the characteristics of entrepreneurship development intensified:

- increase of the number of entrepreneurship structures, the internationalization of business relations;
- development of information technologies, which makes it possible to minimize transaction costs and automate entrepreneurship processes to make transactions in a short time (business virtualization);
- changes in market conditions and increased international competition;
- change of geopolitical conditions that result from changes in the international environment;
- development of international institutions that support entrepreneurship worldwide;
- global spread of diversified entrepreneurship activities as a successful strategy to business expansion and risks insurance.

It is sufficient to mention that entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship are not concepts that relate exclusively to small businesses or the self-employed, as many studies have often assumed. According to the OECD view entrepreneurship reflects certain characteristics that relate to the processes of value creation through the identification and exploitation of new products, processes, and markets and this is not uniquely the preserve of small companies or entrepreneurs, important though these are to the entrepreneurial process. In this matter, large companies can be entrepreneurial and it is important that these companies are not ignored in the analysis [1].

The process of developing environment for entrepreneurship has received considerable attention from academics, government and international organizations. Organizations like the World Economic Forum, the World Bank, and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have developed different diagnostic tools for assessing the development of entrepreneurship. The approaches vary widely and can be classified based on their level of detail focus. Some studies are focused on the macro level, describing factors influencing the level of entrepreneurship on a national level, other are dealing with the micro level, focusing on relationships in organizations [7].

World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Snapshot (WBGES) has a comprehensive alternative method of measuring the entrepreneurship activity according to

the official business registers, providing information on the number of newly registered companies. COMPENDIA Organization provides comparable data for international business analysis, using indicators of number of working but not hired business owners as a part of a whole workforce as an indicator of entrepreneurial activity. Eurobarometer counts annual indicators of entrepreneurial activity in the EU.

It should also be noted that the study of entrepreneurship applies a large tool set of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Thus, due to two major international projects “Global Entrepreneurship Development Institute” (GEDI) and “Global Entrepreneurship Monitor” (GEM) effective methods of data collection and analysis are used, which are widely used for further implementation for both fundamental and applied international research. In addition to the so-called global indices, there are indicators for assessing the entrepreneurship nationally. For example, the Kaufman Index of Business Activity and Panel Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics (PSED). The Council on Competitiveness’ Asset Mapping Roadmap and the Innovation Rainforest Blueprint are specifically aimed at local ecosystems.

A summary of the various domains and the extent to which they are discussed in each framework is presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

A review of entrepreneurial environment

	Regulatory Environment	Social norms and values	Business Climate
IEF	√		
GEDI	√		√
Doing business	√		√
WEF	√		
GEM	√	√	√
Rainforest		√	
OECD	√		√
CoC	√		

Source: own depiction.

Figure 1 provides a mapping of these frameworks, based on their geographic unit of analysis (horizontal axis), and the level of detail, based on the number of the indicators (vertical axis).

It is essential firstly to take a look on the entrepreneurship model provided by OECD. The first stage of this model (Figure 1) comprises various determinants which policy can affect and which in turn influence entrepreneurial performance. The final stage is the impact of entrepreneurship on higher-level goals

(economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction). Within each of the three main stages of this model, several subcategories are identified to flesh out the overall framework and guide the selection of indicators. It is important to mention that there are complex relationships among the different main components and subcomponents.

increasing employment. It is important to develop a framework that able to encompass these diverse issues, whilst at the same time remaining focused on the measurement of entrepreneurship.

According to the purpose of the study, we selected for analysis the following databases: Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), Index of Economic Freedom

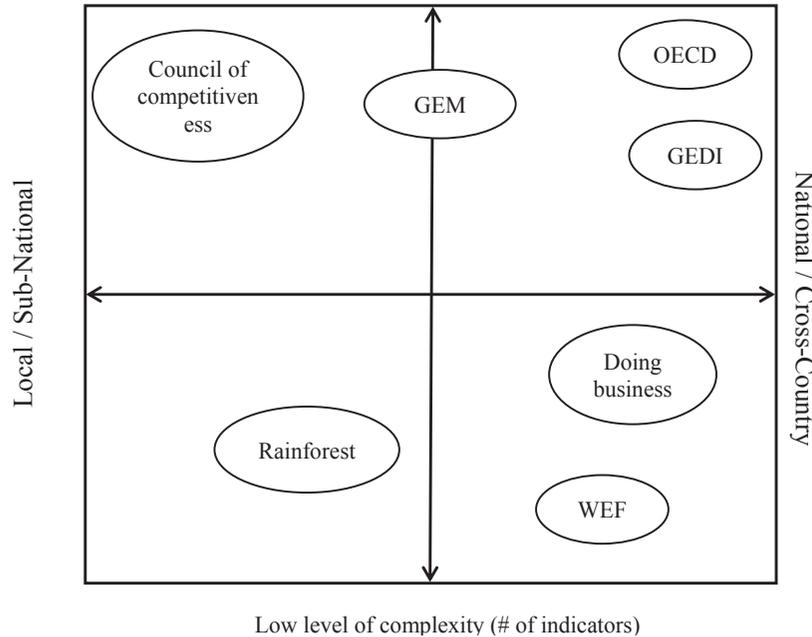


Figure 1. **Entrepreneurship ecosystem assessment frameworks**
Source: adapted from Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs [1]

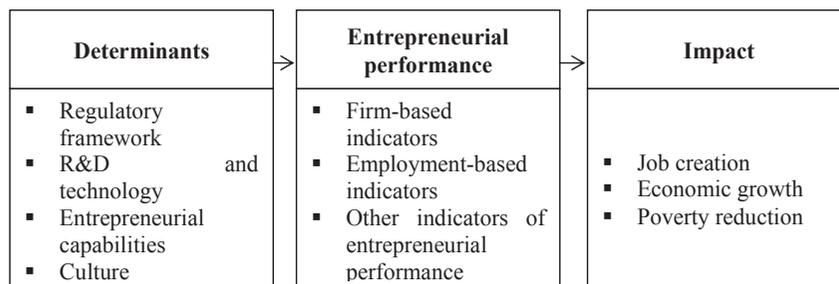


Figure 2. **The OECD Entrepreneurship model**
Source: OECD statistics [8]

Policy makers and analysts should pay special attention to the indicators within the determinant and entrepreneurial performance sections to determine whether they correlate with any potential impact indicator they wish to analyze.

Entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that manifests itself through the economy in many different forms with many different outcomes, which are not always related to the creation of financial wealth and

(IEF), the Global Entrepreneurship Development Institute (GEDI), Ease of Doing Business Index from the World Bank (EDBI) and Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM).

One way to demonstrate the range of results based on entrepreneurship indicators is to display relevant data for countries included in all databases. We chose 13 countries for analysis. As it can be seen from Table 2, their scores and actual figures significantly differ.

For example, the United States occupies the top position in the ranking of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, Global Entrepreneurship and Development Index and Ease of doing business of the World Bank. However, in terms of self-employment, the United States rank 13th among the analyzed countries. This difference of developed countries' results occurs due to different methods of entrepreneurship measurement. The pace of entrepreneurship at the country level considerably varies depending on the indicator. Adding to the analysis countries with different levels of economic development will significantly change the results, and this demonstrates the importance of country's development level in the analysis of the effect of entrepreneurship on economic development.

Entrepreneurial activity can be underestimated if the analysis uses a narrow range of indicators. Research in this area is largely focused on differences between countries by the rate of entrepreneurial activity, but the way how the regulatory environment, social norms and values, business climate could affect the quality of entrepreneurship is not taken into account. Such a one-dimensional vision and analysis of entrepreneurial activity often lead to ambiguous results.

1.1. *Business freedom* (Index of Economic Freedom), assessment of procedures, time and cost required for opening and closing a business; governmental norms established for entrepreneurial activity.

1.2. *Property rights* (Index of Economic Freedom), which determines the possibility of the population to the accumulation of private property and appropriate regulation. Weak protection of private property may deter people from business.

1.3. *Ease of starting up a business* (Ease of Doing Business Index), taking into account the effect of bureaucratic and legal obstacles to the registration of the company.

1.4. *Ease of closing a business* (Ease of Doing Business Index), considers major procedural and administrative gaps in the process of closing a business.

2. Social norms and values (three variables were selected; they provide display of entrepreneurial intentions of population, the level of capacity and skills needed to start a business among the adult population on the national level):

2.1. *Opportunity perception* (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor), determines the percentage of adults who feel promising opportunities to start a business in the region where they live.

Table 2.

Countries ranking by different frameworks of entrepreneurship measurement

Ranking	GEM (TEA)	Ease of doing business (World Bank)	GEDI	OECD: self-employed
1	US 11.9	Norway 6	US 82.5	Greece 36.9
2	Slovakia 9.6	Great Britain 7	Sweden 73.7	Italy 25.1
3	Ireland 9.3	US 8	Finland 69.3	Spain 17.9
4	Netherlands 7.2	Sweden 9	Netherlands 69.0	Ireland 17.1
5	Sweden 7.2	Finland 13	Great Britain 68.6	Netherlands 15.9
6	Great Britain 6.9	Germany 17	Belgium 66.5	Slovakia 15.6
7	Greece 6.7	Ireland 18	Norway 65.1	Belgium 15.1
8	Finland 6.6	Netherlands 28	Germany 64.6	Great Britain 14.5
9	Belgium 6.2	Spain 32	Ireland 61.8	Finland 13.5
10	Norway 5.7	Slovakia 33	Spain 46.9	Germany 11.2
11	Spain 5.7	Belgium 42	Slovakia 46.6	Sweden 10.6
12	Italy 4.9	Italy 50	Italy 40.9	Norway 7.0
13	Germany 4.7	Greece 61	Greece 37.8	US 6.6

Source: completed by author based on GEM, GEDI, OECD, World Bank [3; 4; 5; 6]

In our study, three entrepreneurship frameworks were identified. From the analytical reports and databases, the indicators that correspond to the following frameworks were selected:

1. Regulatory environment (four variables that determine institutional mechanisms at the national level were used):

2.2. *Qualification* (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor) determines the percentage of adult non-business people who believe that they have the necessary knowledge and experience to start a business.

2.3. *Cultural and social norms* (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor), defines the existing socio-cultural norms that support the actions of individuals and lead

to new ways of doing business and economic activities, as well as general attitudes towards entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs.

3. Business climate (shapes the quality of entrepreneurship in the country):

3.1. *University-Industry collaboration* (Global Competitiveness Index), which measures the degree of cooperation between universities and business in national scientific researches.

3.2. *Availability of venture capital* (Global Competitiveness Index), the capability of entrepreneurs to find venture capital to implement innovative and risky projects.

3.3. *Availability of new technologies* (Global Competitiveness Index), determines the availability of new technologies in a particular country.

of small firms. Macroeconomic and political stability contributes to the development of strong enterprises. With the economic growth and increase of revenues, the existing companies meet growing demand in most markets. More people find stable jobs in those enterprises, and the growing importance of large companies take place simultaneously with a reduction in the rate of development of small and medium businesses. For low-income countries, reduction of business activity can be considered as a positive sign, especially if it is accompanied by economic growth and political stability.

Indicators of business freedom (regulatory category) and property rights (law category) are the parts of the Index of Economic Freedom, calculated by the American research center The Heritage Founda-

Table 3.

Regulatory environment

Ranking	Country (by GEM rating)	Business freedom Score / 100	Property rights Score / 100	Ease of starting up a business Place / 189	Ease of closing a business Place/ 189
1	US 11.9	84.7	80	51	5
2	Slovakia 9.6	68.4	50	68	35
3	Ireland 9.3	79.6	90	10	17
4	Netherlands 7.2	80	90	22	11
5	Sweden 7.2	89.7	90	15	19
6	Great Britain 6.9	86	90	16	13
7	Greece 6.7	73.8	40	56	52
8	Finland 6.6	90.7	90	28	1
9	Belgium 6.2	85.4	80	17	10
10	Norway 5.7	89.6	90	21	6
11	Spain 5.7	76	70	85	18
12	Italy 4.9	70.3	50	63	25
13	Germany 4.7	90	90	114	3
14	Russia	72.2	20	26	51
15	Ukraine	56.8	25	20	150

Source: completed by author based on IEF and World Bank [9; 10]

According to the findings of GEM, the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and economic growth varies depending on the country's economic development. The following classification of economies is used: factor-driven, efficiency-driven and innovation-driven. Type of the economy largely determines not only the peculiarities of business development, but also a set of factors that contribute to the creation of new companies and affect the entrepreneurial climate. There is a correlation between the level of economic development and entrepreneurial activity: in countries with low GDP per capita, economic structure is characterized by the dominance of the large number

tion in cooperation with The Wall Street Journal. For each of the indicators, the country is rated on a scale from 0 to 100 points. Depending on the number of points, countries are divided into groups: free (100-80), mostly free (79.9-70), moderately free (69.9-60), mostly unfree (59.9-50), repressed (less than 49.9). As seen, most of the analyzed countries in terms of business freedom belong to a group of free countries, and have nearly the maximum score for property rights, except for Greece, Italy and two post-Soviet countries included in the further analysis.

Indicators ease of starting up a business and ease of closing a business are parts of the Ease of Doing

Business Index of the World Bank. Index is devoted to the activities of national SMEs and evaluation of laws that regulate their activities. Meanwhile, Index does

are not assessed. Among comparable countries for the ease of starting up a business Germany is worse stressing and takes 114th position among 189 countries. The

Table 4.

Social norms and values

Ranking	Country (by GEM rating)	Perceived opportunities, %	Perceived capabilities, %	Cultural and social norms Place /62
1	US 11.9	46.6	55.7	2
2	Slovakia 9.6	26.4	52.4	58
3	Ireland 9.3	39.4	45	15
4	Netherlands 7.2	48.4	40.6	11
5	Sweden 7.2	70.2	36.7	26
6	Great Britain 6.9	41.6	43.6	16
7	Greece 6.7	14.2	46.8	55
8	Finland 6.6	48.6	37.4	36
9	Belgium 6.2	40.3	31.9	43
10	Norway 5.7	68.9	30.8	32
11	Spain 5.7	26	45.3	37
12	Italy 4.9	25.7	30.5	56
13	Germany 4.7	38.3	36.2	41
14	Russia	-	-	-
15	Ukraine	-	-	-

Source: completed by author based on GEM [11]

Table 5.

Business climate

Ranking	Country (by GEM rating)	University-industry collaboration in R&D Place / 138	Venture capital availability Place / 138	Availability of latest technologies) Place / 138
1	US 11.9	4	4	3
2	Slovakia 9.6	82	49	41
3	Ireland 9.3	13	38	24
4	Netherlands 7.2	5	23	9
5	Sweden 7.2	12	15	2
6	Great Britain 6.9	6	12	7
7	Greece 6.7	124	135	58
8	Finland 6.6	2	5	1
9	Belgium 6.2	9	19	10
10	Norway 5.7	20	10	4
11	Spain 5.7	57	41	40
12	Italy 4.9	45	131	48
13	Germany 4.7	8	21	16
14	Russia	46	87	83
15	Ukraine	57	123	93

Source: completed by author based on WEF [12]

not contain assessment of all aspects of doing business that are important for companies and investors, for example, the quality of tax management, other aspects of macroeconomic stability, the level of the workforce qualification and sustainability of financial systems

bureaucratic process of business creation takes about two weeks and costs two times more than the average in developed countries where registration takes up to 9 days. Ukraine shows good results in the Index primarily due to adoption of important reforms in the fol-

Table 6.

**Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated Index
(Example of calculations)**

	US		
	Indicator evaluation score ¹	Indicator weight	Points ²
1. Regulatory Environment			
1.1 Business freedom	84,7 points from 100	10%	8,47
1.2 Property rights	80 points from 100	10%	8,0
1.3 Ease of starting up a business	51 st place from 189	10%	4
1.4 Ease of closing a business	5 th place from 189	10%	10
2. Social norms and values			
2.1 Opportunity perception	46,6% of adults	10%	4,66
2.2 Qualification	55,7 % of adults	10%	5,57
2.3 Cultural and social norms	2 nd place from 62	10%	10
3. Business Climate			
3.1 University-industry collaboration	4 th place from 138	10%	10
3.2 Availability of venture capital	4 th place from 138	10%	10
3.3 Availability of new technologies	3 rd place from 138	10%	10
Integrated index			80,7

Source: own calculations based on the data from Table 3,4,5

Table 7.

Countries ranking by different frameworks of entrepreneurship measures (with Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated Index)

Ranking	GEM (TEA)	Ease of doing business (World Bank)	GEDI	OECD: self-employed	Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated index
1	US 11.9	Norway 6	US 82.5	Greece 36.9	US 80,7
2	Slovakia 9.6	Great Britain 7	Sweden 73.7	Italy 25.1	Finland 78,7
3	Ireland 9.3	US 8	Finland 69.3	Spain 17.9	Great Britain 78,1
4	Netherlands 7.2	Sweden 9	Netherlands 69.0	Ireland 17.1	Norway 77,9
5	Sweden 7.2	Finland 13	Great Britain 68.6	Netherlands 15.9	Sweden 76,7
6	Great Britain 6.9	Germany 17	Belgium 66.5	Slovakia 15.6	Belgium 75,8
7	Greece 6.7	Ireland 18	Norway 65.1	Belgium 15.1	Netherlands 73,9
8	Finland 6.6	Netherlands 28	Germany 64.6	Great Britain 14.5	Ireland 71,4
9	Belgium 6.2	Spain 32	Ireland 61.8	Finland 13.5	Germany 67,4
10	Norway 5.7	Slovakia 33	Spain 46.9	Germany 11.2	Spain 55,7
11	Spain 5.7	Belgium 42	Slovakia 46.6	Sweden 10.6	Slovakia 49,7
12	Italy 4.9	Italy 50	Italy 40.9	Norway 7.0	Italy 45,6
13	Germany 4.7	Greece 61	Greece 37.8	US 6.6	Greece 37,5

Source: own calculations based on the data from Table 2 and Table A.1

lowing three areas: business registration, taxation and ownership registration. Closing a business in Ukraine remains difficult (150th position).¹²

As is well known, the intention to start a new business is higher in developing countries, and decreases with countries' economic development. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor data confirms that one third of the population in innovation-driven countries has the

skills and knowledge to start a new business, which mostly positively characterizes the potential of entrepreneurial activity. In the US, 55.7% of the population believes in their entrepreneurial abilities. As for developing countries, the level of business awareness is lower. In these countries, the population is rather pessimistic about the ability of launching a new business for its riskiness; moreover, proportion of pessimists tends to increase with the economic development increase. The majority of respondents in all countries shows rather positive attitude of society to entrepreneurship

¹ Data from Table 3,4,5.

² 1-10th place - 10 points; 11-20th place - 8 points; 21-50th place - 6 points; after 51-100th place - 4 points; after 101st - 2 points.

and entrepreneurs' problems. However, in some countries, the potential of public support and stimulation of entrepreneurship development has not yet achieved its full potential (Slovakia, Greece, Italy), which leads to a low opportunities perception level.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to the fact that in terms of business climate, analyzed countries have mostly high scores. During 2016-2017, by the level of cooperation of business and universities, leading positions were taken by Finland, USA, Netherlands, UK and Germany. The availability of venture capital is mostly highly valued as well, except for Greece, Italy and Ukraine. However, cross-comparison of indicators for cooperation of business and universities, availability of venture capital and availability of new technologies shows the different effectiveness in some countries. Ukraine has quite high position by the level of cooperation in academic and industrial spheres, but by the availability of venture capital and new technologies it has almost the lowest positions (123 and 93, respectively). In turn, Greece has 58th position by the availability of new technologies, but the cooperation of businesses and universities (124th position) and the availability of venture capital (135th position out of 138 countries) are surprising in its incompleteness.

Table 6 illustrates the example of calculation of Integrated index, combining ten components of entrepreneurial activity, which permit to build up a comprehensive assessment of entrepreneurial environment for any nation in any year.

The Integrated Index focuses on three dimensions of country's entrepreneurial environment (data given) in Table A.1: regulatory environment, social norms and values, business climate. All variables are given the same weight. The maximum total points for a country are one hundred (100-75 points - very favorable entrepreneurial environment; 74-55points - favorable enough environment; 54-0 points - unfriendly environment). Results for all countries for all five indexes are summarized in Table 7.

The results indicate the integrated Entrepreneurial Environment Index's values are more representative. The advantages of the index are as follows: suitable for evaluation of basic parameters; makes it possible to quickly combine data from different specialized reports; the results usually presents in much better performance. In addition, the index provides versatility, targeting, compactness, integration of key indicators in one matrix.

Conclusions. In recent years, several databases on entrepreneurship indicators, developed by international organizations, as well as the amount of data that already existed before (e.g. the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor), managed to differentiate the number of countries and range of their indicators. At the same time, after the detailed analysis of the content and characteristics of international indicators the presence of various methodological and conceptual problems was indicated. The main issues are the following: doubts about the quality of data (sample representation and reliability of data sources); limitation of the indicators by specific legal forms of enterprises; lack of information about the business's dynamics. Entrepreneurship is not only fundamental basis of competitive relationships, but also a tool for solving problems of employment, innovation and economic growth. However, despite the generally positive perception of entrepreneurship, the unique approach to its evaluation does not currently exist. Development of entrepreneurship environment assessment is possible only with an integrated approach, taking into account qualitative and quantitative characteristics and available statistical data of world ratings. These dimensions and key elements and indicators were assessed and synthesized to develop entrepreneurial environment integrated index, which can be adapted and modified to fit the local and sectorial context. The main advantages of the Index are compactness and integration of key elements in one matrix.

Annex A
Table A.1

Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated Index

	US	Slovakia	Ireland	Nether-lands	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score	Points
	Indicator evaluation score*	Points**	Indicator evaluation score	Points				
1. Regulatory Environment								
1.1 Business freedom	84,7	8,47	68,4	6,84	79,6	7,96	80	8,0
1.2 Property rights	80	8,0	50	5,0	90	9,0	90	9,0
1.3 Ease of starting up a business	51 st	4	68 th	4	10 th	10	22 nd	6
1.4 Ease of closing a business	5 th	10	35 th	6	17 th	8	11 th	8
1 Social norms and values								
2.1 Opportunity perception	46,6%	4,66	26,4%	2,64	39,4%	3,94	48,4%	4,84
2.2 Qualification	55,7%	5,57	52,4%	5,24	45%	4,5	40,6%	4,06
2.3 Cultural and social norms	2 nd	10	58 th	4	15 th	8	11 th	8
2 Business Climate								
3.1 University-industry collaboration	4 th	10	82 nd	4	13 th	8	5 th	10
3.2 Availability of venture capital	4 th	10	49 th	6	38 th	6	23 rd	6
3.3 Availability of new technologies	3 rd	10	41 st	6	24 th	6	9 th	10
Integrated index***		80,7		49,7		71,4		73,9

* Data from Table 3.4,5.

** 1-10th place – 10 points; 11-20th place – 8 points; 21-50th place – 6 points; after 51-100th place – 4 points; after 101st - 2 points.

*** 100-75 points – very favorable entrepreneurial environment; 74-55points – favorable enough environment; 54-0 points – unfriendly environment

Table A.1 (continued)

Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated Index									
	Sweden	Great Britain	Greece	Finland					
	Indicator evaluation score*	Points**	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Points
1. Regulatory Environment									
1.1 Business freedom	89,7	8,97	86	8,6	73,8	7,38	90,7	9,07	
1.2 Property rights	90	9,0	90	9,0	40	4,0	90	9,0	
1.3 Ease of starting up a business	15 th	8	16 th	8	56 th	4	28 th	6	
1.4 Ease of closing a business	19 th	8	13 th	8	52 nd	4	1 st	10	
2. Social norms and values									
2.1 Opportunity perception	70,2%	7,02	41,6%	4,16	14,2%	1,42	48,6%	4,86	
2.2 Qualification	36,7%	3,67	43,6%	4,36	46,8%	4,68	37,4%	3,74	
2.3 Cultural and social norms	26 th	6	16 th	8	55 th	4	36 th	6	
3. Business Climate									
3.1 University-industry collaboration	12 th	8	6 th	10	124 th	2	2 nd	10	
3.2 Availability of venture capital	15 th	8	12 th	8	135 th	2	5 th	10	
3.3 Availability of new technologies	2 nd	10	7 th	10	58 th	4	1 st	10	
Integrated index		76,7		78,1		37,5		78,7	

* Data from Table 3.4,5.

** 1-10th place – 10 points; 11-20th place – 8 points; 21-50th place – 6 points; after 51-100th place – 4 points; after 101st - 2 points.

Table A.1 (continued)

Entrepreneurial Environment Integrated Index

	Belgium	Norway	Spain	Italy	Germany	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score	Points
	Indicator evaluation score*	Points**	Indicator evaluation score	Points	Indicator evaluation score						
1. Regulatory Environment											
1.1 Business freedom	85,4	8,54	89,6	8,96	76	70,3	7,03	90	9,0	90	9,0
1.2 Property rights	80	8,0	90	9,0	70	50	5,0	90	9,0	90	9,0
1.3 Ease of starting up a business	17 th	8	21 st	6	85 th	63 rd	4	114 st	2	114 st	2
1.4 Ease of closing a business	10 th	10	6 th	10	18 th	25 th	8	3 th	10	3 th	10
2. Social norms and values											
2.1 Opportunity perception	40,3%	4,03	68,9%	6,89	26%	25,7%	2,6	38,3%	3,83	38,3%	3,83
2.2 Qualification	31,9%	3,19	30,8%	3,08	45,3%	30,5%	4,53	36,2%	3,62	36,2%	3,62
2.3 Cultural and social norms	43 rd	6	32 nd	6	37 th	56 th	4	41 nd	4	41 nd	4
3. Business Climate											
3.1 University-industry collaboration	9 th	10	20 th	8	57 th	45 th	4	8 th	10	8 th	10
3.2 Availability of venture capital	19 th	8	10 th	10	41 st	131 st	6	21 st	6	21 st	6
3.3 Availability of new technologies	10 th	10	4 th	10	40 th	48 th	6	16 rd	8	16 rd	8
Integrated index		75,8		77,9			55,7		45,6		67,4

Source: own calculations based on the data from Table 3.4,5

* Data from Table 3.4,5.

** 1-10th place – 10 points; 11-20th place – 8 points; 21-50th place – 6 points; after 51-100th place – 4 points; after 101st - 2 points.

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Поручник А.М., Стрельник С.О. Країнова асиметрія формування підприємницького середовища / Київський національний економічний університет імені Вадима Гетьмана

Першим кроком у стимулюванні розвитку підприємництва є вимір існуючого підприємницького середовища. Цей аналіз дозволяє діагностувати потенційні можливості та проблеми, які можуть бути вирішені за допомогою конкретних заходів. Авторами було проведено огляд доступних досліджень міжнародних організацій відносно рівня розвитку підприємництва і визначено три групи основних показників. Ключові елементи були оцінені та узагальнені для розробки Інтегрованого індексу підприємницького середовища, який може бути адаптований відповідно до національного контексту.

Ключові слова: Глобальне підприємництво, показники ефективності підприємницької діяльності, Глобальний моніторинг підприємництва (GEM), створення робочих місць, зниження рівня бідності, економічне зростання.

Поручник А.М., Стрельник С.А. Страновая асимметрия формирования предпринимательской среды / Киевский национальный экономический университет имени Вадима Гетьмана

Первым шагом в стимулировании развития предпринимательства является измерение существующей предпринимательской среды. Этот анализ позволяет диагностировать потенциальные возможности и проблемы, которые могут быть решены с помощью конкретных мер. Авторами был проведен обзор доступных исследований международных организаций относительно уровня развития предпринимательства и определены три группы основных показателей. Ключевые элементы были оценены и обобщены для разработки Интегрированного индекса предпринимательской среды, который может быть адаптирован в соответствии с национальным контекстом.

Ключевые слова: Глобальное предпринимательство, показатели эффективности предпринимательской деятельности, Глобальный мониторинг предпринимательства (GEM), создание рабочих мест, снижение уровня бедности, экономический рост.

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