JEL Classification G3, G30, G32, G39

PATENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

SHELEST Viktoria,

Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor of the Accounting and taxation Department Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman

Annotation. Research of the existing models of intangible asset management was conducted in the article. The place of patent policy in the activities of business entities was determined. The process of analytical support for the management of intangible assets is described, which is added by the procedures confirmating the patent policy of business entities, that encourage the implementation of innovative development strategy and allows identifying the key factors for the effective operation of such entities.

Keywords: intangible assets, patent policy, patent analysis, management of intangible assets, innovation strategy.

The article proves that patent analysis as a modern tool for studying the main operational activity of an innovative-oriented enterprise enables to solve technical, legal and conjuncture problems associated with the development or promotion of products, which contains scientific and technological achievements.

The concept of "patent policy" proposed for the enterprise to attach such importance as an instruction for action and decision making at the creation and use of intangible assets in the operating activities of an enterprise that developes the achievement of goals in the protection of intellectual property rights, determines ways to stimulate the scientific and technological development of an enterprise, as well as the effective use of exclusive rights to intellectual property as assets of the enterprise; defines the rules for distributing income from the use of exclusive rights, resolves conflicts of interest between the owner and developers. It is noted that the company's patent policy is a local document, accompanied by a number of local acts (procedures, regulations, forms).

In the system of analytical provision of management of intangible assets for forming the patent policy of business entities, it is proposed to elaborate decision making by taking into account the various target information needs for management — to achieve strategic and tactical goals — for the following blocks: to form the optimal structure of the patent portfolio; to create sustainable competitive advantages; to choose the option of commercializing intangible assets; for the capitalization of the value of assets of the enterprise. For efficient management of intangible assets of innovation-oriented enterprises, it is suggested to apply portfolio analysis, selecting the patent portfolio as the object of analysis.

It is noted that the formation of modern innovationoriented economy as a complex, open and dynamic system requires adequate scale and depth of scientific comprehension, the definition of objective patterns of development, the substantial modification of the current and the development of fundamentally new methodical tools for the analysis of intangible assets.

References

- 1. Banasko, T. M. (2009). Ekonomichnyiy analiz vukorystannia nematerialnyh aktyviv: znachenia ta metodyka zdiiusnennia [Economic analysis of the use of intangible assets: values and methods of implementation]. *Visnyk ZHDTU. Ekonomichni nauky Bulletin of the ZhDTU Economic sciences*, 4 (50), 6—12 [in Ukrainian].
- 2. Vakun, O. V. (2012). Kontseptyalna model ekonomichnogo analizu nematerialnyh aktyviv [Conceptual model of economic analysis of intangible assets]. *Innovatsiiuna ekonomika Innovation economy, 6,* 137—140 [in Ukrainian].
- 3. Dahno, I. I. (2003). *Pravo intelektualnoii vlasnosti [Intellectual property rights]*. Kyiv: Lybid [in Ukrainian].
- 4. Dvoretskiiy, V. I. (1988). *Kak organizovat ekonomichnuiu analiz na predpriiatii [How to organize economic analysis at the enterprise].* Moscow: Finance and statistics [in Russian].
- 5. Ivashchenko, V. I., & Boliyh, M. A. (1999). Ekonomichnuiu analiz gospodarskoii diialnosti [Economic analysis of economic activity]. Kyiv: Nichvala [in Ukrainian].

- 6. Endovutskiiu, D. A., & Komendenko, S. N. (2004). *Organizatsyia analiza i kontrolia innovatsyonnoiu deiatelnosti hoziaiustvuiushchego sybekta [Organization of analysis and control of innovative activity of the managing entity]*. Moscow: Finance and statistics [in Russian].
- 7. Kantaieva, O. V. (2009). Pytannia rozvutky teorii I praktyky obliku I analizu innovatsiiunoii diialnosti pidpruemstva [Issues of development of the theory and practice of accounting and analysis of innovative activity of enterprises]. *Buhgalterskyiy oblik ta audit Accounting area and audit, 4*, 25—31 [in Ukrainian].
- 8. Raiykovska, I. T. (2009). Ekonomichnyiy analiz zabezpechenosti ta efektyvnosti vukorystannianematerialnyh aktyviv: metodychnyiy pidhid. [Economic analysis of the availability and efficiency of the use of intangible assets: a methodological approach]. *Visnyk ZHDTU. Ekonomichni nauky Bulletin of the ZhDTU Economic sciences*, *1* (47), 108—114 [in Ukrainian].
- 9. Saiun, A. (2011). Formuvannia oblikovoii polityky nematerialnyh aktyviv. [Formation of accounting policies for intangible assets]. *Finansovyiy prostir Financial Progress*, *4* (4), 93—95 [in Ukrainian].
- 10. Freeman, R. E. (1984). Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach. Boston: Pitman [in English].
- 11. Newbould, G. L., & Luffman, G. (1989). Successful Business Politics. London: Gower [in English].
- 12. Stewart, T. A. (1999). *Intellectual Capital. The New Wealth of Organizations*. New York, London [in English].
- 13. Teece, D. (1997). Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 18 (7), 509—533 [in English].
- 14. Wendt, P. F. (1969, October). Critical Analysis and recent developments in Appraisal Theory. *The Appraisal Journal*, 485—500 [in English].