чивого развития города и определению приоритетных инструментов, которые целесообразно будет использовать в русле повышения эффективности обеспечения устойчивого развития города.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие города (агломерации), адаптация, социо-эколого-экономические

ресурсы, критерии, социо-эколого-экономическая безопасность

Рекомендовано до публікації докт. екон. наук Д.Ю. Матвійчуком. Дата надходження рукопису 13.12.13.

УДК 658.14:005.336.4

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE RATIONALIZATION TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE INTELLECTUAL COMPONENT

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РАЦІОНАЛІЗАЦІЯ СТРУКТУРИ КАПІТАЛУ З УРАХУВАННЯМ ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЇ СКЛАДОВОЇ

In modern conditions, due to the intellectual component in the structure of capital, the capital formation processes are being activated; the role of the intellectual capital that acts as an independent factor of manufacturing is increasing; the share of the value generated by this capital is rising; the virtual enterprises which do not have a material embodiment are emerging. Therefore the newest forms of the capital deserve special attention, among which a significant role is played by the intellectual one. All this requires the methodological tools of capital structure management in the knowledge economy which determines the relevance of this study.

Purpose. To develop the methodological provision for the capital structure management of enterprises with account of the intellectual component.

Methodology. In the process of the capital structure research, the following scientific methods were used: systematic, monographic, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction and the hierarchy analysis method.

Findings. The authors propose a management model of the enterprises' capital structure formation on the basis of a structural approach; determine the optimal ratio between the components of the capital structure and the main directions of its optimization on the basis of the hierarchy analysis method.

It is recommended to conduct the process of determining the optimal capital structure by means of the hierarchy analysis method, which enables to define the rational relationship between material, financial and intellectual capital in accordance with the selected criterion. When determining the optimal structure of the intellectual capital, the hierarchy analysis method was applied for calculating the ratio of competence, structural and consumer capital. Search for a rational structure of the aggregate and intellectual capital was realized in accordance with the reasonable goals: the enterprise value maximization, increase of profitability, risk reduction and capital cost minimization. Expert assessment questionnaires were used to construct the output data. The expert assessments, received and grouped by the method of "pairwise comparison", formed the basis of calculations.

Originality. The methodological approach to the determination of the enterprise's optimal capital structure distinguishes between others as the hierarchy analysis method was used for the first time for determining the optimum ratio of intellectual, financial and real capital in the structure of the enterprise's aggregate capital as well as the ratio of the competence, structural and consumer capital in the structure of the intellectual capital in accordance with the selected criteria and justification of the ways of its formation and development.

Practical value. The use of the obtained results will allow the enterprises to form a reasonable structure of both aggregate and intellectual capital, to increase the efficiency of using the material, financial and intellectual components. Methodical recommendations contained in the study, provide a comprehensive approach to the management of capital structure formation and identification of potential directions of its optimization.

Keywords: capital structure, structure capital theory, intellectual capital, hierarchy analysis method, optimization criteria

Statement of the problem. In the conditions of unstable economy, characterized by the prolonged financial and economic crisis, important tasks are: activation of the

capital formation process and perfection of the enterprises' capital structure; ensuring the continuity of the process of introducing innovations; reorientation of investment flows; increasing the role of the intellectual capital, which is displayed in people's habits and skills, set forth in the form

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of patents and licenses and implemented in the functioning of the organizational structures and operates as an independent production resource; increasing the share of the value created by the intellectual capital; changes in the organizational structure of the enterprise, formation of the units related to the implementation of innovations; emergence of virtual enterprises that do not have a material embodiment. Solving these problems requires an analysis of the essence of the capital structure, its formation, planning and regulation in the information economy, which determines the relevance of the dissertation research.

The processes of formation and use of the capital and search of its rational structure are covered in the works of such scholars as J.A. Akerlof, I.T. Balabanov, I.A. Blank, R. Breley, E. Brigham, J. Van Horn, N.L Gavkalova, L. Gapensky, G. Donaldson, M.S. Doronina, I.V. Zhuravlyova, I.V. Ivashkovska, R.S. Kvaskitska, V.V Kovalyov, S. Mayers, F. Modylyansky, A. Ross, N.B. Rudyk, A.M. Spens, D.E. Stiglits, O.S. Stoyanova, T.V. Teplova, G.A. Shults, G.A. Semenov, I.Y. Yaremko etc.

Accentuation of an unsolved problem. However, it should be noted that the existing developments are primarily the theoretical issues of the capital structure formation and management, and they don't reflect the specifics of the information economy and the growing role of the intellectual capital. Pendency of indicated issues, their relevance for the development of the theory and practice of management of the industrial enterprises' economic activity have contributed to the choice of the theme of the conducted research.

Analysis of the latest research. The capital structure theories began to appear in literature in the middle of the twentieth century, but according to the opinion of R. Braley and S. Mayers, "still there is no universally accepted theory of the capital structure" [1]. As a consequence, there exist many approaches to its defining. Analysis of existing directions of studying the theories on capital made it possible to generalize them in table 1.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table 1 \\ Theories of the enterprises' capital structure \\ \end{tabular}$

Theories	Approaches to the	capital structure analysis		
Static	Millera-Modiliani			
	Ratio			
		Craus-Lintsbergh model Scott model		
	Compromise	Kim model		
		Hygen-Senbet model		
		Bradley-Jarel-Kim model		
Dynamic	Assymetry information theories			
	Invesment models	Mayer-Mayluf model Krasker model Narayan model		
	Signal models	Ross model Lelend-Payle model Walsh model		
	Models of			
	stakeholders			
	Behavioral theory	Market tracking theory Informational cascade theory Managers investment autonomy theory		

In modern conditions of the information economy, the capital structure management is a basic element of the strategy for the operation and development of the enterprise. The objective necessity of conducting the capital structure rationalization at the Ukrainian enterprises is caused, first of all, by the transition to the new (information) model of the economic organization of the society. The main preconditions for the implementation of these processes are given in table 2.

Table 2
The necessity of rationalization of the industrial enterprises' capital structure

Prerequisites	Consequences
A significant share of real	Growth of competition,
capital that is not used.	access to new sales markets.
A low level of using the	Funding of scientific
intellectual capital.	research and introduction of
Backwardness of	intellectual developments.
technological processes.	Formation and sustainable
Ineffective marketing	development of the human
strategy.	capital.
Lack of sustainable	Growth of the enterprise
development strategies of the	value.
enterprise in general.	Growth and development of
Imperfection of financial	the enterprise potential.
decisions.	Increasing the financial
Ineffective management on	stability and solvency.
all levels.	
Lack of specialists of a	
particular qualification.	
Uncertainty of the balanced	
development strategy and use	
of the aggregate intellectual	
capital.	

When considering the preconditions and consequences of the capital structure rationalization, the enterprises have to determine the basic principles to which they should adhere in the process of formation of a new rational capital structure. The indicated process is characterized by the principles of both general and specific management under the influence of which the process acquires an appropriate direction and nature. Among the general principles it is possible to identify:

systemacy – rationalization should occur with account of institutional and legal, financial and economic, scientific and technical, social, demographic, natural and other factors of influence of external and internal environments of the enterprise;

systematicity – rationalization of business capital should occur at regular intervals, as well as when changing the rationalization criteria and updating the knowledge base;

objectivity and scientific validity – methods, forms and means of formation of a rational capital structure should be scientifically based and verified in practice;

relevance to the objectives of the enterprise – a prerequisite of different measures on the formation of a rational capital structure of the enterprise;

the ongoing adaptation and improvement – the ability of changing the implementation stages, sequence and elements of the formation of a rational capital structure in case of external and internal impacts;

economy – the costs of processing and storing the information system for the capital structure rationalization should be minimal;

accuracy – clarity of rationalization criteria, uniqueness of their understanding and interpretation as well as the choice of research instruments;

detailing – the ability to detail every stage of formation of a rational capital structure, high quality of performance of all the stages;

effectiveness – the degree of achievement of the set goals and economic efficiency due to the formation of a rational capital structure.

Specific principles include:

ensuring the effective use of all elements of the capital structure – achieving the maximum possible performance;

taking into account the prospects of the enterprise's activity – carrying out detailed calculations connected with the formation of the capital structure and the effect expected from it;

ensuring the compliance of the volume of loan capital with the company's assets – consists in determining the general need for capital, which will provide all kinds of enterprises' activities without minimizing the level of financial sustainability;

ensuring the cost minimization aimed at the attraction of all elements of capital – mainly suggests the use of own sources of capital formation, which are the cheapest;

maneuverability and interchangeability of elements of capital – the possibility of replacement of one form of capital by another one in the course of its activity.

Relevance of determining rational proportions between the aggregate capital components is conditioned by its direct impact on the results of the enterprises' financial and economic activities and by the side effect of the attitude of owners, investors, creditors and competitors to it. Finding of a rational capital structure and its continuous improvement and research provide the opportunities for possessing complete information on the volumes of financing, need for and directions of investment, schemes of relationship with the sources of funding, methodologies of calculating the periods and volumes of debt repayment on borrowed resources and also determining the positive and negative aspects concerning the presence of borrowed sources of financing in the capital structure.

Proceeding from the purpose of further research, it is necessary to determine the basic criteria, which are used when calculating the ratio between the capital structure components (fig. 1).

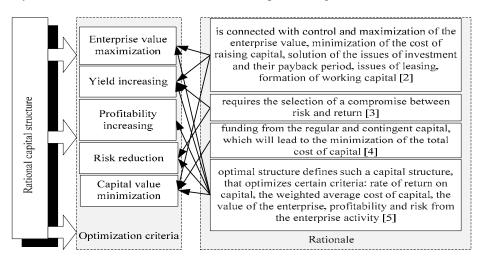


Fig. 1. Rationalization criteria of the capital structure

Therefore, it is further proposed to understand the rationalization of the enterprise's capital structure as the process of ordering it so that it maximally contributes to the achievement of the enterprise's goals at a certain stage of its operation, growth of its value under the cost minimization of the sources of formation of all the capital structure components as well as minimization of risks. At the same time, each enterprise should determine independently the priority of specific optimization criteria. Thus, the rational capital structure will be different both for each individual enterprise and a particular one at all stages of its life cycle.

The given interpretations of the rational capital structure suggest that this is mainly a compromise between several alternatives. Therefore, it is recommended to find the rational capital structure by using the automated information system of support of acceptance of decisions

"Emperor". The programs of this family constitute the universal systems of decision-making for businessmen, politicians, managers, experts and specialists of other spheres. The possibilities of such programs allow users to choose the right task solutions from the proposed multiple ones, from the allocation of resources, planning and forecasting [6]. The basis of the decision support system, which is implemented in the program "Emperor" is the rating procedure of alternative solutions by the hierarchy analysis method developed by T. Saaty. This method decomposes the problem into simpler components and consists in further processing of the sequence of judgments of a decision maker [7].

In the hierarchy analysis method, there are no strict rules of creating the decision-making models. The hierarchy analysis method does not require simplification of the task's structure or aprioristic discarding of certain characteristics. Therefore, it is more efficient than other analytical tools and makes it possible to take into account the influence of various factors on the choice of solutions. The model of solution for the problem of the enterprise's rational capital structure is shown in fig. 2.

Special attention should be given to certain criteria and indicators that characterize the existing structure and determine the directions of formation of the future one. Top managers determine the necessity of conducting the capital structure rationalization with the aim of achieving a certain criterion (fig. 3).

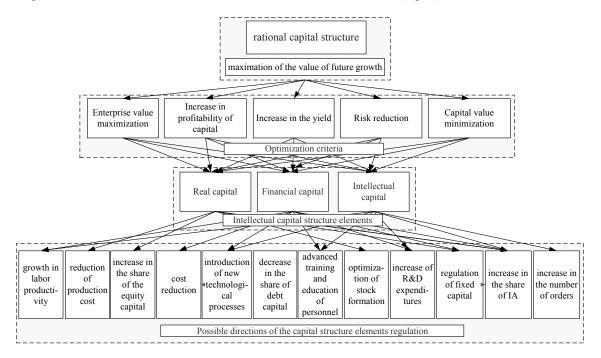


Fig. 2. The hierarchical model for the assessment of logically possible directions of the enterprise's rational capital structure formation

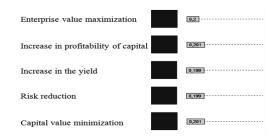


Fig. 3. Priorities of the capital structure rationalization

In addition to that, the process of improvement of the capital structure by means of the hierarchy analysis method begins with the setting of priorities between clusters of the level "Optimization Criteria". Such priorities can be important in the interval between 0 and 1, but the total amount of all the priorities in the given node should equal 1.

The hierarchy analysis method allows the users to systematize the process of decision-making, to streamline the process of extracting knowledge from existing information. Therefore, the creation of decision-making models requires experienced specialists and experts. The experts determine the priorities for the presented alternatives. The analysis of alternatives of the rational capital structure was made by means of questionnaires. To simplify experts' perception of the proposed alternatives, the qualitative characteristics of the situation, expressed in a natural language, are used, for example: "very

weak/moderate/strong/ very strong level of communication" (fig. 4.)

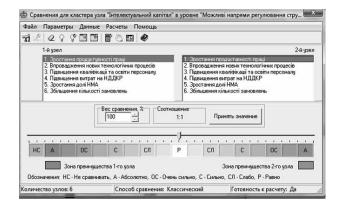


Fig. 4. Pairwise alternatives conducting window

The procedure of pairwise comparisons can be performed by using the matrices of comparison (A = aij). For this purpose the results of the comparison of all nodes of the cluster are entered into each row of the matrix. In addition to that, it is possible to control simultaneously the matrix of reliability comparison.

The reliability of comparisons is expressed as a percentage, accordingly, the closer the value to 100%, the more valid is the comparison. The reliability of data in the scope of the whole model is determined on the

basis of the values of reliability comparisons for clusters that have a common vertex as well as on the reliability values of pairwise comparisons in clusters (fig. 5).

Прямой ввод значени	ИЙ					
		Матриц	ца сравнені	4Й		
Узлы кластера	1. Зростанн	2. Впровадж	3. Підвищен	4. Підвищен	5. Зростанн	6. Збільшен
1. Зростання продуктувно	1	1,96	0,331	0,359	0,905	2,58
2. Впровадження нових т	0,512	1	0,427	2,01	0,462	2,01
3. Підвищення кваліфікац	3,02	2,34	1	2,25	0,319	2,96
4. Підвищення витрат на	2,79	0,496	0,444	1	1,96	2,4
5. Зростання долі НМА	1,11	2,16	3,13	0,512	1	4,99
6. Збільшення кількості з	0,388	0,496	0,338	0,417	0,2	1
	Матри	ща достове	ерностей с	равнений, %	ζ	
Узлы кластера	1. Зростанн	2. Впровадж	3. Підвищен	4. Підвищен	5. Зростанн	6. Збільшен
1. Зростання продуктувно	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Впровадження нових т	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. Підвищення кваліфікац	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Підвищення витрат на	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Зростання долі НМА	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. Збільшення кількості з	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fig. 5. Matrices of comparisons and of reliability of comparisons

The performance of the procedure of the pairwise comparisons for the last cluster "Possible directions of the capital structure regulation" certainly leads to the adjustments of elements of a previous higher cluster "the capital structure elements". As a result, the rational level of the capital structure elements is determined (fig. 6) under the given criteria and clear-cut priority directions of its rationalization (fig. 7).

The resulting model of the rational capital structure is adequate and the outcomes received with its help are suitable for use at industrial enterprises. This is confirmed by the values of the consistency index of results – quantitative assessments of the inconsistency of the results of comparisons. The lower is the index value, the more valid are the results. The recommended value of the index ranges from 0 to 0.1. This index is determined for the whole system in general and for each node separately (fig. 7).

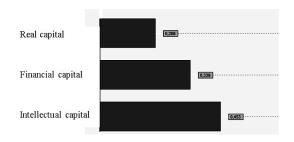


Fig. 6. The rational ratio of the capital structure components

Managerial decision making concerning the obtained rational capital structure consists in the formation of the perspective plan of the capital structure formation, which should be taken into account when drawing up the budget in subsequent periods and implemented in the activity of the enterprise.

In the conditions of the knowledge economy in the process of the rational capital structure formation, the intellectual capital acquires a paramount importance. The term of intellectual capital incorporates the concepts

which have been widely treated in the academic literature for more than three decades [8]. L. Edvinsson, P. Sullivan define the intellectual capital as knowledge that can be converted into value [9].

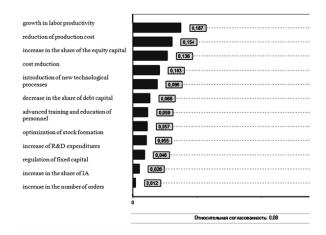


Fig. 7. The window of calculation results of the vector of priorities

Basic framework of the intellectual capital as a component of the market value consists of the competence, structural and consumer capital. The competence capital is the lifeblood of the intellectual capital concept, which is a generator of all nascent values in the innovation potential of the enterprise. The second intellectual capital element is the structural capital that enables the creation of wealth through the transformation of the work of the competence capital. The third major element of the intellectual capital is the consumer capital. It is defined as the ability of an enterprise to interact positively with business community members to stimulate the potential for wealth creation by enhancing competence and structural capital.

The model of solution for the problem of the ratio of the enterprise's intellectual capital components is proposed with the aim of maximizing the value of future growth (fig. 8).

According to the matrix of comparisons (fig. 9), the ratio of the intellectual capital elements (fig. 10) is determined under the given criteria and clear-cut priority directions of its rationalization (fig. 11).

The resulting model for the regulation of the enterprise's intellectual capital structure is adequate and the outcomes received with its help are suitable for use at industrial enterprisess.

This is confirmed by the values of the consistency index of results, the value of which both for the model as a whole and its individual nodes doesn't exceed the allowable rate of 0,1.

Thus, to ensure the effective regulation of the capital structure, the tools have been proposed that can be used when implementing the management system reengineering of the capital structure formation with the aim of achieving the rational level of each component of the aggregate and intellectual capital.

In this study, the main directions in the rationalization of the ratio between the components of

the capital structure have been also determined by using the hierarchy analysis method and expert assessments. Practical implementation of the above indicated proposals into the activities of enterprises will contribute to the increase of their profitability and yield, reduction of losses, improvement of their financial results and competitiveness as well as growth of the enterprise value.

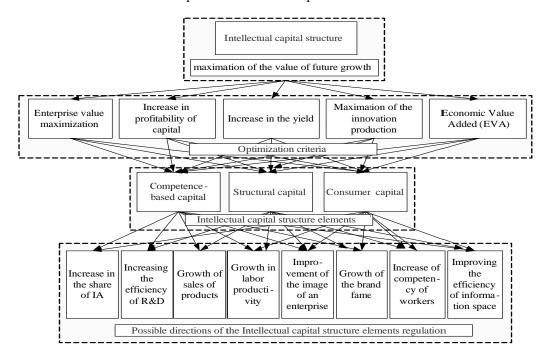


Fig. 8. The hierarchical model for the assessment of logically possible directions of the enterprise's regulation of the intellectual capital structure

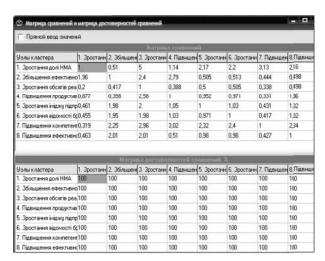


Fig. 9. The fragment of the matrix of comparisons and of reliability of comparisons

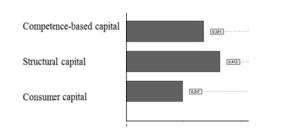


Fig. 10. The ratio of the intellectual capital elements

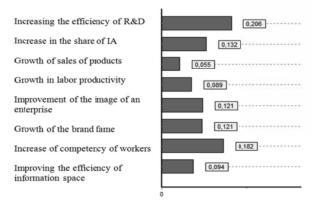


Fig. 11. The window of calculation results of the vector of priorities

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Теоретико-методичне забезпечення управління фінансовою діяльністю підприємств / Мартюшева Л.С., Берест М.М., Журавльова І.В. – Харків: АдвА, 2009. – 272 с.

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У сучасних умовах відбувається активізація процесів капіталоутворення за рахунок інтелектуальної складової у структурі капіталу; зростання ролі інтелектуального капіталу, що виступає як самостійний фактор виробництва; збільшення долі вартості, що створюється цим капіталом; появи віртуальних підприємств, що не мають матеріального втілення. Тому особливої уваги заслуговують новітні форми капіталу, серед яких значну роль відіграє інтелектуальна. Усе означене об'єктивно потребує методичного інструментарію управління структурою капіталу в умовах економіки знань, що визначає актуальність даного дослідження.

Мета. Розвиток методичного забезпечення управління формуванням структури капіталу підприємств з урахуванням інтелектуальної складової.

Методи. У процесі дослідження структури капіталу були використані такі наукові методи: системного підходу, монографічний, аналізу й синтезу, індукції і дедукції, метод аналізу ієрархії.

Результати. Авторами запропонована модель управління формуванням структури капіталу підприємства на основі структурного підходу, визначене оптимальне співвідношення між складовими структури

капіталу та встановлені основні напрями оптимізації цієї структури.

Процес визначення оптимальної структури капіталу пропонується проводити за допомогою методу аналізу ієрархій, що дозволив визначити раціональне співвідношення між речовим, фінансовим та інтелектуальним капіталами у відповідності до обраного критерію. При визначенні оптимальної структури інтелектуального капіталу метод аналізу ієрархії був застосований для визначення співвідношення компетентнісного, структурного та споживчого капіталів. Пошук раціональної структури сукупного та інтелектуального капіталів був здійснений згідно з обґрунтованими цілями: максимізація вартості підприємства, підвищення рівня його рентабельності та дохідності, зниження ризику та мінімізація вартості капіталу. Для побудови вихідних даних використовувались експертні оцінки за розробленою анкетою, отримані та згруповані за методом "попарного порівняння".

Наукова новизна. Уперше був використано метод аналізу ієрархій для визначення оптимального співвідношення інтелектуального, фінансового та речового капіталу у структурі сукупного капіталу підприємства. Запропоноване оптимальне співвідношення компетентнісного, структурного та споживчого капіталів у відповідності до обраних критеріїв.

Практична значимість. Результати дозволяють підприємствам обгрунтовано формувати структуру як сукупного, так й інтелектуального капіталів, підвищувати ефективність їх використання. Методичні рекомендації забезпечують комплексний підхід до управління формуванням структури капіталу та визначення можливих напрямів її оптимізації.

Ключові слова: структура капіталу, теорії структури капіталу, інтелектуальний капітал, метод аналізу ієрархії, критерії оптимізації

В современных условиях происходит активизация процессов капиталообразования за счет интеллектуальной составляющей в структуре капитала; роста роли интеллектуального капитала, который выступает самостоятельным фактором производства; увеличения доли стоимости, которая создается этим капиталом; появления виртуальных предприятий, которые не имеют материального воплощения. Поэтому особого внимания заслуживают новые формы капитала, среди которых значительную роль играет интеллектуальная. Все обозначенное объективно нуждается в методическом инструментарии управления структурой капитала в условиях экономики знаний, что определяет актуальность данного исследования.

Цель. Развитие методического обеспечения управления формированием структуры капитала предприятий с учетом интеллектуальной составляющей.

Методы. В процессе исследования структуры капитала были использованы такие научные методы: системного подхода, монографический, анализа и синтеза, индукции и дедукции, метод анализа иерархии.

Результаты. Авторами предложена модель управления формированием структуры капитала предприя-

тия на основе структурного подхода, определено оптимальное соотношение между составляющими структуры капитала и обозначены основные направления оптимизации этой структуры.

Процесс определения оптимальной структуры капитала предлагается проводить с помощью метода анализа иерархий, который позволил определить рациональное соотношение между вещественным, финансовым и интеллектуальным капиталами в соответствии с избранным критерием. При определении оптимальной структуры интеллектуального капитала метод анализа иерархии был применен для определения соотношения компетентностного, структурного и потребительского капиталов. Поиск оптимальной структуры совокупного и интеллектуального капиталов был осуществлен в соответствии с обоснованными целями: максимизация стоимости предприятия, повышение уровня его рентабельности и доходности, снижение риска и минимизация стоимости капитала. Для построения исходных данных использовались экспертные оценки по разработанной анкете, полученные и сгруппированные методом "попарного сравнения".

Научная новизна. Впервые был использован метод анализа иерархий для определения оптимального соотношения интеллектуального, финансового и вещественного капиталов в структуре совокупного капитала предприятия. Предложено оптимальное соотношение компетентностного, структурного и потребительского капиталов в структуре интеллектуального капитала в соответствии с избранными критериями.

Практическая значимость. Результаты позволяют предприятиям обоснованно формировать структуру как совокупного, так и интеллектуального капиталов, повышать эффективность их использования. Методические рекомендации обеспечивают комплексный подход к управлению формированием структуры капитала и определению возможных направлений ее оптимизации.

Ключевые слова: структура капитала, теории структуры капитала, интеллектуальный капитал, метод анализа иерархии, критерии оптимизации

Рекомендовано до публікації докт. екон. наук Т.І. Лепейком. Дата надходження рукопису 12.11.13.