

Modeling the Choice of the Innovation and Investment Strategy for the Implementation of Modernization Potential

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Abstract: - Since modernization challenges of microeconomic systems are implemented through strategic management of the modernization potential development of enterprises, the rationale for choosing an exclusive innovation and investment strategy is proposed. An algorithm for making managerial decisions based on the model of "preferences in the implementation of investment and innovation strategies" ("PIIS") is built. The model is based on the concept of strategic management, economic and mathematical hierarchy of potential levels of cognitive judgment, optimization of resources on demand and the structure of innovation and investment strategies. This allows to ensure the efficiency and resource conservation of individual innovation and investment strategies in modernization potential of the enterprise. The sequence of establishing preferences of innovation and investment strategies for activating modernization potential of microeconomic systems is proposed. To model the process of granting preferences to innovation and investment strategies, a system of coefficients based on the potential profile level using cognitive judgments is substantiated. Resource-providing, accumulating, implementation and resulting levels of the modernization potential development are singled out. According to the profile levers, target tasks and alternatives of preferences of innovation and investment strategies for the modernization potential development are identified. Decomposition of tasks of granting preferences to innovation and investment strategies to intensify modernization potential of microeconomic systems is substantiated. It is proposed to use mathematical tools for the analysis of hierarchies, based on mathematical and cognitive judgments based on the T. Saaty model. Application of the Pareto model for the distribution of the coefficients influence in the effectiveness of the components analysis of the potential profile is presented. The choice of innovation and investment strategies for the modernization potential development for enterprises in the infrastructure sector of Ukraine is analyzed and determined.

Key-Words: - innovation strategy, investment strategy, development, potential, modernization, cognitive analysis, analysis of hierarchies, PIIS model, enterprises; microeconomic system

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1 Introduction

Within the innovation-cognitive paradigm, the modernization of microeconomic systems occurs with many prognostic scenarios and the lack of sufficient theoretical basis to explain future changes. In these conditions, the priority is innovation and investment strategies that meet the level of capacity development, the conditions of the internal and external environment, and the priorities of modernization change. At the same time, it is necessary to reconcile the goal of activating modernization potential with the achieved level of its implementation profile and the cost of innovation and investment projects. Therefore, the urgent problems are the development of tools to justify strategic preferences in developing potential of economic systems.

2 Literature review

Many domestic and foreign scientists have devoted their research to the study of various issues for the development of innovation and investment strategies, as well as investment support models, including: Aleksandrova O. (2020) [1], Astanakulov O.T., Asatullaev K.S. (2019) [2], Burak P., Khadzhynova O., Gonchar V., Kalinin O. (2019) [3], Dubyna M., Zhavoronok A., Kudlaieva N., Lopashchuk I. (2021) [4], Eldar A.G. (2020) [5], Ivanova N., Zhuk O. (2020) [6], Dergaliuk B., Tkachenko T. (2021) [7], Liu G., Cao H., Zhu G. (2021) [8], Madiyarova D., Luniewski A., Ibraeva A. (2019) [9], Matveeva M.V., Kalyuzhnova N.Y. (2019) [10], Revko A., Butko M. (2020) [11], Saaty Thomas Lorie, Luis G. Vargas (2001) [12], Shevchuk N., Chornii V., Chornii B. (2018) [13], Shkarlet S., Shtyrhun K. (2020) [14], Shynkaruk L., Ivanchenkova L., Kychko I. (2020) [15], Voytolovskiy N., Pogodina V., Ivanova M. (2020) [16], Zagorcheva D.P., Pavlov D.Y. (2020) [17], Zakharin S., Stoyanova-Koval S. (2021) [18] and others.

The aim of the article by Bulgarian scholars D. Zagorcheva and D. Pavlov is to show how the economic model of assessing the local business environment can be applied to some cities in Bulgaria on the basis of the municipal tax system and local investment policy. Thus, entrepreneurs would be able to compare business environment in

different municipalities, as well as to determine possible dynamics of their trends [18].

The results obtained in the article of Aleksandrova O. mean that the behavior of farmers' investments is determined by competitive conditions of the product market and the ability of farms to sell products and invest in this market environment. Moreover, with the exception of all farms, gross investment is positively and significantly related to cash flow, which confirms absence of soft budget constraints for farms [1].

The main purpose of the article of Eldar A. is to outline the problems of modeling investment and financial support of regional socio-economic development, as well as to analyze the conceptual practical approach to these problems and to identify adequate mechanisms. Scientists analyzed the importance of financial and investment support in modeling socio-economic development at the regional level, the most rational use of local natural and economic reserves in the formation of financial resources and the modeling of enterprises. The authors have developed a structure for the formation and implementation of the regional investment policy [5].

The relevance of the research of scientists Matveeva M. and Kalyuzhnova N. is based on the main role of investment in new economic reality and the importance of intensifying investment activity in the modern state, including using state regulation of investment activity as state support. As a result, the relationship between government spending on investment support, fixed capital investment in the region's economy and investment attractiveness of the region; the most promising areas of the management system development of state support for investment activities at the regional level [10].

The purpose of the article by Astanakulov O., Asatullaev K., Saidaxmedova N. and Ergashev O. is to consider the organizational and economic mechanism of formation of investment policy companies. Scientists used general scientific and private methods of the analysis, i.e.: works of domestic and foreign scientists, monographs, lectures, periodicals, as well as laws and regulations, statistical information. The algorithm of the investment strategy of machine-building enterprise of the region was proposed [2].

The manuscript of Burak P., Khadzhynova O., Gonchar V. and Kalinin O. is devoted to the study

of marketing support in the economic security system of the state. Initially, the data confirming the influence of marketing mechanisms of investment activities were presented. In addition, ways to effectively conduct investment activities based on marketing and economic security were proposed [3].

The aim of the study of Chinese scientists Liu G., Cao H. and Zhu G. is to research the impact of far-sighted and short-sighted behavior of competing companies on consumer perceptions of the product's environmental friendliness on their pricing and innovative investment strategies and profits. The authors came to the following conclusions. First, when one company is far-sighted and another is short-sighted, the latter yields more profit than the former if the innovative investments of one company have a relatively small direct impact on the demand of another. Second, when the intensity of competition for innovative investments of two companies is not strong, competition with a far-sighted competitor can make the company better. Third, the scenario where both companies adopt far-sighted strategies can reach equilibrium, while existing short-sighted strategies can bring greater profits to both under certain conditions [8].

The purpose of the work of Voytolovskiy N., Pogodina V. and Ivanova M. is to develop a strategy for managing innovation and investment activities of industrial enterprises at different stages of its life cycle. Based on the analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing strategies implementation, relevant features of innovation and investment activities of enterprises were identified. Scientists have developed a methodological approach to assessing the meso- and macroeconomic effect of the enterprise transformation depending on the stage of the life cycle and the algorithm for determining the optimal development strategy, which is based on the analysis of the parameters of the predicted stability [16].

The authors Madiyarova D., Luniewski A. and Ibraeva A. present trends in increasing economic efficiency of the optimization of investment and innovation potential of industrial enterprises. It is concluded that its assessment is a procedure that

allows to present objective results of evaluated enterprises, both current and future, obtained during the implementation of the overall development strategy by influencing different groups of efficiency factors [9].

3 Methodology

The modeling of innovation and investment development of modernization potential of economic systems in the study is based on the provisions of the innovation and cognitive paradigm. As the basic scientific concept, strategic management was chosen, which corresponds to the set goals of establishing preferences and hierarchies of innovation and investment strategies and levels of the profile of modernization potential. During the study, methods of hierarchies of T.S. Saaty, Pareto distribution, as well as cognitive-expert research, mathematical sequence of indicators were used.

4 Results

According to the authors, exclusive innovation and investment strategies of microeconomic systems include:

- firstly, strategies of creative, progressive, competitive development of microeconomic systems;
- secondly, functional innovation and investment strategies, which may include - logistics, financial, personnel, product and other strategies;
- thirdly, strategies for transformation, restructuring and adaptation;
- fourthly, the strategy of innovation and technological renewal.

To justify the choice of an exclusive innovation and investment strategy, it is advisable, in the opinion of the authors, to build an algorithm for making management decisions on the model of "preferences in the implementation of investment and innovation strategies" ("PIIS"). The PIIS model is based on the strategic analysis of the direction of the modernization opportunities implementation in accordance with the achieved level of the enterprise modernization (Fig. 1).

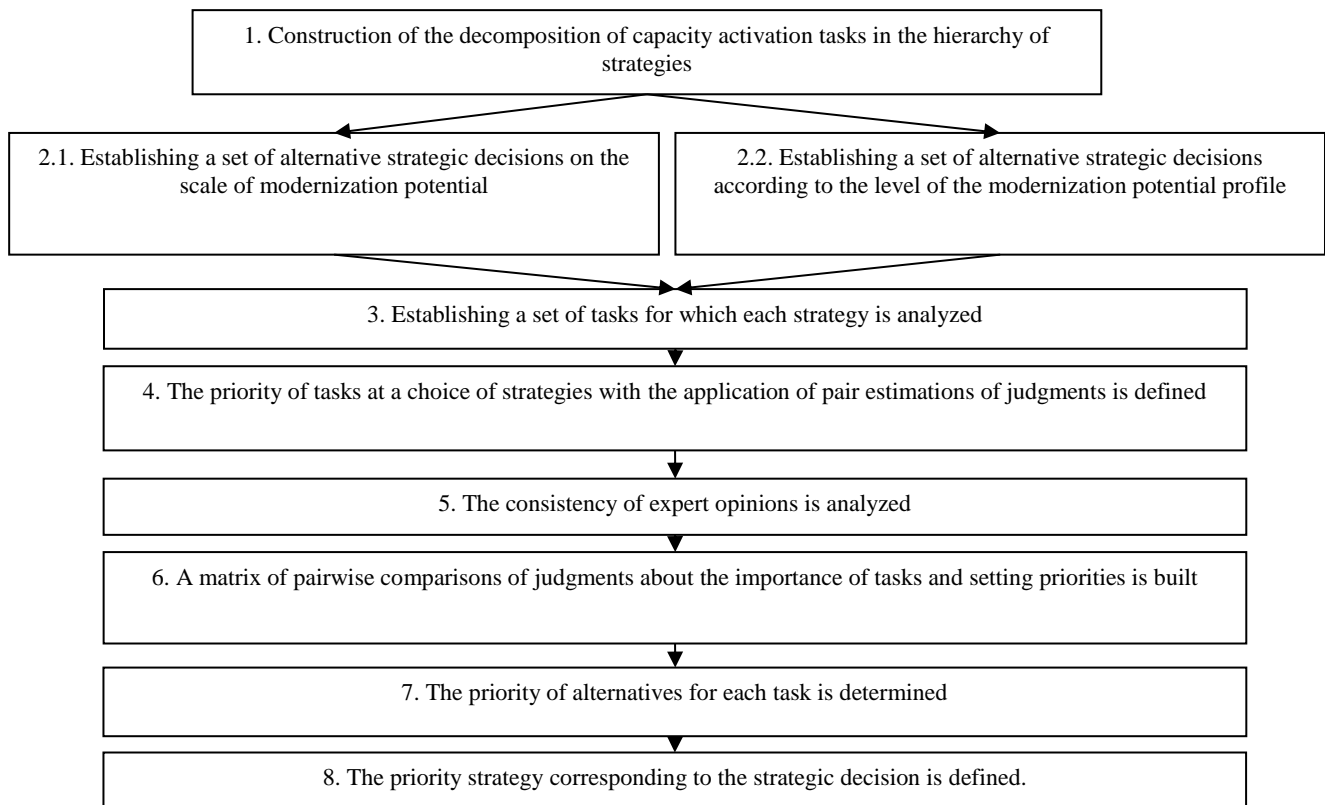


Figure 1: The sequence of establishing preferences for innovation and investment strategies to enhance modernization potential of microeconomic systems

Source: developed by the authors

The PIIIS model reveals the mechanism for selecting innovation and investment strategies for further application in the implementation of modernization potential and designs a system for allocating resources between strategies.

To model the process of giving preferences to innovation and investment strategies, we use mathematical tools for the analysis of hierarchies authored by T. Saaty, based on mathematical and cognitive judgments [12].

The decomposition of the tasks of granting preferences to innovation and investment strategies to intensify modernization potential of microeconomic systems is presented in Fig. 2, and has the following form:

$$I0 \subseteq \{I11; I12; I13; I14\} \quad (1)$$

where I11 – component of resource provision;
 I12 – component of accumulation;
 I13 – component of implementation;
 I14 – component of effectiveness.

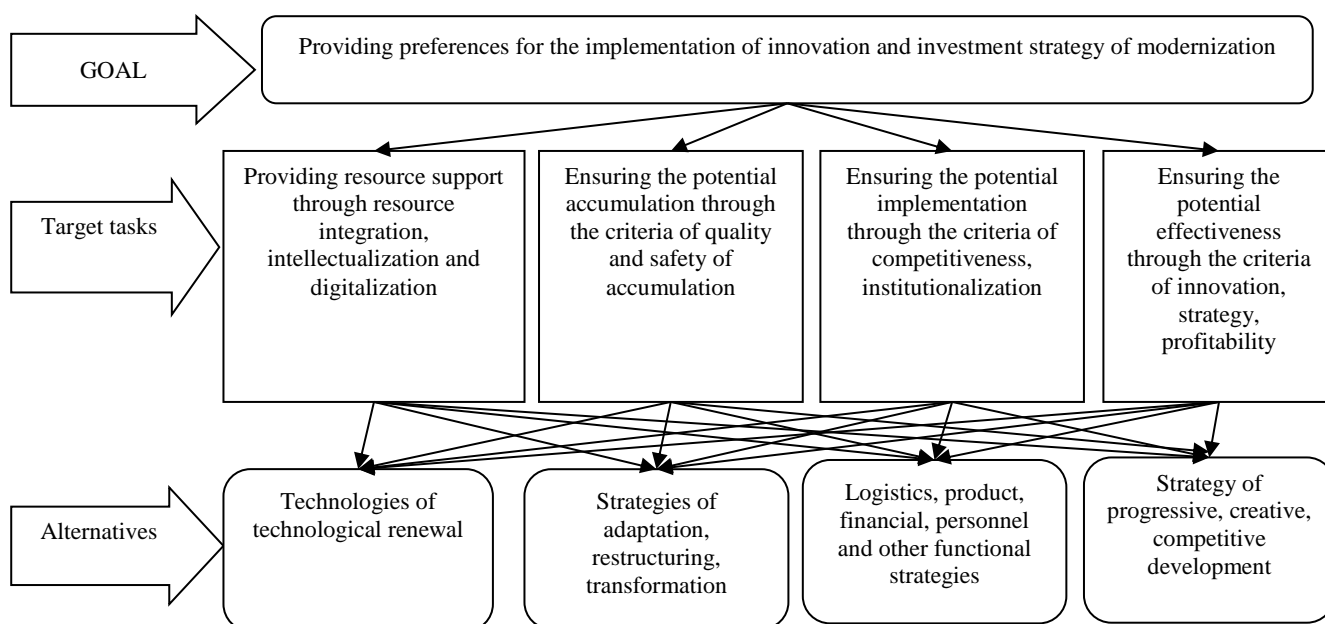


Figure 2: Decomposition of tasks of granting preferences to innovation and investment strategies of the modernization potential activation of microeconomic systems

Source: developed by the authors

Revealing the content of each component, we formalize their structure:

$$I11 \subseteq (K1, \dots, K5); \quad (2)$$

$$I12 \subseteq (K6, \dots, K10); \quad (3)$$

$$I13 \subseteq (K11, \dots, K15); \quad (4)$$

$$I14 \subseteq (K16, \dots, K18); \quad (5)$$

where $K1 \dots K18$ – corresponding coefficients of the analysis of the modernization potential state according to the established levels.

At the stage of prioritization of tasks when choosing strategies it is necessary to justify the choice of each coefficient and establish their importance. For this purpose, a matrix of pairwise comparisons with respect to each coefficient is constructed (Table 1). In the matrix, the importance

of the hierarchy of the Saaty factor and over the factor j on the scale of intensity from 1 to 9:

- 1 – equal importance;
- 3 – moderate dominance of the i -th factor on j -th;
- 5 – significant advantage of the i -th factor on j -th;
- 7 – significant advantage of the i -th factor on j -th;
- 9 – very strong advantage of the i -th factor over j -th [12].

In Table 1, the operator $R = (x_{i1} \succ x_{i2})$ rotates the numerical values of relative importance. Conversely, if $x_{i1} \prec x_{i2}$ – inverse values are used. Each studied coefficient receives certain values of $a(i; j)$, while M is the maximum value of the judgment.

Table 1: Matrix of pairwise comparisons of relative importance of coefficients in each component I

	x_1	x_2	...	x_{i2}	...	x_M
x_1	1	$a_{12} = R(x_1 \succ x_2)$	...	$a_{1i2} = R(x_1 \succ x_{i2})$	...	$a_{1M} = R(x_1 \succ x_M)$
x_2	$a = 1/a_{12}$	1	...	$a_{2i2} = R(x_2 \succ x_{i2})$	...	$a_{2M} = R(x_2 \succ x_M)$
...
x_{i1}	$a_{i11} = 1/a_{1i1}$	$a_{i12} = 1/a_{2i1}$	...	$a_{i1i2} = 1/a_{i1i}$	...	$a_{i1M} = R(x_{i1} \succ x_M)$
...
x_M	$a_{M1} = 1/a_{1M}$	$a_{M2} = 1/a_{2M}$	...	$a_{Mi2} = 1/a_{i2M}$	...	1

Source: suggested by the authors

The set of coefficients for the analysis of the level of the modernization potential implementation is grouped into four groups. This corresponds to the given structure of tasks and levels of the potential impementation (Table 1).

The use of cognitive-expert assessment requires the use of additional tools to establish the consistency of assessments. This is set by the following conditions:

$$\frac{\lambda_{\max} - M}{M - 1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda_{\max} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{i_2}, b_M) \times \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \dots \\ w_i \\ \dots \\ w_M \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where w – vector of normalized weights.

Calculations showed that the average consistency of cognitive judgments is -0.088. In Fig. 3, values and hierarchy of the influence distribution of coefficients on the effectiveness of the analysis of the modernization potential development.

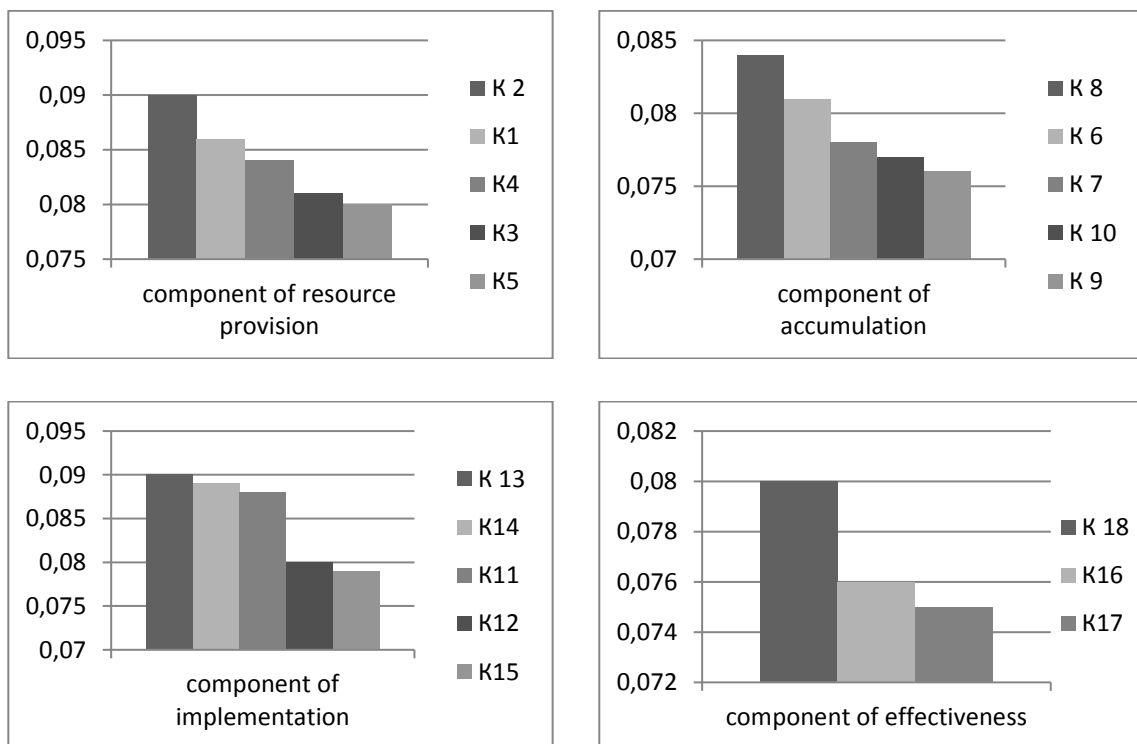


Figure 3: Distribution of the influence of coefficients on the effectiveness of the analysis of the modernization potential development according to the Pareto model

Source: constructed by the authors based on the evaluation results

Thus, cognitive judgments of experts coincide by $(1-0.088)100\% = 91.2\%$. This value is acceptable to take into account the results of expert research. Therefore, we present a set of reasonable

coefficients for the analysis of the implementation level of the modernization potential profile in Table 2.

Table 2: The set of coefficients for estimating the profile of modernization potential

Indicator	Calculation of indicators
Resource and project component (I1)	
K1. Profitability of the main activity	The ratio of profit to the cost of products / services
K2. Return on capital	The ratio of profit to the value of equity
K3. Autonomy of capital	The ratio of equity to the balance sheet
K4. Productivity	The ratio of production to staff
K5. Return on fixed assets	The ratio of profit to the residual value of fixed assets
Accumulating component (I2)	
K6. Return on investment	The ratio of profit to the value of investments

K7. Capitalization	Calculated as the sum of the rate of return on capital and the rate of credit.
K8. Dynamics of the potential cost growth	The ratio of the value of economic potential in the current year to the previous period
K9. Capacity structure	The sum of tangible and intangible resources is compared with the value of all assets
K10. Investment mobility	The ratio of the value of current assets to the balance sheet
Component of potential implementation (I13)	
K11. Innovation	Weighted average score by parameters
K12. Intellectualism	Weighted average score by parameters
K13. Quality	Weighted average score by parameters
K14. Safety	Weighted average score by parameters
K15. Digitization	Weighted average score by parameters
Component of capacity effectiveness (I14)	
K16. Capacity implementation efficiency	Calculated as a weighted average of the comparability of capitalized results of modernization changes with the adjusted cost of the functional potentials implementation and taking into account the effects of qualitative parameters
K17. Integration	Calculated as a weighted average score for speed, stability and spaciousness
K18. Modernization pace	The ratio of costs for modernization in the current year to the previous period

Source: suggested by the authors

We will focus our research on determining the priority innovation and investment strategy to enhance modernization potential of the enterprise.

To do this, we compose expert-cognitive judgments in an inversely symmetric matrix on the influence on the components of the potential profile (Table 3).

Table 3: Matrix of paired expert-cognitive judgments on the choice of innovation and investment strategy of the enterprise modernization by the T.Saaty method of analysis of hierarchies

Target tasks	Providing resource support through resource integration, intellectualization and digitalization	Ensuring the potential accumulation through the criteria of quality and safety of accumulation	Ensuring the potential implementation through the criteria of competitiveness, institutionalization	Ensuring the potential effectiveness through the criteria of innovation, strategy, profitability	W_i	W_{norm}
Providing resource support through resource integration, intellectualization and digitalization	1	3	7	9	20	0,486
Ensuring the potential accumulation through the criteria of quality and safety of accumulation	1/3	1	5	7	13,33	0,32
Ensuring the potential implementation through the criteria of competitiveness, institutionalization	1/7	1/5	1	5	6,34	0,16
Ensuring the potential effectiveness through the criteria of innovation, strategy, profitability	1/9	1/7	1/5	1	1,45	0,06
Total	1,586	4,343	13,2	22	41,12	1

Source: calculated by the authors

The assessment conducted at the enterprises of Ukraine belonging to the infrastructure sphere showed that the priority innovation and investment strategies are the strategy of progressive, creative, competitive development.

This is in line with the objectives of ensuring the modernization potential effectiveness of enterprises. However, it is necessary to remember that the goal of activating modernization potential is consistent with the availability of resources, the level of its implementation and the cost of activating certain innovation and investment strategies. This affects the overall costs and results of the modernization process and creates the cost of implemented technologies or modernized facilities.

4 Conclusion

The study allowed to improve economic and mathematical tools for analyzing the system of indicators for assessing the profile of the modernization potential development. The constructed sequence of establishing preferences of innovation and investment strategies, highlighting the tasks and levels of the modernization potential development allowed to establish the basic conditions of the model "preferences in the implementation of investment and innovation strategies". The constructed system of coefficients of the analysis of the modernization potential profile of economic systems is based on the conducted estimation of cognitive judgments and their mutual coherence. This allowed to offer economic and mathematical tools to substantiate the priority vector for choosing an innovation and investment strategy. Applied studies of the implementation of the proposed toolkit proved its practical significance and allowed to determine that for the modernization potential development of enterprises in the infrastructure sector of the Ukrainian economy it is necessary to apply progressive, creative and competitive strategies.

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