источником создания нового богатства [6].

При переходе на инновационную экономику обеспечивается мировое экономическое превосходство государства, так как данный вид экономики позволяет создавать избыточное количество инноваций, при этом постоянно поднимая уровень в технологическом соревновании. Но для того, чтобы инвестиции были не только из внутренних источников, но и из внешних, необходим соответствующий уровень инновационно-инвестиционной привлекательности.

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INVESTMENT LAWS IN GHANA

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The Ghana investment promotion center (GIPC) Act, 2013 (865), is the main law that creates transparent environment and facilitates investment in almost all sectors in Ghana. Foreign investment in acquisition, merger as well as new investment is administered by the GIPC law. The GIPC law, however, does not govern investment in minerals and mining, oil and gas, free zones enterprises and other sectors of the economy. In addition, sector-specific laws are established to regulate sectors such as energy, banking, securities, fisheries, and insurance. The provisions of GIPC Act and the sector-specific laws are required to be satisfied by foreign investors regardless of the fraction of foreign shareholding. An example is investment in energy, where laws specific to the energy sector apply in addition to the GIPC law.

Under the GIPC Act, foreign investors are required to satisfy a minimum capital requirement. The minimum capital required for foreign national for joint ventures with Ghanaians is \$10,000. In contrast, where the enterprise is wholly owned by a foreign national, the capital requirement for an investment should not be less than US\$50,000 or its equivalent

worth in capital goods by way of equity capital. Trading companies which buy and sell finished goods either wholly or partly-owned by foreign national require a minimum foreign equity of \$300,000 and must employ at least ten Ghanaians.[1] This may be satisfied through remitting convertible foreign currency to a bank in Ghana or by importing goods into Ghana for the purpose of the investment. The minimum capital requirement, not applicable to portfolio investments, free zones enterprises set up for export, and branch offices.

In addition, the Securities industry Act, 1993 (PNDCL 333) makes the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate takeovers, mergers, acquisitions and all forms of business combinations in the securities industry. The Securities and Exchange Commission is the prime regulatory of the capital markets in Ghana. Foreign nationals are allowed to trade on the security market in Ghana. Any sale or procurement of shares on a listed company that exceeds or below 5 per cent threshold, commencing from 10 per cent to 50 per cent and above must be disclosed to the Ghana Stock Exchange.[2]

The petroleum Exploration and production Act, 1984 (Act 84) governs the petroleum upstream industry which grant foreign national participation in Ghana. The law empowers the minister of energy to deal with petroleum agreements with investors. Above and beyond, the rights, responsibilities of contractors as well as compensation payable to those affected as result of operations in the petroleum sector are depicted in the law.[3] The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) represents the Government of Ghana. Foreign companies involve in the exploration of oil and gas in Ghana include The British company Tullow Oil, Kosmos Energy Ltd and Anadarko Petroleum Corporation.

The minerals and mining Act, 2006 (Act 703) is the primary law that administers investment in minerals and mining sector in Ghana. This law spells out different kinds of mineral rights, capital transfer and import duty benefits as well as land ownership. Foreign participation in the mineral and mining industry is permitted. By law, foreign national acquire 90 per cent shares in mineral and mining operation. Also, the government of Ghana has 10 per cent free carried interest in all licensed mining or exploration business. For example, Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States held a 100% interest in the Ahafo gold property and an 85% interest in the Akyem gold property. [4]Besides, to protect the holder of a mining lease from future changes in law, mineral and mining law was created to ease financial burden on the license holder for a period of 15 years. Hence, lease holders may bargain a development agreement which contains fiscal terms and stability agreement when investment exceeds US\$ 500 million. Investment, however, in small scale mining are reserved for Ghanaians. Minerals Commission oversees this law.[5]

Moreover, the insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724) empowers the National Insurance Commission to supervise, monitor, and regulate the insurance business. The National Insurance Commission is obliged to protect the insurance holder and the insurance industry in Ghana. Besides, foreign investors are permitted to invest in the insurance business. An offshore insurer may also apply to the National Insurance Commission for a representative or branch office. The NIC has the discretion to grant or refuse to grant a license after considering factors including public interest. The NIC must also endorse approval to any acquisition, transfer and merger of an insurance business. The insurance industry does not, however, administers the health insurance business.

Further, The Electronic Communications Act makes the National Communication Authority (the NCA). The NCA is also body that grants frequency authorizations for the operation of broadcasting systems and services. Foreign investments in both the telecommunications and broadcasting industries are permitted in Ghana. Currently, policy directive issued by the minister of communications demand that 30 per cent Ghanaian ownership of telecommunications companies. The directive is being applied to potential investors in the industry. However, this policy will also be extended to existing companies upon the expiration of the duration of their license.

Lastly, the Free Zones Act, 1995 (Act 504) deals with the establishment and regulation of free zones in Ghana. The Act seeks to promote investment in the processing and manufacturing of goods in Ghana for export to foreign markets. A foreign investor may hold 100 per cent of the shares in a free zone enterprise. Foreign and domestic investors are treated equal within the export free zones. However, to qualify as free zone enterprise, firms must export at most 70% of their produce and sale 30% on Ghanaian market. The Ghana Free Zones Board monitors the operations of the export process zones. [5]

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО РЫНКА ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ УСЛУГ

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Сегодняшние реалии таковы, что успешное развитие любого государства, а также удовлетворение его национальных интересов во многом зависят от состояния его информационного рынка. В условиях жесткой рыночной конкуренции каждый участник должен быстро и оперативно реагировать на изменения, происходящие во внешней и внутренней среде. При этом огромное значение приобретает качество, полнота и достоверность информации. Увеличение уровня использования информационного ресурса как ведущей составляющей экономической деятельности способствует бурному развитию сферы обмена информацией. В условиях глобализации именно использование информационных технологий является поддержания высокого залогом эффективности функционирования предприятия, a также обеспечивает конкурентоспособность, как на внутреннем, так и на внешнем рынках. Именно поэтому изучение тенденций развития рынка информационно-технологических услуг является актуальной темой современных исследований.

Изучению вопросов развития рынка информационных услуг посвящено множество работ как отечественных, так и зарубежных исследователей. Можно выделить лишь некоторых из них. Зализко И.Ю., Кудлай В.С. исследуют предусловия формирования стратеги развития ИТ-предприятия; Шилов С. занимается анализом и прогнозированием дальнейшего развития российского рынка ИТ-услуг; Теряник О.А. изучает систему статистических показателей развития рынка информационных услуг.

Не смотря на большое количество работ в области изучения сферы информационных услуг, до сих пор не существует единого мнения о сущности данного