

WAYS OF PROCESSING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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Having studied the experience of foreign countries and peculiarities of the development of the national economy, the main ways of implementing the strategy of innovation development of industry are as follows.

1. Improving the system of state support for innovation.

At the expense of a modest increase in R & D funding (currently 1.4%) and simplification of the procedure for granting state guarantees of investments, gradually focusing on their long-term capital efficiency.

2. Stimulation of innovative activity of small business.

In Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, small businesses were encouraged to relax the tax burden and obtain preferential conditions for entry into foreign markets. In addition, large multinational companies were also stimulated by tax cuts in cooperation with small businesses. This led to an increase in the share of innovative products in exports to 20-25%, bringing them closer to similar figures in Germany and France. In the USA, the program "Innovative activity of small enterprises", which began in the 90's, for every dollar invested by the state was \$ 8. At the same time, enterprises received funds for development at universities, and the latter received state grants for the development of their own developments. Such a scheme made science and industry interconnected.

3. Creation of national innovation clusters.

National innovation clusters should be formed as centers for the implementation of national priorities through the formation of a network economy of an innovative type and to act as collective institutional participants in a modern innovation economy. Today, such clusters in the world are one of the most effective mechanisms for rapid diffusion of innovations in the production and provision of high competitiveness of goods, services, enterprises and regions. The US experience shows that high-tech manufacturing can play a prominent role in regional development. Thus, the structure of budgets, infrastructure and even the appearance of "technological" cities and states has changed. Leading American universities have become, in many cases, the centers of regional clusters of economic development. Around the research structures there are technoparks, incubators, innovative and

venture companies are concentrated. This is how Silicon Valley arose, the Triangle Triangle of Research, created by three universities in North Carolina, which now employs more than 150 companies, 45,000 employees. Similar clusters, with the participation of universities and federal laboratories, became the basis for the development of New York - Northern New Jersey - Long Island, Los Angeles - Riverside, Philadelphia - Wilmington - Atlantic City, and others.

Innovative structures based on leading universities were established in Sweden (Royal Technological University), Italy (Technical University of Turin), Turkey (Central Eastern Technical University) and other countries of the world.

4. Attraction of foreign investments in the sphere of innovations.

weakening the tax burden and encouraging investors to invest in the development of innovation and the economy that they need. This is how the Chinese economy has recently developed - most of the investment was invested in infrastructure, including construction of railways and roads, investments in the agricultural sector doubled, and coal projects - by 60%. The number of new projects grew by 28%. The stimulation of the economy is also aimed at increasing solvent demand by reducing exports and reorienting industry to the needs of the domestic market, reducing dependence on foreign technology - from the current 80% to 30% over 15 years. Therefore, research and development are included in the priority directions of investment. This is an example of reverse experience - the identity of the independence of development from international trends.

5. Increasing the share of venture funding.

Most of the technological revolutions in the world were initiated by companies funded by venture capital, as the most daring projects, as a rule, are most risky. In Ukraine, the development of venture financing at an early stage and for its revitalization requires, firstly, the improvement of the stock market, and secondly, the creation of infrastructure for small enterprises based on consulting firms, the reorientation towards high-tech and resource-saving industries.

Auxiliary means should be:

- acceleration of depreciation of production capacities;
- development of education as a support of science;
- institutional and structural changes;
- improvement of legislation;
- raising the innovative culture of the population;
- active exchange of information and technologies in more developed countries;
- simplification of customs procedures, etc.

At the current stage of development of the Ukrainian economy, the main factor is the development of industry as the basis of the national economy. The first years of

independence, industry developed inertia capital-intensive industries. In addition, the infrastructure was imperfect, as it was part of a previously large system. Therefore, innovation-oriented industry should become a priority development, because Ukraine has sufficient potential for this.

Based on the world experience in the development of innovation, the successes and failures of countries, TNCs and companies in introducing innovations into industry and adding to this the national peculiarities of economic development, it is possible to build an individual and adapted program for the development of Ukraine's innovation activity.

Innovative way of development is a difficult direction. But at the same time it is aimed at a long-term perspective. Consuming and selfishly exhausting the resources of the country, the methods of production deprive us of the most useful and qualitative products in the future. Innovation is the practical application of knowledge in human life. Therefore, the development of science, industry, and the country depends on our development.

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