

PRINCIPLES OF STATE INNOVATIVE POLICY

Khudoliy V.U.

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,
Professor at Department of Economics and Management,
Academician Yuriy Bugay International Scientific and Technical University

Ponomarenko T.V.

Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Economics and Management,
Academician Yuriy Bugay International Scientific and Technical University

Kadol L.V.

Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Economics, Organization
and Management of Enterprises
Kryvyi Rih National University

Market economy requires creating competitive advantages both at the state level and at the level of individual enterprises. Thus an activation of innovative-investment policy, research of funding mechanisms, planning and management of innovation processes, including at the state level, are an important current task.

Questions of research of innovation policy principles are studied by many scientists. They are S.M. Illiashenko, V.M. Heiets, Y.S. Shypulina, T.H. Dudar, Krasnokutska, Y.B. Ivanov, A.M. Turylo, A.I. Krysovatyi, T.F. Kutsenko, O.O. Lapko, I.Y. Malyi, I. Melota, L.I. Neikov, A.E. Nikiforov, I.A. Pavlenko, V.V. Pylypiv, A.M. Poruchnyk, I.F. Radionova, V.S. Savchuk, T.O. Skrypko and others. They determined that the enterprise innovation policy must be focused on ensuring its competitiveness and in this process it is the state regulation, to which a responsible mission is assigned.

Scientific and technical potential return is completely depending from the share of gross domestic product, which is aimed at scientific research (research intensity of GDP). The increase in this share can not only improve the scientific and technical potential, but also enhance the value of research. World experience says that when this indicator is less than 0.4% of GDP, sci-

ence can only perform social and cultural function. Only by increasing the share of expenditure on science by more than 0.9% of GDP, the science begins to affect the efficiency of technological capabilities.

Ukrainian economy shows low rates of innovation and is at early stage of the innovative economy development. Therefore, the use of positive experience of other countries and creation on this ground of own system of regulation of innovation development acquires particular relevance.

The Law of Ukraine "On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity" stipulates that expenditures on research and development should be at least 1.7% of GDP. But statistics show that the total cost of research and scientific and technical activities (from all sources) in Ukraine over the last 15 years was much lower and do not exceed 1.3% of GDP.

Chosen by Ukraine a way of integration to the EU requires the convergence and integration of the national economic systems to the systems of the EU countries. This puts Ukraine with a question of introduction of that development model, which was adopted by the EU as the base, i.e. innovation development models.

For generating competitive advantages at the level of state and at the level of individ-

ual enterprises, increasing the impact of scientific and technological potential, effective implementation of priority development it is necessary to address the deficiencies in the system of financing of scientific and technological development, including funding of state scientific and technical programs. From the experience of foreign developed countries such major sources of combined funding for major public research programs are known that could be used in our country

through the improvement of relevant legislation, namely:

- attracting foreign investors (50% of total funding);
- concession forms of cooperation with foreign companies;
- using small businesses for individual developments and innovation activity;
- to use non-governmental enterprises, including private, more extensively as a source of extrabudgetary funding.