FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN STIMULATION OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY

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One of the main driving forces of any economic process is the investment resources, and combined with innovation investments provide a significant positive effect, since they not only increase the number of jobs and volume of production, but also reduce the cost per unit of output, improve its quality, increase profitability and working conditions.

Issues, that relating to innovation in recent years is one of the main activities in the European Union. Almost all Western European countries were adopted programs relevant to stimulate innovation. These programs primarily aimed at the diffusion of innovation.

For example, in countries such as Germany, France, UK, USA, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Finland implemented comprehensive development strategy. Such strategies are called local or regional innovation strategies. The aim is to encourage the development strategies of innovative new businesses and maintaining existing [2, 8].

In order to stimulate innovation activities people use different methods and tools. For example, countries such as France, Spain, and Germany support innovation in the enterprises directly. Some countries use indirect methods to stimulate innovation. These countries include Finland, which is one of the most innovative countries in the world for a long time and effectively uses subsidies to enterprises that implement innovations [1-4, 6].

In the developed countries of Europe an important tool to stimulate innovation activities is public-private partnership in innovation. Public-private partnership includes various forms of long-term cooperation between public authorities and the private sector also has a significant share in the financing of research and development [9].

The most successful public-private partnership operates in Austria, where developed and began to implement two programs of public-private partnership Kplus i Kind / Knet, aimed at strengthening ties between the industrial sector and science. These programs helped to develop a competitive selection procedure of innovative projects.

In turn we select the most important tools used by European countries to promote innovation. They are: innovative co-investment direct investment, the creation of science and technology parks, research institutions, technology transfer centers. Also used tools such as the simplification of administrative procedures, tax incentives, creation of technology parks, etc. [7].

In Germany, a significant attention is paid to promoting practical cooperation between science and the real economy. Much attention is paid to the expansion of networks of cooperation and association capacity of research institutions and companies through the creation of innovation clusters and alliances. Also, the country launched programs and mechanisms that aim to improve the conditions of NDEKR and speed up implementation in practice of innovation. This was set up programs to promote innovation of small and medium business, special programs to support research and innovation, programs to support the founding of innovative companies, etc.

The development of innovation is one of the most important tasks also in the Czech Republic. In this country in introducing innovations play an important role foreign direct investment. In the Czech Republic government support clusters are receiving direct investment aid in the form of grants and funding of individual works.

Another country, in which support for innovation is an important task, is Spain. You get support for both local and regional development programs. In this country, to stimulate highly innovative investments in enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, the development of innovative potential of enterprises and research institutions as well as training and human capital in enterprises directed financial assistance in the form of grants.

In considering fostering innovation in foreign countries cannot ignore the activity of technological parks that are quite common in developed countries.

Today in the world there are hundreds of different types of industrial parks, most of which are concentrated in the US, Europe, Japan and China, that in those regions that are economically the most significant and most dynamically developing. Today in the US there are more than 140 scientific and technological parks, and the 25 largest universities are 23 science parks, which created hundreds of companies and thousands of jobs. In Finland there are more than 17 parks in China - more than 53 national parks (special technological areas), 50 provincial parks and 30 parks at universities. To the Japanese Tsukuba Techno polis is 3 parks, more than

50 public research institutes [2-3].

Also note that the Member States have extensive experience in providing tax benefits to channel foreign direct investments in the innovative sphere, maintaining capital market, improving intellectual property protection system, the formation of clusters, establishing public-private partnership to promote innovation and learning personnel in innovation.

It is worth noting the fact that the tax systems of different countries use different means of stimulating innovation. And most Member States use tax credits and tax refunds. The ability to use the tax credit used more frequently than tax return and expected tax systems in Austria, Belgium, of Denmark, and the UK.

The most effective of all methods of tax incentives, as the experience of foreign countries, is the use of investment tax credit for technological upgrade. Note that it is through this regulatory tool in Japan, the US, Western Europe and the industrialized countries of East Asia was provided models of implementation of innovative economic development. And in France to create a new business tax credit is used to accelerate the development of economically backward regions, and in Italy - to encourage the development of southern regions [9].

Learning experiences promote and maintain innovation in developed countries allows us to conclude that each country uses its instruments promote innovation. Thus, Ukraine is facing the task of summarizing international experience and active its application in practice allowing for the development of the economy.

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ІННОВАЦІЙНА СИСТЕМА: СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ

ГУТОРОВ О.І., Д.Е.Н., ПРОФЕСОР, ШАРКО І.О., К.Е.Н., ДОЦЕНТ, ГУТОРОВА О.О., К.Е.Н., ДОЦЕНТ, ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ В.В. ДОКУЧАЄВА

Більшість держав, які майбутній економічний розвиток власної країни пов'язують зі здобутками науки та активними інноваційними процесами, раніше чи пізніше розробляли документ, в якому міститься концептуальне бачення національної інноваційної системи (НІС).

Національна інноваційна система – це сукупність взаємопов'язаних організацій (структур), з одного боку, зайнятих виробництвом і комерційною реалізацією наукових знань та технологій в межах національних кордонів: малих та крупних компаній, університетів, лабораторій, технопарків та інкубаторів; з другого боку – комплекс інститутів правового, фінансового та