1.8. STATE SUPPORT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE OF UKRAINE

The agrarian industry is not only the engine of national economy, but also the driver of economic progress; it is one of the most perspective branches of economy. However, for the successful development it needs weighed and the balanced state policy and support.

Ensuring the sustainable in the context of globalization and increasing competition in the world market depends on the activation of investment processes, the creation of mechanism for innovation development.

In the agrarian sphere of the economy, the development of the innovative vector is hampered by the impaction oft he legislative framework and insufficient state stimulation of innovative activity, the limited internal and external sourced of financing of innovations and the impossibility of their rapid mobilization, the low level and the attractiveness of the industry.

Therefore, addressing issues that impede the innovation industry is a priority and strategic task of the country and are particular importance.

Strategy research the statement of innovative model of development of the agrarian sector of Ukraine, the state support of the agricultural enterprises it was paid much attention by such scientists as: S.A. Volodin[1], M.V.Prisyazsnyuk[2], T.G. Marenych[3], O.A. Lutsenko, L.A. Polyvana, N.V.Ryzsykova[4], T.V.Kalashnik[5] and other. In particular S.A. Volodin emphasized that the main question when developing and introducing the innovative model of development is creation of the mode of stimulation of the innovative policy in the state focused on economic creation of the knowledge-intensive sphere, providing economic, infrastructure and institutional prerequisites of transition to innovative model of development. T.G. Marenych, O.A. Lutsenko proved need and expediency of support of activity of the agricultural enterprises from the state in technical questions updating. The question of state regulation and activization of investments into agrarian and industrial complex was considered by Onegina V.M.[6]

However, a problem of the state support of activization of innovative processes, including innovative development of agrarian and industrial complex remains unresolved and needs in further researches in this direction.

It is well-known that the important instrument of stimulation of development of the country is introduction of innovations in economy, by means of innovative developments Ukraine can increase productivity of economy and ccompetitiveness in the world markets. Development and introduction of innovations actually provide scientific research and technical developments (SRTD): Therefore, for the purpose of increase in level of economic growth, Ukraine has to stimulate development of SRTD.

According to Euro stat and OECD expenses on SRTD is a key indicator which reflects the level of the innovative efforts made by the country. Besides, to have an opportunity to compare

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[1] Volodyn, S.A. (2007): Teoretiko-metodologichni ta organizacijni zasadi innovacijnogo provajdingu na naukoємnomu agrarnomu rinku [Theoretical and methodological and organizational principles of innovative provisioning on science-intensive market]. Kyuv: ZatNichlava, p.384.

[2] Prisyazsnyuk, M.V., Zybets M.V., Sablyk P.T. at al. (2011): Agragnyj sector ekonomiki Ukraini [Agrarian sector of Ukrainian economics]. Kyuv: NNTS.IAE., p.1008.

[3] Marenich, T.G., Zaika, S,O., Lutsenko, O.A., Polyvana, L.A., Birchenko, N.O. (2019): Gosydarstvennaya podderzska tehnicheskogo obnovleniya selskogo hozsyajstva [State domainal support of technical update renovation agriculture]. Internatsionalnuj journal innovatsionnyh tehnologiy - International journal of innovative technologies in economy, .№ 5 (17), pp. 79-83.

[4] Ryzsykova, N.I. (2017): Upravlinnya innovatsionno-investytsijnoyu diyalnistyu pidpryemstv I obednan agropromislovogo virobnitstva: strategii, mehanizmi ta instrymentariy [Management of innovative and investment enterprises activity of agricultural production: strategy, mechanisms and instryments]. Kharkiv: Smygasta typografiya, p. 321.

[5] Kalashnikova, T.V. (2014): Udoskonalennya derzsavnoj pidtrimki agrarnih pidpriemstv v umovah globalizsatsii [State support siprovment of agrarian enterprises at the globalization]. Kharkiv: Smygasta typografiya, p.280.

[6] Onegina, V.M. (2008): Gosudarstvennoe regulirovanie I aktivizatsiya investistij v APK Ykraini [State support and activation of investments in APC in Ukraine]. Moscow: VIAPI “Entsiklopediya rossijskih dereven”, pp.547-549.

such efforts between the countries, for assessment of level of innovative activity use an indicator of specific weight of expenses of SRTD in GDP of the country (tab. 1)[1].

Table 1

Countries/Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28	1,93	1,97	2,01	2,02	2,03	2,04	2,03	…
Bulgaria	0,56	0,53	0,60	0,63	0,79	0,96	0,78	…
Estonia	1,58	2,31	2,!2	1,72	1,45	1,49	1,28	…
Spain	1,35	1,33	1,29	1,27	1,24	1,22	1,19	…
Latvia	0,61	0,70	0,66	0,61	0,69	0,63	0,44	…
Lithuania	0,78	0,90	0,89	0,95	1,03	1,04	0,85	…
Germany	2,71	2,80	2,87	2,82	2,87	2,92	2,94	…
Poland	0,72	0,75	0,88	0,87	0,94	1,00	0,97	…
Romania	0,46	0,50	0,48	0,39	0,38	0,49	0,48	…
Slovakia	0,62	0,66	0,80	0,82	0,88	1,18	0,79	…
Slovenia	2,06	2,42	2,57	2,58	2,37	2,20	2,00	…
Hungary	1,15	1,19	1,26	1,39	2,35	1,36	1,21	…
Czech Republic	1,34	1,56	1,78	1,90	1,97	1,93	1,68	…
Ukraine	0,75	0,65	0,67	0,70	0,60	0,55	0,48	0,45

Despite a series of the adopted normative legal acts which provide budgetary appropriations on science of 1,7% of the sum of GDP a role of the state budget of off-budget funds and local budgets in development of innovative activity it is insignificant. Average gross expenses on SRTD in the countries of OECD make 2,3% of GDP, and in EU countries – 1,91%.[2] Besides, in the countries of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the EU there are not enough countries which invest less than 1% of GDP in SRTD. Generally, the countries on average specified show a tendency to increase in specific weight of SRTD in GDP whereas in Ukraine opposite changes are observed.

It is necessary to notice that the country does not pay enough attention to problems of development of domestic science which remains too sharp for today, and from the point of view of domestic scientists has also the menacing character and if not to take appropriate measures can have fatal value in the future for our power[3].

The indicator of domestic scientific and technical potential reached critical value in 2018 rubles that demonstrates threat of national security of Ukraine. The share of scientists among the busy population reaches in Ukraine 0,49% in 2019 rubles and is the lowest in Europe. So, in Finland this indicator was – 3,27%, in Denmark – 3,16%, Iceland – 2,96%, Turkey – 0,68%.[7]

Expenses of the state budget on scientific and technical activity considerably decreased from 5,2% in 2014 up to 3,2% in 2018 rubles, as from the general fund which is more or less guaranteed, and from special (tab. 2)[4].

Expenditures of the country budget for scientific and technical activities significantly decreased from 5,5% in 2014 to 3,2% in 2019, as from the general fund, which is more or less guaranteed, and with special (table 2)[9]. And the share of expenditures on the program of fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the framework program of the European Union on scientific researches

[1] Sait statystichnogo byuro ES [Site of statistical bureau] epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu. Retrieved from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

[2] Sait statystichnogo byuro ES [Site of statistical bureau] epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu. Retrieved from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

[3] Makarenko, P.M. (2008): Tsinova polituka yak factor pidvysctenna dohodnosti agrarnogo virobnistva v umovah svotovoj organizatsiji torgivli [Price politics as factor of income of agrarian production at the conditions of World trade organization]. Ekonomika APK – Economy AIC, № 5, pp. 44-48 Retrived from http: // nbuv.gov.ua/ UJRN_apk_2008_5_12.

[4] Sait Verhovnoj radi Ukraini [Site of sovereignty in Ukraine] search.ligazakon.ua. retrived from: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/T172246.html.

and innovations- "Horizon 2020" remains scarce and is 1%. These tendencies are extremely threatening, indicating the urgency of resolving the issues of resource provision of science, as otherwise other economic entities will not have enough motivation to invest in scientific and technical activities in the country, ultimately, will accelerate the outflow of domestic science young and middle-aged specialists.

Concerning the specific weight of expenses on scientific and technical activity among all expenses of the state budget in the total amount of expenses, they are characterized by a tendency to decrease from 1,6% in 2012 up to 0,75% in 2019 too. However, it is necessary to notice that the percent of expenses from the general fund is smaller than from special fund. That demonstrates that the country has potential opportunities for redistribution of means in favor of science, but prefers to consider it as space for economy. Financing from off-budget fund is a certain compensator of insufficient budgetary financing; however, the science does not possess a sufficient imperious resource to use for providing market services.

Table 2. The approved volumes of some items of expenditure of the Ukrainian budget on science on the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of agrarian policy, one billion UAH[1]

Indicators / Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 y% 2014
Expenses, in total	462,2	581,7	681,4	841,4	991, 9	1,112	240,5
Ministry of Education and Sciences	25,6	25, 4	26,0	32, 6	31, 8	42,1	164,4
Percentage	5,5	4,4	3,8	3,9	3,2	3,8	69,0
Fulfilling Ukraine's commitments in the European Union Framework program for research and Innovation "Horizon 2020 "	-	-	0,02	-	0,3	0,3	-
Percentage	-	-	0,03	-	0,03	0,03	-
Research, scientific and scientific-technical developments, performance of works on state target programs and state orders, implementation of international scientific and technical programs, projects by higher educational establishments and scientific institutions, Training of scientific personnel, financial support of scientific infrastructure and objects constituting national heritage	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,9	
Percentage	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,4	2,8	2,1	110,5
State Agency for Science, Innovation and informatization of Ukraine	0,2	-	-	-	-		
Percentage	0,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Supplies of Ukraine	8,5	2,1	2, 1	9, 4	12, 0	13,8	162,3
Percentage	1,8	0,3	0,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	66,6
Research, applied scientific and technical developments, performance of works on country target programs and orders in the sphere of development of agro industrial complex, training of scientific personnel, scientific development in the field of standardization and certification of agricultural products, researches and experimental development in the field of agricultural sector	0,1	0,08	0,09	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Percentage	1,2	3,8	4,2	1,1	0,8	0,7	58,3

[1] Sait Verhovnoj radi Ukraini [Site of sovereignty in Ukraine] search.ligazakon.ua. retrived from: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/T172246.html.

For agriculture, the development of innovative-oriented production is important, because the dynamic and effective development of agriculture should be not only a general economic precondition for successful decision of accumulated problems in the industry, but also the way of systemic coordination of growth of gross domestic product, increase food security of the country.

Today, the regulatory framework has been developed to regulate scientific and investment activities. The legal basis for the formation and implementation of priority areas of innovation activity is the constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine on "Science and Science and technology activities", law "On innovation Activity", law «on priority areas of science and engineering", "on priority areas of innovation activity" and others regulating relations in innovative and scientific-technical spheres, in particular, the concept of scientific, technological and innovative development", the concept of development of the National Innovation System etc.

Thus, in art. 7 "Strategic priority directions of innovation activity" of the law "On the priority directions of innovation activity" is one of the main strategic priorities was determined by the high-tech development of agriculture "[1].

The concept of scientific, technological and innovative Development of Ukraine envisages the development of modern technologies and techniques in the first place of the agro industrial complex, as one of the highest priority areas of country support in the field of technological development[2].

In addition, developed a strategy for innovative development of the country to 2030; to ensure the stimulation of innovation activity and the commercialization results of scientific and technical developments, the Development Fund of Innovation were created, which funded 50 million UAH, but its activity was suspended in 2014.

It should be noted that the regulations on creating favorable conditions for development of innovation activity and all its subjects are implemented not to the fullest extent and this negatively affected the dynamics of innovative processes in Ukraine. Analysis of the normative and legal regulation of innovation activity in Ukraine shows that the general legislation that establishes the fundamentals of the country policy in the field of innovation is sufficiently developed, but it is mainly declarative because it does not offer effective mechanisms for ensuring implementation of the country policy in the sphere of innovation activity at the level of special normative and legal acts. The mechanisms of indirect country policy do not exist; although, the block of financial legislation allows to do it. Also, almost none of the documents has the tasks of its own innovative development of agroindustrial complex, but some of its directions can be fundamentally based on the idea of innovative development.

Nowadays, Ukraine has not yet formed a national strategy for innovative Development; although[3], its project and unrealized developed by international experts- "Digital Agent 2020" is submitted.

In the global ranking of innovation Ukraine took 50 place “Impact on Global Innovation ", Ukraine occupies 52 place from 56 in the world on innovative indicators, and in Central and Eastern Europe-the last one[4]. As a result of the annual rating of Global Competitiveness Year book 2018, Ukraine ranked 60 among 63 countries[5]. This negative trend towards innovation and competitiveness of the national economy affects many industries and demonstrates the extreme

[1] Zakon Ukrayiny “Pro prioritetni napryami innovatsiynoj diyalnosti Ukrayiny” [the law of Ukraine “On priority areas for innovation of Ukraine]. Zakon.rada.gov.ua. Retrieved from http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/433-15

[2] Kontseptsiya naykovo-tehnologichnogo ta innovatsijnogo rozvitky Ukrayiny [Conseption of csients-technological and innovative development of Ukraine]. Zakon.rada.gov.ua. Retrived from http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/916-14.

[3] Kontseptsiya naykovo-tehnologichnogo ta innovatsijnogo rozvitky Ukrayiny [Conseption of csients-technological and innovative development of Ukraine]. Zakon.rada.gov.ua. Retrived from http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/916-14.

[4] Sait Globanogo rejtingy innovatsijnosti [Site of Global Competitiveness Report] veforum.org.dogs. Retrived from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-2018/05Full Report/TheGlob

[5] Pozsitsiya Ukrayiny v rejtingy srtan svity za indeksom konktrentospromozsnosti [Position Ukraine]Ukraine’s position in the ranking of countries in the competitiveness index of the world. edclub.com.ua. Retrived from http: // edclub.com.ua/analityka/pozycia-ukrayini-v-reytyngu-krayin-svitu-za-indexsom-globalnoyi-conkurentospromozhnosti-1.

importance of resolving this issue for the agrarian sector, which has a significant potential of foreign economic and integrates into the world market- that is the result of underfunding of science.

However, according to the studies conducted in the framework of the state program for forecasting scientific, technical and innovative development, it was noted that the scientific potential of the agrarian sector of science, with the necessary investments, provides an opportunity to enter the world level in such fields of science and technology as plant and animal breeding, innovative biotechnology, environmental preservation, etc.[1]

To accelerate the innovative development of its economy, the EU set a goal to achieve in 2020 The level of funding of science in the middle of the Union in volumes that correspond to 3% of GDP, some of which have exceeded this figure of knowledge-intensive GDP, and in Ukraine, this indicator continues to decline and is 0,2% of GDP, ie, is the level of poorest countries in Europe. In this context, we consider it expedient to renew the work of the State Agency for Science, Innovation and informatization and to resume work of the State fund, which will support innovative projects in AIC.

Realization of an innovative vector of activity agriculture enterprises are possible only with the active participation and support of the state, which should: create conditions that allow all market actors to develop them, promote and implement it in production; to provide favorable legal, institutional conditions for innovative development of agricultural enterprises and stimulate innovation; to act as a business entity and organizer of centralized capital investments into innovation activity and to stimulate and generate demand for innovative products, to fulfill functions of its customer[2].

However, state support of the agrarian sector concentrates around such areas: development and implementation of various agricultural development programs support for agricultural. Subsidy, subsidies, subventions; providing agriculture enterprises of loans (on preferential terms); insurance agriculture activities Development of grain production[3].

Thus, in 2018 the total amount of state support for agriculture amounted to UAH 6,3 billion.: Of which 4 billion UAH – Livestock development, UAH 1 billion. – Development of farming, 1 billion UAH. – Compensation of the cost of purchased agriculture Equipment of domestic production, 300 million UAH. – Gardening, 117,9 million UAH[4].

The main problems of state support for innovation activity in Ukraine include: lack of trust in the state in this area by agricultural producers; insufficient level of influence of budget policy measures for the development of domestic agriculture, insufficient level of financial support, etc[5].

The existence of the problem of financing innovation is connected with the fact that domestic investors do not have appropriate incentives to invest in the development of innovation activities, and foreign investors do not have the guarantee and protection of financial investments. Budgetary funding does not satisfy the existing financial needs of innovative development. In this case, in our opinions, it is advisable to develop a system of venture investment, which is the basis of dynamic development of the innovative market and important extra-budgetary sources of financing. On the

[1] Pozsitsiya Ukrayiny v rejtingy srtan svity za indeksom konktrentospromozsnosti [Position Ukraine]Ukraine's position in the ranking of countries in the competitiveness index of the world. edclub.com.ua. Retrived from http: // edclub.com.ua/analityka/pozycia-ukrayini-v-reytyngu-krayin-svitu-za-indexsom-globalnoyi-conkurentospromozhnosti-1.

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[3] Kysil, C.C. (2018): Derzsavne regylyuvannya finansovogo zabezpetcennya innovatsijnogo rozvytku silskogospodarskuh pidpriemstv [State support of financial providing of innovative development of agricultural enterprises]. Yang Saents - Young science, № 5(57), pp.295-297.

[4] Sait Verhovnoj radi Ukraini [Site of sovereignty in Ukraine] search.ligazakon.ua. retrived from: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/T172246.html.

[5] Panyhin, O.V. (2017): Napryami ta shlyahi transformatsiyi derzsavnoyi pidtrumku sybektiv agrarnoyi sfery Ykrayiny [Ways odf transformation of state support of agrarian sectors subjects in Ukraine]. Aktealni problemy innovatsijnoyi ekonomiki – Actual problem of innovative economy, № 1, pp. 5-10.

one hand, Ukraine has a significant venture potential, and on the other, the tax legislation is still more suited to the needs of venture business.

The experience of the leading countries-economic leaders: Great Britain, France, Germany, USA, Japan, Switzerland and others testifies about effective state intervention in innovative processes. Direct state funding not less than 50% of all innovation costs are disseminated in France and the United States; The provision of free loans in the amount of 50% for the introduction of innovations used by Sweden and Germany; grants apply to all these countries; creation of innovation funds, taking into account possible risks used in France, Switzerland, the Netherlands; Interest reduction in state duty for private inventors Germany, Austria and the United States; exemption from fee payment if the invention relates to energy savings.

In world practice, preferential discounts are also used to stimulate innovation activities: deferred tax payments as a result of additional costs for innovative purposes; reduction of tax on the amount of cost growth for innovative purposes; exemption from income tax received as a result of implementation of innovative projects for several years; preferential taxation of dividends on shares of enterprises that are engaged in innovative activities; reduction of income tax in order to send reserve funds to state-ordered and general scientific-research and developmental developments; granting privileges to projects which are performed on priority programs; decrease in taxable profit for the cost of equipment and devices transferred to higher education institutions, research institutes and other innovative organizations; deduction from profit to taxation of charitable fund contributions, which are related to innovation financing; enrollment of the tax share of the innovation organization's profit to special accounts with the following use for innovative purposes. The last activity is the only one used in Ukraine.

All country support measures should have a comprehensive, systematic nature, perform a strategic and innovative function, to promote not only economic growth, but also increase the living standards of the population. In this regard, it will make sense to do the following steps:

- to establish a priority of the state scientific and technical policy in the agrarian sector;
- to resume work fund of support of innovations in the agrarian sphere;
- to constantly trace and fill up banks of scientific and technical projects in agrarian and industrial complex;
- to investigate the market of the knowledge-intensive products, to apply methods of innovative management, integration of science and production;
- to keep development of systems of information and consulting services in agrarian and industrial complex which promotes wide circulation of scientific consultation and provides with scientific and technical information of different producers;
- to exercise accurate control by results by results of innovative policy;
- to develop the system of increase in intelligently personnel potential of agrarian economy;
- additional financing of the organizations which develop and sell innovative products, etc.

Thus, in order to increase the effectiveness of work of the agrarian sector of economy with use of innovative opportunities have to become: Recognition of innovative development of agro-industrial complex strategically important for development of the country; Increase and concentration of budget support on the directions which are connected with innovative activity; stimulations of the price policy, credit and tax mechanisms of stimulation of innovations; creation of a system of tax, institutional and social motivators at each stage of innovative process; active participation in the international technological exchange, organization of various modern innovative structures (scientific agro-industrial research centers, venture enterprises, etc.)

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