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**STATE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE AND  
FEATURES OF INTRODUCTION OF NEW FORMS OF INNOVATIVE  
DEVELOPMENT**

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Science and technology achievements determine not only the dynamics of economic growth, but also the level of the state competitiveness in the world community. In the developed countries the tendency of development of high-tech goods and services has been growing from year to year. It cannot be said that this process is not observed in Ukraine at all, but its growth is slowing down. Despite the great availability of scientific and intellectual potential, our country does not worsen its indicators in the field of innovation, but does not increase them. Throughout the period of independence, Ukraine has failed to build an efficient economy based on knowledge, discovery and innovation. In general, this was due to inefficient and

unreasonable actions of the authorities and due to non-implemented measures on innovation policy.

Evidence of low interest in the field of innovation can be the number and financial indicators of innovation projects and research centers for their development. In 2018 only 16 innovative projects were registered, technology parks were not functioning and only 40 percent of science parks implemented their projects. Today in Ukraine there are 40 industrial parks, 26 science parks, 16 technoparks, 24 centers of innovations and technological transfers, 22 innovation centers, 24 innovative business incubators, 1 investment and technological cluster, 1 innovation and production association and other startup schools [1].

In the Global Innovation Index 2019, Ukraine took the 47th place, compared to the 43rd place in 2018 [2]. Despite the deterioration of indicators, human capital and scientific research have been identified as the prospect of growing Ukrainian competitiveness. According to the Bloomberg Innovation Development Index in 2018 [3], Ukraine was ranked as the 53rd out of more than 60 countries studied. Evaluation criteria were: labor productivity (60th place), production capacity (58th place) and the 54th place in terms of research and development expenditures in GDP. At the same time, Ukraine ranks the 28th place according to the efficiency of higher education and the 35th place in terms of patent activity. So, Ukraine has great potential for the development.

The implementation of the innovative development model of the national economy of Ukraine significantly complicates the existing structure of GDP, as the main source of foreign exchange earnings to the state budget are mining and metallurgical complex (32%), partly food and processing industries (25%), mineral products (10%), industry (8%). And the owners of these industries have not actually carried out technological modernization of industrial enterprises up to now [4]. In developed countries, GDP growth due to the introduction of new technologies is 60-90%, while in Ukraine it is less than one percent [5].

Having analyzed the sources of innovation fundings we can conclude that the

main source of funding was the own funds of enterprise while the world practice shows that borrowed funds not own ones are widely used to finance innovations.

The volume of foreign investments is declining, and the state in financing innovation development during the study period was quite passive, with state funds financed only 1-2% of innovation processes in the economy.

Unfortunately, Ukraine's share in the world market of knowledge-intensive products is about 0.3%, and the share of innovative products - less than 5% of total industrial output [6]. The main goal of the innovative type of development is to obtain the maximum economic effect from each unit of the implemented and converted into a product of the invention and idea. It can be argued that at present there is no state innovation policy in Ukraine. The key problems in the formation and implementation of state innovation policy in Ukraine include the following [7]:

- insufficient quality of the business environment, which is manifested in unfair competition in the markets;
- the existence of financial and economic barriers, such as certification procedures, customs and tax administration;
- moderation of efforts of local authorities in creating conditions for innovation;
- irregular interaction of the B2G sector in the formation and implementation of innovation policy;
- insignificant efficiency of state aid in support of innovations.

The low level of knowledge intensity of domestic production is determined not only by the lack of funds and lack of incentives and benefits, but also by the structure of the economy. Taking into account the preservation of the existing structure of the economy, even with an increase in GDP by 3-5% per year, it is impossible to achieve its real development, because with the existing structure of the economy GDP growth of 1% requires even greater cost growth. In order to achieve the necessary positive changes in the scale and dynamics of GDP growth, it is necessary to move to an innovative model of economic restructuring.

Ukraine has a great scientific potential, has many discoveries and inventions,

developes many innovative projects in resource conservation, biotechnology, laser technology, etc. It is necessary to identify the most breakthrough areas, in which, according to the critical point of the phase transition, investment can be added minimally in resources and the transition to a new quality - an innovative profitable business that will form the infrastructure for other areas.

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