

THEORETICAL AND LEGAL JUSTIFICATION ON INTERDEPENDENCE OF MODERNIZATION AND INNOVATION PROCESSES AS OBJECTS OF ECONOMIC AND LEGAL SUPPORT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

**P.S. MATVEEV, *PhD (Law), associate professor,
National Academy of Internal Affairs***

In the article researched development model innovation system of Ukraine, main problems of innovation processes, law, economic and organization basics to form the system of priority ways of development and realization innovation activity in Ukraine.

Innovation development, innovation activity, innovation politic, government regulation, economic activity, science and technical progress, economic development.

Formation of the innovation development complex paradigm in the last decade is accompanied by a qualitative transformation of the content of economic growth. At the heart of a new quality of economic growth is the concept of innovativeness of appropriate macro-economic system and the role of business in ensuring innovation.

Economic growth is only human and civilizational, when it is accompanied by adequate social changes. The issue of the quality of economic growth is relevant in the context of sustainable socio-economic development and on this basis the level and quality of life.

Important and yet not sufficiently developed is the problem of innovation development at different levels of the economic system, and the associated allocation of system-structural problems of sustainable development, based on innovation of content of such development [1].

The purpose of the research is to identify and study the interdependence between modernization and innovation processes as objects of economic and legal systems of innovation development, in the light of the consideration of approaches to their solution based on innovation.

Shortcomings in enforcement of legislation, concerning the protection of intellectual property rights, led to significant losses of state scientific and technological capabilities, including specialized research and design documentation during the privatization process.

According to the Security Service, Ukrainian high technology market is actually controlled by foreign funds and non-governmental organizations

representing interests of the first military departments and transnational companies, with all scientific research and development counts as the property of foreign parties and are traded without any compensation to the Ukrainian state.

Number of publications of Ukrainian scientists indicates their ability to generate and absorb new knowledge, ensure the development and quality education to maintain a certain intellectual level of Ukrainian elite [2].

Unfortunately, no effective mechanism of communication between scholars and officials that define the course of the state, make fateful decision and carry out necessary reforms exists in Ukraine [3]. Opinion of scientific community is often not taken into account by government that gives grounds to argue that the expert role of science is running insufficient.

It is worth noting that the Ukrainian science, despite all the problems, occupies a worthy place in the international arena. Domestic researchers demonstrate their competitiveness in the implementation of joint international scientific projects that in addition to the obvious benefits for the development of our scientific institutions, is very important for the formation of positive image of Ukraine in the international arena as a highly developed, scientific state, to enhance its prestige.

The swift pace of scientific and technological progress and the aggravation of competition in the modern globalized markets clearly define the priority of innovative ways of economies, industries and individual enterprises [4, p. 29].

Hailed as an innovative model of economic development of Ukraine provides for the implementation of national economic development strategy aimed at significantly improving its performance, GDP growth, through targeted activities for the creation, production process development and market promotion of technological, organizational and managerial innovation.

Since independence, Ukraine had begun transformation processes in science, technology and innovation. However, the pace of building modern format innovation sector is now too low.

The current structure of government R & D and innovation activities are not providing neither sales nor the formation of public R & D and innovation policy. There is no established interaction coordination between science and production, no effective use of national scientific and technological achievements, no orientation of research and technology to the needs of the economy [5].

Compliance with one of the basic principles of the enunciated administrative reform, on the distribution of powers in the development and implementation of public policy in certain areas of the economy, which relies on the development of policy relevant ministries, and its implementation is provided including through committees agency, is also not ensured. Thus, the system of government management of science,

technology and innovation requires new infrastructure, organizing public administration functions in this area, adequate redistribution of power between the executives, realisation of the before implemented measures and legislation to encourage innovative processes that are suspended for the moment.

In the insufficient funding conditions of scientific and technical areas, the need of scientific and technological progress extra-stimulating is increased. Thus, an effective scheme of innovation financing could be implemented in a form of network of specialized non-bank public financial institutions in various sectors and certain regions, lending for innovative projects.

The current fiscal policy of Ukraine, based on the principles of market fundamentalism, does not include a specific feature of innovation - a significant cost and high risk in creating innovation and deriving innovative products to market [5].

Keeping in mind that the State Innovation Fund is abolished, the State Fund of Fundamental Researches reduced to nothing, and, in fact, no real active venture capital funds exists. And it also can be seen as a major factor in the inhibition of a truly effective national innovation system formation [6].

Thus, one could argue that the worsening problems in science and innovation sector makes an urgent need for speedy implementation of a complex of priority measures, aimed at addressing systemic weaknesses in the functioning of scientific and technological complex, and implementation of an innovative model of Ukraine development [4, p. 142].

An important factor to improve the level of Ukraine's innovation is to develop and apply the advanced technologies and high-tech products.

It is also necessary to develop a legal framework for closer cooperation between the government and the business sector, because only with effective, stimulating enterprise development, Ukraine could be economically stable and developed [7, p. 248].

Given the economic transformation state innovation policy should be established based on the analysis of the current state of innovative activity in Ukraine, an integrated approach to the challenges of innovation policies, strategies and innovation forecasts.

References:

1. Про державне регулювання діяльності у сфері трансферу технологій : Закон України від 14 вересня 2006 р. : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua>.
2. Про інноваційну діяльність : Закон України від 4 липня 2002 р. : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/40-15>.

3. Про спеціальний режим інноваційної діяльності технологічних парків : Закон України від 16 липня 1999 р. : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua>.

4. Андросова О.Ф. Трансфер технологій як інструмент реалізації інноваційної діяльності : монографія / О.Ф. Андросова, А.В. Череп. – К. : Кондор, 2007. – 356 с.

5. Стріха М. Наука та інноваційний розвиток України / М. Стріха, Б. Олексюк // Інтернет видання «Українське слово» : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://ukrslovo.org.ua/ukrayina/nauka-i-osvita/nauka-ta-innovatsijnyj-rozvytok-ukrayiny.html>.

6. Про інститути спільного інвестування (пайові та корпоративні інвестиційні фонди) : Закон України від 15 березня 2001 р. : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2299-14>.

7. Балабан О.Р. Державне регулювання інноваційної діяльності / О.Р. Балабан // Науковий вісник. – 2005. – Вип. 15.3. – С. 244–248.