

## FORMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PARKS AS THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN UKRAINE

Flight Academy of National Aviation University

**Abstract:** *The current state of creation of technology parks of modern Ukraine is studied and measures are proposed to promote the innovative development of the national economy.*

**Keywords:** innovation activity, innovation process, innovation system, competitiveness, technology park.

The main goal of technology parks is the systematic organization of knowledge-intensive production through maximum assistance in the creation and implementation of new technologies and stimulate the development of the potential of relevant professionals. Technology parks, as territorial-industrial research complexes, are specific areas of economic activity, which combines the scientific potential of universities, research structures, industrial enterprises and innovation infrastructure entities at different levels.

Recently, worldwide technology parks that combine scientific and industrial components and represent the most effective organizational and economic form of innovation structure. High efficiency of implementation and use of various innovation mechanisms at the micro and macro levels is a major factor in the rapid growth of the national economy on an innovation basis.

In our country, the term "technology park" appeared in 1996. At the same time, it was decided to establish three such structures, and in 1999 the relevant law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada, which defines and regulates their activities. Among the first three such institutions were the EA Paton Institute of Electric Welding in Kyiv, the Institute of Single Crystals in Kharkiv, and the Semiconductor Technologies and Materials, Optoelectronics and Sensor Engineering in Kyiv. The creation of the first national technology parks took place on a powerful research and production base of the National Academy of Sciences. It was planned that the main direction of their activity is the development and implementation of knowledge-intensive products for various industries: health care, biotechnology, electronics development, radiation instrumentation, nuclear technology and more. The main task of organizing the work of technology parks - creating an environment for the creation and release of a complete high-tech product [1].

The main idea of the 1999 law was that technology parks be exempt from VAT and income tax. The main condition for receiving benefits was the amount of "saved" on taxes for scientific and technical activities. At the same time, the 1999 law did not mention technology parks, but certain economic entities. It was planned that the funds would not just be transferred to the budget, but would be accumulated in special accounts of technology parks. Special funds could be used only under the articles listed in the law. Such a mechanism would help to create a reliable source of funding and refinancing for innovation parks for innovation and investment projects aimed at the introduction of new technologies.

In Ukraine, 16 technology parks have been officially registered, the list of which is enshrined in law and published on the relevant website of the Ministry of Education. The largest domestic technoparks: Kyiv Polytechnic, Institute of Electric Welding, Institute of Single Crystals. Other structures are called technology parks, although they are not in fact. The information vacuum around official technology parks is quite logical. The much-needed government support is virtually non-existent, along with tax breaks. The only thing that works - residents of technology parks are sometimes subsidized to import imported equipment and materials to Ukraine, which have no relevant domestic counterparts, which fundamentally does not change the situation with the development of technology parks - foreign investment in this sector is virtually absent. The current legislation on the operation of technology parks is not very perfect, everything is done to complicate the development of these innovative structures: from the fact that the registration of each new technology park requires changes in the law and the complex procedure of expertise [2].

However, private investors and companies still see some prospects, considering the creation of innovation parks and clusters a very effective direction of development. The launch took place in April 2017 in Kyiv on the territory of the former motorcycle factory, where the UNIT.City innovation park was created. This innovative structure was created thanks to the initiative and with full funding from UFuture Investment

Group. The Technopark has become a specialized center that combines the UNIT.Factory programming school, startup offices, R&D centers of international companies and innovation departments of Ukrainian enterprises. To date, several buildings and coworking centers have been opened, and the territory of the technopark, which has already become one of the main state locations for various business and educational events, has been landscaped. LvivTech.City has been launched in Lviv, and UNIT.City Kharkov has been launched in Kharkiv, within which offices are being leased. The principles of their organization are identical to UNIT.City [3].

Other formats are gradually being introduced. Yes, Lviv IT Cluster is engaged in the infrastructure project IT Park (or IT District). The guidelines of this structure are slightly different and more aimed at solving a certain problem: in the western regions of Ukraine there are more than 20,000 IT specialists and there are offices of large IT companies at the same time with no specialized space for comfortable work. Several office centers are being built, which according to the project should accommodate up to 10,000 people, while work is underway on IT Village - a suburban cottage complex.

Another regional project is being implemented in Ivano-Frankivsk, which is gradually being expanded to 2 hectares of the former Promprylad plant. The purpose of Promprylad.Renovation is to attract the offices of IT companies, startups, R & D centers and offices of global companies. According to the project plans, it should be completed in 4-6 years, but today only one sixth of the required area has been restored and put in order.

In 2019 in Ukraine we talked about another format - eco-technology park. The essence of the project is to create a large data center near the power plant to use the energy that is technically difficult or impossible to transfer to the main network. The prefix "eco" provides for the construction of farms near where the heat will be disposed of in greenhouses. Ecotechnopark plans to implement the TECHIIA holding, for which negotiations are currently underway with the government to agree on documents and the project, while negotiations with investors and partners are underway [4].

#### REFERENCES

1. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro specialnij rezhim innovacijnoyi diyalnosti tehnologichnih parkiv. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3333-15>
2. Mazur O.A., Shovkalyuk V.S. Tehnologichni parki. Svitovij ta ukrajinskij dosvid: monografiya. K.: ProkBiznes, 2009. 70 s.
3. Seminozhenko V. Tehnologichni parki Ukrainy: dosvid innovacijnoyi ekonomiki. Krayeznavstvo. Geografiya. Turizm. 2015. № 7. С. 8-11.
4. Shishkin O. Mify i realii ukrainskih technoparkov. URL: [http://www.technoparkisc.com/index\\_ru.php?page=press&id=2](http://www.technoparkisc.com/index_ru.php?page=press&id=2)

**Baranov Vitalii V.** – candidate of sciences (Economics), associate professor, associate professor of the Department of Management and Economics, Flight Academy of National Aviation University, Kropyvnytskyi, e-mail: vaiss@ukr.net